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PERSONAL CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 100

OF

HON. JAMES Mc MILLAN, U. S. SENATOR,

- M I C H I G A N -

V. 2

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MARCH 4, 1893 TO MARCH 4, 1895.

-
I N D E X E D

SHOWING THE HISTORIES OF BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS
AND MEASURES INTRODUCED BY HIM OR IN WHICH HE BECAME
OFFICIALLY INTERESTED AND YEA AND NAY VOTES.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY EDWARD K. WINSHIP.

WASHINGTON D. C.

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Mr
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Gift
Dr. Chas. Moore
Oct 18/27

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

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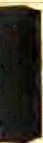
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SENATE.

Special Session.



CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 4, 1893.

Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Vice-President of the United States, having taken the oath of office at the close of the last regular session of the Fifty-second Congress, took the chair.

PRAYER.

Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D.D., Chaplain to the Senate, offered the following prayer:

O Thou, with whom is no variableness or shadow of turning, the unchangeable God, whose throne stands forever, and whose dominion ruleth over all; we seek a Father's blessing as we wait at the mercy seat. We bring to Thee our heart homage, God of our fathers, thanking Thee for our rich heritage of faith and of freedom, hallowed by the toils and tears, the valor and blood and prayers, of our patriot dead. We come with an abiding faith in God, who has led us all through our history, and pray that the blessings we so abundantly enjoy may abide upon the family of nations so honorably represented here to-day. Grant that this stream of mercy may flow throughout the world, and that all the people may have the freedom wherewith Christ makes free.

We look unto Thee for Thy guidance and blessing as we come to these solemnities, and pray that Thy peace may abide upon Thy servants the President and his Cabinet, upon the President of the Senate, and these Thy servants who to-day lay aside the perplexing responsibilities of public office, honored of men and blessed of God.

We commend to Thine especial favor Thy servant, the President-elect, called for the second time to these high and honorable and responsible trusts. O God, shield him by Thy power and let Thy banner over his home, in which Thou hast opened a wellspring of joy, ever be love. Gird him with Thy might. Guide him by Thy counsel. Control his judgment. Make him strong in purpose, and so do Thou direct his Administration with those associated with him in official relations that the blessing of God may continue more and more upon our Republic, which has ever been prospered of Heaven.

Bless, we pray Thee, our Vice-President, the President of the Senate, and those who to-day assume for the first time these responsibilities. So guide by Thy divine counsel, our Father, that in the future, as in the past, the unseen hand may lead us. Bless all the people of this great nation in their industries, in their homes, in their churches, in their schools, prospering every right endeavor, delivering us from lawlessness and vice, and bringing in the reign of peace and righteousness more and more, and among the nations of the world.

Guide us in the path of duty. Purify our hearts, we pray Thee, by the indwelling of Thy Spirit. O Lord, pardon what we have been. Sanctify what we are. Order what we shall be. And Thine shall be the glory and ours the eternal salvation, through Jesus Christ our Lord, who hath taught us when we pray to say:

"Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done upon earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen."

ADDRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators, deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignities, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called.

I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the one hundred and four years of our constitutional history have been statesmen eminent alike for their talents and for their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson, and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the Republic, while Arthur, Hendricks, and Morton have at a later period of our history shed luster upon the office of President of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the coöperation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as Presiding Officer of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate will read the proclamation of the President of the United States convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

PROCLAMATION.

The Secretary (Mr. ANSON G. MCCOOK) read the following proclamation:

Be the President of the United States of America:

Whereas public interest require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next to receive and consider the message to be made by the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session of the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1893, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary of the Senate.

SWEARING IN OF SENATORS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The names of the newly elected Senators whose credentials are on file will now be called by the Secretary, and they will come forward and receive the oath of office four at a time.

The Secretary read the names of—

Nelson W. Aldrich, of the State of Rhode Island.

William F. Allen, of the State of Nebraska.

William B. Bate, of the State of Tennessee.

Francis M. Cockrell, of the State of Missouri.

As their names were called the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—

John W. Daniel, of the State of Virginia.

Cushman K. Davis, of the State of Minnesota.
Charles J. Faulkner, of the State of West Virginia.
James Z. George, of the State of Mississippi.

As their names were called the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—

Arthur P. Gorman, of the State of Maryland.

George Gray, of the State of Delaware.

Eugene Hale, of the State of Maine.

Joseph R. Hawley, of the State of Connecticut.

As their names were called the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—

Henry Cabot Lodge, of the State of Massachusetts.

Roger O. Mills, of the State of Texas.

John L. Mitchell, of the State of Wisconsin.

Edward Murphy, jr., of the State of New York.

As their names were called the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—

Samuel Pasco, of the State of Florida.

Redfield Proctor, of the State of Vermont.

Matthew S. Quay, of the State of Pennsylvania.

William N. Roach, of the State of North Dakota.

As their names were called the respective Senators-elect (with the exception of Mr. Quay, who was absent) came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them:

The Secretary called the names of—

John Sherman, of the State of Ohio.

James Smith, jr., of the State of New Jersey.

William M. Stewart, of the State of Nevada.

As their names were called, the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—

Francis B. Stockbridge, of the State of Michigan.

David Turpie, of the State of Indiana.

Stephen M. White, of the State of California.

As their names were called, the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

Mr. PEPPER. I present the credentials of John Martin, recently elected a Senator from Kansas for the term ending March 3, 1895, and ask that they be read and lie on the table for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The credentials will be read.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

STATE OF KANSAS, Executive Department.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1893, John Martin was duly elected by the Legislature of Kansas a Senator to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of six years commencing the 4th day of March, A. D. 1893, and ending March 4, 1895, and to fill the vacancy in said term happening by the decease of the Hon. Preston B. Plumb.

Witness his excellency, our governor, L. D. LeWelling, and our seal hereunto, at Topeka, this 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1893, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

L. D. LEWELLING.

By the governor:

R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State.

Mr. HOAR. The credentials of Mr. Martin seem to be in due form and to entitle him *prima facie* to be admitted to a seat in the Senate. If there be any question as to his title upon the merits the Senate can deal with it afterwards. I ask that the oath be administered to Mr. Martin.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Martin being present, I rose to ask that the oath of office be administered to him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator-elect from Kansas will come forward and take the oath of office.

Mr. Martin was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. PEPPER, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The Senators-elect having been sworn and taken their seats in the Senate, the following Senators were present:

From the State of—

Alabama—James L. Pugh.

Arkansas—James H. Berry and James K. Jones.

California—Stephen M. White.

Colorado—Henry M. Teller and Edward O. Wolcott.

Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt.

Delaware—George Gray and Anthony Higgins.

Florida—Wilkinson Call and Samuel Pasco.

Georgia—John B. Gordon.

Idaho—Fred. T. Dubois and John L. Shoup.

Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom and George M. Palmer.

Indiana—David Turpie and Daniel W. Voorhees.

Iowa—William B. Allison and James F. Wilson.

Kansas—John Martin and William A. Peffer.

Kentucky—Joseph C. S. Blackburn and William Lindsay.

Louisiana—Lonsell Caffery and Edward D. White.

Maine—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.

Maryland—Charles H. Gibson and Arthur P. Gorman.

Massachusetts—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.

Michigan—James McMillan and Francis B. Stockbridge.

Minnesota—Cushman K. Davis and William D. Washburn.

Mississippi—James Z. George.

Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest.

Montana—Thomas C. Power.

Nebraska—William V. Allen and Charles F. Manderson.

Nevada—John P. Jones and William M. Stewart.

New Hampshire—William E. Chandler and Jacob H. Gallinger.

New Jersey—John R. McPherson and James Smith, jr.

New York—David B. Hill and Edward Murphy, jr.

North Carolina—Matt W. Ransom and Zebulon B. Vance.

North Dakota—William N. Roach and Henry C. Hansbrough.

Ohio—Calvin S. Brice and John Sherman.

Oregon—John H. Mitchell.

Pennsylvania—James Donald Cameron.

Rhode Island—Nathan F. Dixon.

South Carolina—M. C. Butler and J. L. M. Irby.

South Dakota—James H. Kyle and R. E. Feltgen.

Tennessee—William B. Ewing and John C. Harris.

Texas—Richard Coke and Roger Q. Mills.

Vermont—Justin S. Morrill and Redfield Proctor.

Virginia—John W. Daniel and Eppa Hunton.

Washington—Watson C. Squire.

West Virginia—John N. Camden and Charles J. Faulkner.

Wisconsin—John L. Mitchell and William F. Vilas.

Wyoming—Joseph M. Carey.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The persons entitled to admission on the floor of the Senate Chamber having been admitted to the places reserved for them, the President, Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York, entered the Senate Chamber accompanied by the late President, BENJAMIN HARRISON and Mr. TELLER, Mr. RANSOM, and Mr. MCPHERSON, members of the Committee of Arrangements, and was escorted to a seat in front of the Secretary's desk, and the late President and the members of the committee were seated on his right and left.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will now execute the order of the Senate relative to the inaugural ceremonies of the President of the United States.

Those in the Senate Chamber proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia and the marshal of the Supreme Court.

The ex-Vice-President.

The Supreme Court.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements.

The President and the President-elect.

The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.

Members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments.

The Major-General of the Army Commanding, the Admiral of the Navy, and the officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

Members of the House of Representatives and members-elect, governors of States, ex-members of the Senate of the United States, officers of the Senate, and officers of the House of Representatives.

All other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries.

The President-elect delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government.

clauses of the Constitution to which I have called attention that legislative power can not be exercised except when both Houses are in session.

PHILADELPHIA HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. FRYE. I desire to offer a resolution and to ask its immediate consideration. I will state the necessity for it.

The contractors for the improvement of the harbor at Philadelphia some two months ago failed. Proposals were issued, bids were received, and the lowest bidder was a Canadian company, about whose ability to complete the contract the Secretary of War had very serious doubts. He rejected the bids, and he was about to issue new proposals. The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. QUAY), who felt very desirous that the Secretary of War should give the award to the next highest bidder, on the 27th of February introduced and secured the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to furnish for the information of the Senate copies of all papers and documents relating to the proposals for the improvement of the harbor of Philadelphia, under date of January 24, A. D. 1893, and that he be requested to suspend action upon said proposals until the information has been received and considered by the Senate.

The information which was received was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed. I have no doubt when the Senator from Pennsylvania left the city for the South, being somewhat in ill health, he forgot entirely the scope of the resolution which had passed the Senate. Now, the Secretary of War regards it as a request which he ought to be bound by—of course he knows he is not legally bound by it—but a request which ought to bind him, and he will not issue any proposals or accept any bids which have been made in relation to this work. Therefore the whole season is liable to be lost. What is worse than that, the removal of the islands in the harbor having commenced, the currents of the stream are changed in such a way that already great damage is being done to the harbor itself.

The work of removing the islands must be kept *patri passu* with the building of the shores in order to preserve the present condition of the harbor.

I did not discover this until the day before yesterday. Knowing that it was a matter of the utmost importance to Philadelphia, and not knowing what the Senator from Pennsylvania was telegraphed myself to Philadelphia the condition of things. They evidently found the Senator, for I have here, under date of March 10, the following telegram:

The resolution requesting the Secretary of War to suspend action upon the contract for the removal of the islands in the harbor of Philadelphia has accomplished the purpose and should be rescinded. Will you have the kindness to attend to it?

Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the resolution will be reported by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That so much of Senate resolution of February 27 last as requested the Secretary of War to suspend action in relation to the improvement of the harbor of Philadelphia is hereby rescinded.

Mr. FRYE. I thought the resolutions which were under consideration a few moments ago had been withdrawn. I find, however, they have not been, and therefore I ask unanimous consent that they may be temporarily laid aside, and that the resolution which I have offered shall be considered. It will take but a moment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HARRIS. Is this resolution to rescind a former Senate resolution?

Mr. FRYE. It is to rescind a portion of a former resolution which is still in existence.

Mr. HARRIS. It is simply a Senate, and not a concurrent or joint resolution?

Mr. FRYE. It is a Senate resolution only.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution submitted by the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. MANDERSON on the 9th instant, relative to the business of the session.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question now before the Senate is upon agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. HOAR) to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine (Mr. HALE) to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. MANDERSON) to the Senate.

Mr. VICE-P. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. C. BUTLER, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday last was read and approved.

Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of the private secretaries of the President of the United States, communicated to the Senate sundry messages in writing.

SENATOR FROM WYOMING.

Mr. VANCE. I present the credentials of Hon. Asahel C. Beckwith, appointed a Senator from the State of Wyoming. I ask that the credentials be read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when appointed, and that meanwhile they lie on the table.

The credentials were read, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

STATE OF WYOMING, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that the executive of said State hereby appoints Asahel C. Beckwith, a duly qualified citizen of said State and an inhabitant thereof, a senator from the State of Wyoming, to fill the vacancy happening in the Senate of the United States by the expiration of the term of Francis E. Warren on the 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1893, during the recess of the Legislature of said State, and by the non-election of said Francis E. Warren's successor.

To have and to hold the said office of Senator of the United States until the next meeting of the Legislature of said State.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made public and the due seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Cheyenne, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1893.

JOHN E. OSBORNE, Governor.

By the governor:

AMOS W. BARBER, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED USE OF PENSION OFFICE BUILDING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the 28th ultimo, relative to the use of the Pension Office building for musical concerts on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, transmitting the correspondence relating to the subject and stating that permission to use the building for the purpose referred to in the resolution was expressly refused by the Secretary of the Interior; which, on motion of Mr. HAWLEY, was, with the accompanying papers, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a memorial of the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which will be read.

The Secretary read the memorial, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1893.

Resolutions relative to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Court that it is expedient that the Hawaiian Islands should be annexed to this United States, and that the interests of the United States, commercially and strategically, will be promoted thereby.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, and also to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 15, 1893.

Adopted. Sent up for concurrence.

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

SENATE, March 2, 1893.

Adopted in concurrence.

HENRY D. COOLIDGE, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest:

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN.

Clerk of the Hawaiian Legislature.

Mr. HARRIS. From whom does the memorial come?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. From the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Mr. SHERMAN. I think the memorial ought to have been presented elsewhere. My attention was not called to it at the

Messrs. Frye (chairman), Sherman, Fickler, MacDonald, Hanson, and
ton.

To Inquire into all Claims of Citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua: Messrs. Hawley (chairman), Stewart, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Palmer.

On Woman Suffrage: Messrs. Hoar (chairman), Quay, Vance, George, Blackburn, McPherson.

On Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress: Messrs. Morrill (chairman), Dixon, Voorhees, Butler, Pugh.

On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians: Messrs. Teller (chairman), Platt, Butler, Pusey, Roach.

On Transportation and Sale of Meat Products: Messrs. Platt (chairman), Power, Vest, Coke Allen of Nebraska.

To Establish the University of the United States: Messrs. Hutton (chairman), Kyle, Vance, Jones of Arkansas, Turpie, Proctor, Sherman, Dolph, Washburn.

On the Quadro-Centennial: Messrs. Vilas (chairman), Colquitt, Vest, Gray, Daniel, Gibson, Voorhees, Lindsay, Pittigrew, Sherman, Cameron, Hawley, Wilson, Cullom.

To Investigate the Geological Survey: Messrs. Martin (chairman), Jones of Arkansas, Ransom, Wolcott, Carey.

On National Banks: Messrs. Mitchell of Wisconsin (chairman), Vance, Colquitt, Chandler, Manderon.

On Forest Reservations: Messrs. Allen of Nebraska (chairman), Kyle, Morgan, Teller, Davis.

On Corporations in the District of Columbia: Messrs. Aldrich (chairman), McMillan, Gorman, Brice, Harris.

To Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands: Messrs. Roach (chairman), Butler, Higgins.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARRIS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the resolution of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN].

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask consent that in addition to the list that has been read, which will of course appear in the RECORD, there also appear an alphabetical list of Senators in the usual form, with the committees to which they are assigned. Such a list can very easily be prepared.

Mr. COCKRELL. And that the list of committees be printed as a separate document.

Mr. MANDERSON. And that both lists be printed as a document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be so ordered if there be no objection. The Chair hears none.

UNITED STATES SENATORS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, SHOWING THE COMMITTEES OF WHICH THEY ARE MEMBERS.

ADLAIR E. STEVENSON, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Mr. ALDRICH (5) Corporations in the District of Columbia (Select), chairman.

Finance.
Revolutionary Claims.
Rules.
Transportation Routes.

Mr. ALLEN of Nebraska (5) Forest Reservations (Select), chairman.

Claims.
Indian Affairs.
Public Lands.
Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (Select).

Mr. ALLISON (4) Engrassed Bills, chairman.

Appropriations.
Finance.
Mines and Mining.

Mr. BATE (5) Improvement of the Mississippi River, chairman.

Agriculture and Forestry.
Military Affairs.
Mines and Mining.
Territories.

Mr. BERRY (6) Public Lands, chairman.

Census.
Claims.
Patents.
Private Land Claims.

Mr. BLACKBURN (6) Railroads.
Rules, chairman.

Appropriations.
Naval Affairs.
Railroads.
Territories.

Mr. BLACKBURN (6) Woman Suffrage (Select).

Pacific Railroads, chairman.

Mr. BRICE (7) Appropriations.
Corporations in the District of Columbia (Select).

Interstate Commerce.
Immigration.
Pensions.

Mr. BUTLER (6) Public Buildings and Grounds.
Interstate Commerce, chairman.

Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress (Select).

Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (Select).

Foreign Relations.
Naval Affairs.
To Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands (Select).

Mr. CAFFERY (6) Enrolled Bills, chairman.

Claims.
Education and Labor.
Manufactures.

Organization, etc., of the Executive Departments.
Pensions.

Mr. CALL (6) Civil Service and Retrenchment, chairman.

Appropriations.
Fishes.
Mines and Mining.
Revision of the Laws.

Territories.

Mr. CAMDEN (5) Railroads, chairman.

Interstate Commerce.
Naval Affairs.
Pensions.

Mr. CAMERON (4) To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Revolutionary Claims, chairman.

Military Affairs.
Naval Affairs.
Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Mr. CAREY (7) Education and Labor.
Indian Depredations.

Immigration.
Public Railroads.
Public Lands.
Territories.

Mr. CHANDLER (5) To Investigate Geological Survey (Select).

Immigration.
Indian Depredations.
Interstate Commerce.
Privileges and Elections.
National Banks (Select).

Mr. CHANDLER (5) Appropriations, chairman.

Civil Service and Retrenchment.
Engrassed Bills.
Indian Depredations.
Military Affairs.

Organization, Contract, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.

Mr. COKE (5) Fisheries, chairman.

Commerce.
Judiciary.
Revolutionary Claims.

Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (Select).

Mr. COLQUITT (3) Post-Offices and Post-Roads, chairman.

National Banks.
Private Land Claims.
Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Relations with Canada.

Mr. CULLOM (4) Appropriations.
Commerce.

Interstate Commerce.
Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Revision of the Laws, chairman.

Mr. DANIEL (5) Claims.

Foreign Relations.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Mr. DAVIS (6) Claims.

Foreign Relations.
Forest Reservations (Select).

Military Affairs.
Pacific Railroads.
Territories.

Mr. DIXON (5) All National Accommodations for the Library of Congress (Select).

Census.
Patents.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Private Land Claims.

Mr. DOLPH (6) Coast Defenses.

Commerce.
Foreign Relations.
Public Lands.

Relations with Canada.
University of the United States (Select).

Mr. DUBOIS (6) Enrolled Bills.

Immigration.
Immigration.
Organization, etc., of the Executive Department.

Mr. FAULKNER (5) Public Lands.

Territories, chairman.

District of Columbia.
Immigration.
Indian Depredations.

Mr. FRYE (4) Potomac River Front (Select), chairman.

Commerce.
Foreign Relations.
Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER (6) President's Messages.
Senate and its Subsidiary Branches of the Civil Service.

Manufactures.
Pensions.
Transportation Routes.

Mr. GEORGE (5) Agriculture and Forestry, chairman.

Education and Labor.
Judiciary.
Transportation Routes.

Mr. GIBSON (5) Woman Suffrage (Select).

Manufactures, chairman.

District of Columbia.
Fishes.
Naval Affairs.

Mr. GORMAN (7) Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Private Land Claims.
Appropriations.
Commerce.

Interstate Commerce.
On Corporations in the District of Columbia (Select).

Pensions.
Rules.
Coast Defenses, chairman.

Civil Service and Retrenchment.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Railroads.
Transportation Routes.

Mr. GRAY (5)	Patents, chairman. Police in the several Branches of the Civil Service. Foreign Relations. Privileges and Elections. Quadro-Centennial (Select).	Mr. MILLS (5)	Library, chairman. Coast Defenses. Mines and Mining. Patents. Post-Offices and Post-Roads.
Mr. HALE (5)	Private Land Claims, chairman. Appropriations. Census. Naval Affairs. Relation with Canada.	Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (5)	Claims. Claims Against Nicaragua (Select). Judiciary. Post-Offices and Post-Roads. Privileges and Elections. Transportation Routes.
Mr. HANSBROUGH (5)	Agriculture and Forestry. District of Columbia. Census. Immigration. Territories.	Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (5)	National Banks (Select), chairman. Enrolled Bills. Fisheries. Military Affairs. Relations with Canada.
Mr. HARRIS (5)	District of Columbia, chairman. Epidemic Diseases. Finance. Immigration. Organizations in the District of Columbia (Select).	Mr. MORGAN (5)	Foreign Relations, chairman. Claims against Nicaragua (Select). Indian Affairs. Pacific Railroads. To Investigate Forest Reservations in California (Select). Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, proposed, chairman.
Mr. HAWLEY (5)	Nicaragua Claims (Select), chairman. Coast Defenses. Military Affairs. Territories. Quadro-Centennial (Select). Railroads.	Mr. MORRILL (4)	Civil Service and Retrenchment. Finance. Public Buildings and Grounds. Relations with Canada, chairman.
Mr. HIGGINS (5)	Interstate Commerce. Manufactures. Privileges and Elections. Relations with Canada. To Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands (Select).	Mr. MURPHY (5)	Census. Commerce. Education and Labor. Pacific Railroads.
Mr. HILL (6)	Immigration, chairman. Fisheries. Judiciary. Organization, etc., of the Executive Departments. Post-Offices and Post-Roads. Territories.	Mr. PALMER (5)	Pensions, chairman. Claims against Nicaragua (Select). Investigation of the Mississippi River. Military Affairs. Privileges and Elections. Railroads.
Mr. HOAR (4)	Woman Suffrage (Select), chairman. Judiciary. Privileges and Elections. Relations with Canada.	Mr. PASCO (5)	Claims, chairman. Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (Select). Private Land Claims. Public Buildings and Grounds. Public Lands.
Mr. HUNTON (5)	University of the United States (Select), chairman. District of Columbia. Education and Labor. Post-Offices and Post-Roads. Potomac River Front (Select). Relations with Canada.	Mr. PEPPER (6)	Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service, chairman. Agriculture and Forestry. Census. Claims. Improvement of Mississippi River. Railroads.
Mr. IDEY (5)	Transportation Routes, chairman. Civil Service and Retrenchment. Coast Defenses. Epidemic Diseases. Mines and Mining. Post-Offices and Post-Roads.	Mr. PETTIGREW (5)	Improvement of Mississippi River. Indian Affairs. Indian Depredations. Public Lands. Quadro-Centennial (Select). Railroads.
Mr. JONES of Arkansas (5)	Indian Affairs, chairman. Finance. Immigration. To Investigate Geological Survey (Select). University of the United States (Select).	Mr. PLATT (7)	Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (Select), chairman. Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (Select). Indian Affairs. Judiciary. Patents. Revision of the Laws. Territories.
Mr. JONES of Nevada (5)	Epidemic Diseases, chairman. Commerce. Finance. Mines and Mining. To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate.	Mr. POWER (7)	Fisheries. Improvement of Mississippi River. Mines and Mining. Public Lands. Railroads. To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service. Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (Select).
Mr. KYLE (6)	Education and Labor, chairman. Irrigation. Indian Depredations. Patents. To Investigate Forest Reservations in California (Select). University of the United States (Select).	Mr. PROCTOR (5)	Agriculture and Forestry. District of Columbia. Establish the University of the United States (Select). Immigration. Organization, etc., of the Executive Departments. Potomac River Front (Select).
Mr. LINDSAY (5)	Indian Depredations, chairman. Judiciary. Revision of the Laws of the United States. Quadro-Centennial (Select). Civil Service and Retrenchment. Education and Labor. Immigration. Organization, etc., of the Executive Departments.	Mr. PUGH (5)	Judiciary, chairman. Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress (Select). Privileges and Elections. Relations with Canada. Revolutionary Claims.
Mr. LODGE (4)	Immigration. Organization, etc., of the Executive Departments. Agriculture and Forestry. District of Columbia. Pacific Railroads. Post-Offices and Post-Roads. To Investigate Corporations in the District of Columbia (Select).	Mr. QUAY (4)	Education. Examine the Branches of the Executive Department. Public Buildings and Grounds. Woman Suffrage (Select). Census, chairman. Agriculture and Forestry. Potomac River Front (Select). Printing. Private Land Claims.
Mr. McHILLAN (5)	Naval Affairs, chairman. Finance. Immigration. Potomac River Front (Select). Woman Suffrage (Select).	Mr. RANSOM (7)	To Investigate Geological Survey (Select). Transportation Routes. Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands (Select). Agriculture and Forestry. Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (Select). Indian Affairs. Irrigation.
Mr. MANDELSON (5)	Indian Affairs. Military Affairs. National Banks (Select). Printing. Rules.	Mr. SHERMAN (5)	Finance. Foreign Relations. Potomac River Front (Select). Quadro-Centennial (Select). University of the United States (Select).
Mr. MARTIN (4)	To Investigate Geological Survey (Select). District of Columbia. Engraved Bills. Public Lands. Railroads.	Mr. SMOOT (5)	Indian Affairs. Indian Depredations. Mines and Mining. Pensions. Territories.

Mr. SMITH (5)	Organization, etc., of the Executive Departments, chairman. Coast Defenses. District of Columbia. Indian Affairs. Manufactures.
Mr. SQUIRE (5)	Coast Defenses. Fisheries. Immigration. Public Buildings and Grounds. Transportation Routes.
Mr. STANFORD (5)	Civil Service and Retrenchment. Education and Labor. Fisheries. Naval Affairs. Public Buildings and Grounds.
Mr. STEWART (6)	Mines and Minerals, chairman. Claims. Immigration. Indian Affairs. Irrigation. Nicaragua Claims (Select).
Mr. STOCKBRIDGE (6)	Census. Epidemic Diseases. Fisheries. Indian Affairs. Naval Affairs. Railroads.
Mr. TELLER (5)	Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (Select), chairman. Appropriations. Forest Reservations (Select). Judiciary. Private Land Claims.
Mr. TURPIE (5)	Census, chairman. Foreign Relations. Privileges and Elections. Transportation Routes. University of the United States (Select).
Mr. VANCE (5)	Privileges and Elections, chairman. Finance. National Banks (Select). University of the United States (Select). Woman Suffrage (Select).
Mr. VEST (5)	Public Buildings and Grounds, chairman. Commerce. Finance. Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (Select). Quadro-Centennial (Select).
Mr. VILAS (6)	Quadro-Centennial (Select), chairman. Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service. Judiciary. Pensions. Post-Offices and Post-Roads. Public Lands.
Mr. VOORHEES (5)	Finance, chairman. Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress (Select). Immigration. Library. Quadro-Centennial (Select).
Mr. WALTHALL (5)	Military Affairs, chairman. Civil Service and Retrenchment. Improvement of Mississippi River. Organization, etc., of the Executive Departments. Public Lands.
Mr. WASHBURN (7)	Agriculture and Forestry. Civil Service and Retrenchment. Commerce. Education and Labor. Improvement of the Mississippi River. Post-Offices and Post-Roads. University of the United States (Select).
Mr. WHITE of California (5)	Irrigation, chairman. Census. Coast Defenses. Commerce. Territories.
Mr. WHITE of Louisiana (6)	To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, chairman. Commerce. Epidemic Diseases. Indian Depredations. Interstate Commerce. Pacific Railroads.
Mr. WILSON (6)	Interstate Commerce. Land Survey. Organization, etc., of Executive Departments. Patents. Revision of the Laws. Quadro-Centennial (Select).
Mr. WOLCOTT (6)	District of Columbia. Interstate Commerce. Library. Pacific Railroads. Post-Offices and Post-Roads. To Investigate Geological Survey (Select).

CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. BRICE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pacific Railroads be, and is hereby, authorized to employ a clerk at an annual salary of \$2,200 per annum, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for.

Mr. MILLS. I move that the Senate adjourn.
The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, March 16, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate. March 15, 1893.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Edward B. Whitney, of New York, to be Assistant Attorney-General, vice Abraham X. Parker, resigned.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

William McAdoo, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice James R. Soley, resigned.

POSTMASTERS.

Dale J. Crittenger, to be postmaster at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in the place of Hiram J. Daniels, resigned.

Charles H. Long, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Cedar and State of Iowa, in the place of Mrs. Lucy Bowers, whose commission expires March 21, 1893.

Stephen Smith, to be postmaster at Tama, in the county of Tama and State of Iowa, in the place of Charles J. Wonsler, resigned.

Joseph E. Swindlehurst, to be postmaster at Livingston, in the county of Park and State of Montana, in the place of Stiles M. Parks, resigned.

Robert B. Brown, to be postmaster at Meadville, in the county of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Orrin H. Hollister, removed.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, MILITARY ACADEMY.

First Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton, Second Artillery, to be associate professor of mathematics, March 14, 1893, to fill an original vacancy.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Charles W. Williams, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, March 4, 1893, vice McGonigle, retired from active service.

Cavalry arm.

Capt. James N. Wheelan, Second Cavalry, to be major, March 7, 1893, vice Harris, Eighth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Capt. Adam Kramer, Sixth Cavalry, to be major, March 8, 1893, vice Adam, Sixth Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley, Second Cavalry, to be captain, March 7, 1893, vice Wheelan, Second Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, March 8, 1893, vice Kramer, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harry G. Trout, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, March 7, 1893, vice Sibley, Second Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, Eighth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, March 8, 1893, vice Cheever, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

Infantry arm.

Maj. Richard Combs, Ninth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 8, 1893, vice Whittemore, Twelfth Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. Ezra P. Ewers, Fifth Infantry, to be major, March 7, 1893, vice Combs, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry, to be captain, March 7, 1893, vice Ewers, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George B. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, to be first lieutenant, March 7, 1893, vice Bowen, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Passed Assistant Engineer Charles W. Rae, to be a chief engineer in the Navy from the 21st February, 1893, vice Chief Engineer Robert B. Hine, retired (subject to the examinations required by law).

Assistant Engineer William H. Alldredge, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy from the 21st February, 1893, vice Passed Assistant Engineer Charles W. Rae, promoted.

THURSDAY, March 16, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. BATE. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Legislature of Washington, praying that action be taken by Congress for the protection of Puget Sound and the entire coast; which was referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of Washington, praying that an appropriation be made for the survey and improvement of the western coast of that State north of Grays Harbor and the Ozette River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect the country from infectious diseases; which was referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of Washington, praying for the creation of a new light-house district which shall embrace all the aids to navigation on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound, Washington Sound, and all the adjacent and tributary waters thereto, and also all Alaskan waters; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of Washington, praying for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of Washington, praying for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by a popular vote; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of Washington, praying for the early completion of the Nicaragua Canal; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Second Legislative Assembly of Oklahoma Territory, praying that the provisions of section 2301, Supplement of the Revised Statutes, be amended so as to apply to the Public Land Strip; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the National Assembly, League of American Wheelmen, praying that an appropriation be made for the continuance and early completion of the work of the United States Geological Survey; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of the Legislature of North Dakota, praying that all telegraph lines be placed under Government control; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Legislature of North Dakota, praying for the removal of the duty on binding-twine and for the passage of a graduated income-tax-law; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of North Dakota, praying for a change in the plans for the expenditure of the balance of the appropriation for the erection of a penitentiary building at Grafton, N. Dak., under the provisions of an act of Congress; so that the building may be used as an institution for the feeble-minded; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of North Dakota, praying for an amendment of the law regulating the allotment of the national militia fund; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of North Dakota, praying for the passage of what is known as the "good roads bill"; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

CLERK TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the select committee on National Banks be, and it is hereby authorized to employ a clerk at an annual salary of \$1,100, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 20, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

MONDAY, March 20, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY.

Mr. FAULKNER. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to.

REGENT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Pursuant to section 5581 of the Revised Statutes, the Vice-President appoints the Senator from Delaware, Hon. GEORGE GRAY, to be a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his term of office.

SENATOR FROM MONTGOMERY.

Mr. SQUIRE presented the credentials of John B. Allen, appointed by the governor of Washington a Senator from that State; which were read, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as follows:

STATE OF WASHINGTON, Executive Department.
To the President of the Senate of the United States up to all to whom these presents may come: Greeting.

Whereas the term of office of Hon. John B. Allen as a Senator in Congress from the State of Washington expired March 3 A. D. 1893; and

Whereas the Legislature of the State which assembled January 9 A. D. 1893, duly adjourned March 3 A. D. 1893, without electing a Senator in Congress from said State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Senator Allen; and

Witness by reason of the premises a vacancy exists and happens during the recess of the Legislature in the office of Senator in Congress from the State of Washington.

Now, therefore, J. H. McGraw, executive of the State of Washington, by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the authority in me vested as such executive by the Constitution of the United States, do hereby appoint said John B. Allen, a native-born citizen of the United States over the age of 30 years and an inhabitant of the State, a Senator in Congress from the State of Washington to fill such vacancy until the next meeting of the Legislature of the State.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Washington to be affixed hereto, at Olympia, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1893, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

[SEAL.]

By the governor:

J. H. MCGRAW.

J. H. PRICE, Secretary of State.

CLERK TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. MARTIN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Select Committee to Investigate the Geological Survey be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a clerk at an annual salary of \$1,400, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, until otherwise provided for.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HOAR. I rise to a question of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts will state his question of order.

Mr. HOAR. It is that the rules of the Senate require the presentation of routine business in a regular order, first petitions, and afterwards reports of committees, bills, and resolutions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The point of order of the Senator from Massachusetts is well taken, and routine business will be called in regular order. The presentation of petitions and memorials is first in order.

Mr. PASCO. What is the point of order made?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is called for, which is the presentation of petitions and memorials.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is usual to first lay before the Senate messages from the President and communications from heads of Departments. I take the liberty of suggesting that that order precedes the presentation of petitions and memorials.

REPORT ON PHOSPHATE INDUSTRY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Labor, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the Senate of December 4, 1890, a special report relating to the phosphate industry of the United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was, on motion of Mr. CALLE, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

LONG ISLAND SOUND COAST DEFENSES.

Mr. HAWLEY presented a petition of the Legislature of Connecticut, praying for improved defenses of the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses, as follows:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
January Session, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.]

Readed by this Assembly:

SECTION 1. That the proposed erection of suitable coast defenses at the

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Florida inquired why was the resolution called up by the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. HOAR. The Senate has not voted to take up that resolution.

Mr. CALL. I propose to offer an amendment to the resolution just read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. HOAR. I object, unless it can be disposed of without delay.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. HOAR. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Louisiana moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported by him yesterday to ascertain and fix the sums necessary to be disbursed by various standing or special committees authorized to sit during the recess. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. HOAR. On that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BERRY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I should like to inquire of some Senator on the opposite side whether this is a political question or not, to determine how the contingent fund shall be disbursed?

Mr. HOAR. I regard the taking of this question up to discuss the pending resolution, speaking for one, as clearly a political and party question. If Senators on the other side desire unanimous consent to take the resolution up without debate, I do not suppose there will be any objection; but I regard the present question as a party question.

Mr. BUTLER. Then I suppose the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts, speaking *ex cathedra*, will be conclusive of my vote. I therefore withhold my vote, and announce my pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON], looking upon the Senator from Massachusetts, of course, as the leader on the other side.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to inquire of the Senator from South Carolina whether he voted upon this question?

Mr. BUTLER. No. I have announced my pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON].

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRVY].

Mr. GORDON (when Mr. COLQUITT's name was called). My colleague [Mr. COLQUITT] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. GORMAN (when his name was called). I am paired generally with the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE], who is now absent from the city. I shall refrain from voting on any question that is purely political, but I have the right to vote on any question where my vote may be necessary to make a quorum, or upon questions affecting the ordinary business of the Senate. I therefore vote "yea."

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. MILLS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] and vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. DUBOIS (when Mr. SHOUP's name was called). I announce the pair of my colleague [Mr. SHOUP] with the junior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. SQUIRE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. STEPHENSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON], and withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BLACKBURN. My colleague [Mr. LINDSAY] is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW]. Were my colleague present he would vote "yea."

Mr. BUTLER. I announced a moment ago that I was paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If I can get the gracious permission of my friend from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] and my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], to transfer that pair to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST],

I shall be very glad to do so. [A pause.] In the absence of any opposition on their part, I will announce the pair between the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON], and I vote "yea."

Mr. CAREY. I will inform the Senator from South Carolina that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] has paired the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT].

Mr. PASCO. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] is paired with the Senator from Colorado, unless that pair has been transferred.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I was requested by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] to arrange a pair for him. I supposed the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] was absent without a pair, and so I arranged the pair in that way. However, if the Senator from Colorado is not paired—

Mr. PASCO. He is already paired.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I paired him with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] this afternoon.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, does that cut me out of my privilege of voting? It seems so.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is not a matter for the Chair to decide, but for the Senator himself to decide.

Mr. BUTLER. I wish it were. It seems that it is being decided on the other side by the two recognized leaders on that side, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER].

Mr. CHANDLER. If debate is in order, I should like to be heard.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Debate is not in order. The Chair will state that the Senator from South Carolina must determine for himself as to his vote.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not debating anything. Of course, if there is another pair arranged for the Senator from Missouri, I withdraw my vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina withdraws his vote.

Mr. DUBOIS. I inquire whether the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, as the Chair understands.

Mr. DUBOIS. I have a general pair with that Senator, which is quite liberal in its terms. Either of us can vote whenever we see fit, provided that there is nothing of a political question concerned. I regard this as a political question, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. BERRY. I suggest to the Senator from Idaho that he may vote, and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] can be paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], which will enable me to vote also.

Mr. DUBOIS. Very well. I vote "nay."

Mr. BERRY. I vote "yea."

Mr. BRICE. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], but with the understanding that I have a right to vote on any question by assuming the responsibility to him, which I do, and I vote on this question. I vote "yea."

Mr. CAMDEN. I desire to say that I have a general pair on all questions with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN], but with the right to vote to make a quorum and on questions concerning the ordinary business of the Senate. Therefore I vote "yea," but I shall observe the pair on any question of a political nature.

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 16; as follows:

YEAS—33.			
Bate,	Faulkner,	Jones, Ark.	Pugh,
Berry,	Georger,	Ketchum,	Roch,
Brice,	Hale,	Martin,	Turpie,
Brice,	Georger,	McLure,	Vance,
Carey,	Georger,	Mitchell, Wis.	Voorhees,
Call,	Gray,	Murphy,	White of La.
Camden,	Harris,	Palmer,	
Cassell,	Hill,	Quinn,	
Coke,	Hutton,	Peterson,	
NAYS—16.			
Chandler,	Dubois,	Jones, Nev.	Morrill,
Davis,	Georger,	McMillan,	Proctor,
Dolph,	Hawley,	McMillan,	Shertman,
	Hoar,	McMillan,	
NOT VOTING—33.			
Albion,	Frye,	Pettigrew,	Teller,
Albion,	Georger,	Quinn,	Vest,
Albion,	Hale,	Ransom,	Vilas,
Butler,	Hutton,	Shoup,	Walhall,
Camden,	McLure,	Sherman,	Washburn,
Carey,	Lindsay,	Squire,	White, Cal.
Colquitt,	McPherson,	Stanford,	Wilson,
Daniel,	Morgan,	Stoddard,	Wolcott,
Dixon,	Morgan,	Stoddard,	

I certainly am not willing to be deterred from pressing the resolution concerning the Senator from North Dakota by any suggestions of this kind. If at any time any Senator sees fit to make a serious allegation against him, either as an individual or as a public official before my entrance into the Senate, I shall promptly meet the allegations and close by a request for an investigation.

But, Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Indiana and other Senators upon that side of the Chamber to the position which they have taken in the late debate. It is one that never will allow any Senator to have an investigation made against him, however injurious they may be, concerning his life before he became a member of this body. Senators can come in here and make allegations of any sort they please about a brother Senator, and if they relate to transactions happening before he was elected, the only remedy for that Senator is to make denial upon the floor of the Senate. If the doctrine which the Senators upon the other side of the Chamber are asserting is the correct one, under no circumstances is there any constitutional right of this body to investigate for the purpose of relieving a Senator upon this floor from the opprobrium which may attach to unjust charges.

That has not been hitherto the precedent of the Senate, and I trust that it is not hereafter to be the precedent of the Senate. I trust that the request of the Senator from North Dakota that he may be investigated will be granted, and that the request of the Senator from Montana that he be investigated may be granted; and it will be entirely agreeable to me to be myself investigated concerning any charge which any Senator will undertake seriously to make upon the floor of the Senate.

Mr. President, I do not know that the Senator from Indiana intended that anyone should understand in this broad land that the charges which he said he had heard against me were true, but for fear that some person might say that I sat silent in the Chamber after the Senator had stated that he had heard these things, I deemed it my duty and my privilege to make the statement which I now submit to the Senate.

Mr. VOORHEES, Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire says I was mistaken in what I said yesterday. I was not mistaken. I was making no accusation against that Senator; I was bringing no charge against him; but I was illustrating the conduct of the other side of the Chamber. I was alluding to the fact that for years past the country has rung with charges against Senators on that side of the Chamber, imputing to them faults and offenses graver even than those imputed to the Senator from North Dakota, and in illustration of the fact that they had sat silent, had never taken up the spirit of accusation or investigation while their own people were affected, I alluded *en passant*, without any intention of being responsible for the truth of the charge, that I had even heard the Senator himself gravely accused. I have, and others have.

The very language which I used I heard used by others, and at not a very remote period of time from the present. Papers have been sent to me. I am no dumping ground either, as the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] so well said yesterday. I toss those things into the waste basket and the fireplace; I have great contempt for them. But I was illustrating the fact that the Senators on the other side of the Chamber, especially the Senator from New Hampshire, were swift to avenge what the Senator termed the purity of the Senate when he could make a point against a political adversary, but he was silent and dumb in the presence of charges affecting not merely himself, but other Senators on the other side of the Chamber. It was in that spirit I brought it forward and in none other.

I am not an accusing spirit. I hold that those accusations should not be investigated if the offenses imputed took place prior to the election here. That was my argument yesterday. I stand on it now. I said yesterday that I did not arraign that side of the Chamber for what they have not done in the past, but what they were trying to do now in the present, totally inconsistent with the career they have heretofore, betraying a hypocrisy and a phariseism inconsistent with what I conceive to be a manly and true position, especially under the limitations of our Constitution.

I say to the Senator from New Hampshire if he is never arraigned or accused until I do it he will go very free and cheerful through life, unless it might be necessary, as I thought it was yesterday, to confront him with an illustration growing out of accusations even against himself. I have none to make, and I make none now.

I believe this is all I desire to say.

Mr. GORMAN. I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I hope the Senator from Maryland will yield to me. I desire to occupy the attention of the Senate for a few moments.

Mr. GORMAN. If it is a personal matter, I will yield; but the Senator must understand and appreciate that we ought to proceed with the business before us.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It is a personal matter. I think it can be construed as a personal matter.

Mr. GORMAN. Then, of course, I will yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will occupy the attention of the Senate a very short time.

Mr. President, I trust the Senate will not adjourn until it gives my colleague the opportunity which he has asked to have an investigation of the serious allegations and accusations made against him. I believe when my colleague rose in his place in the Senate yesterday and said that he courted an investigation here, that through him the State of North Dakota was speaking and demanding a right that its representative in this body be heard. That, it seems to me, is a very high ideal of State rights.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order. The Senator from North Dakota is not speaking to a question of personal privilege. He is arguing a question that it would require unanimous consent for him to pursue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Indiana that the floor was given to the Senator from Maryland; that he yielded the floor, and the Chair recognized the Senator from North Dakota. As to the question of the propriety of the remarks of the Senator from North Dakota, that is a matter he must judge of himself. It is not a question of order that the Chair recognizes the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I think that this matter is personal to me, as it relates to my colleague and to the State I have the honor in part to represent here.

Mr. President, I claim that no political party has a right to come here and deny the privilege asked for by my colleague. I hope, as I said in the beginning, that the Senate will not adjourn without giving him the opportunity he has asked to be investigated. I do not want him to go back to his people and to rest under this cloud all summer until we convene here again next December. I believe the Senate should grant him the request he has submitted here. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] may be adopted.

Mr. VEST. I object.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota has unanimous consent.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate proceed—

Mr. CHANDLER. I rise to a question of order.

Mr. COCKRELL. I object, and that ends it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is of the opinion that the Senator from North Dakota, being on the floor, had a right to make the request as part of his remarks, and that his request the Chair is bound to submit to the Senate. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. COCKRELL. There is.

Mr. HARRIS. Pending which, a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business was unquestionably in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Before a motion can be made to proceed to the consideration of executive business by a Senator the Senator must be recognized by the Chair. The Chair has recognized no one but the Senator from North Dakota. The Chair understands that there is objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is; I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made.

ANTITRUST AND INTERSTATE-COMMERCE DECISIONS.

Mr. MANDERSON. I dislike at this moment to ask the privilege, but as I feel compelled to leave the Chamber I wish to make a request.

A few days ago, in that latitude of debate which is permitted here, the decisions that have excited some comment throughout the country, made by Judge Ricks, in Ohio, and Judge Spear, in Georgia, were referred to. It was very evident, when I read the comments made upon the decision of Judge Spear, that the same misapprehension the newspapers seemed to be under had also obtained with some Senators who addressed themselves to that subject.

I have in my hand the full decision of Judge Spear, transmitted to me by that judicial officer. It bears upon questions of moment and of exceeding importance that have excited very great interest. Referring as the decision does more particularly to the antitrust act and the interstate-commerce law, I think it would be well that the decision, which is not of length, should appear in the RECORD. I ask the unanimous consent of

the Senate that it be printed in the Record of to-day's proceedings.

Mr. BUTLER. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina objects to the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask if there is any objection to publishing as a document the three decisions which were referred to.

Mr. MANDERSON. I was on the point of asking that it be printed as a document.

Mr. HOAR. That is what I desire.

Mr. MANDERSON. I know a great many will desire to see it.

Mr. VEST. Let that be done.

Mr. MANDERSON. Does the Senator from South Carolina object to that request?

Mr. BUTLER. No, sir.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to add to the request to print the decision of Judge Speer, that the document also include the decisions of Judge Taft and Judge Hicks, to be printed under the direction of the Committee on Printing, if the chairman will undertake it.

Mr. VEST. That is right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska, as amended by the Senator from Massachusetts, that the decisions be printed as a document? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BUTLER. All three decisions are to be printed?

Mr. MANDERSON. All three are to be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Writing the understanding of the Chair.

The order was reduced to writing and entered on the Journal, as follows:

Resolved, That the latest reports of Judge Speer of Georgia, Judge Hicks of California, and Judge Taft of Ohio, made in certain cases involving the rights and duties of railroad employees and conductors, be printed and three thousand copies of each be printed in document form for the use of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and thirty minutes past in executive session the doors were reopened.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted this day by Mr. DAVIS, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the International Monetary Conference, held at London, England, in 1891, be printed in three thousand additional copies of Executive Document No. 82, Fifty-second Congress, second session, being the proceedings of the international monetary conference.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT COMMISSIONER SCHULTZ.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. CHANDLER, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby directed to print for the use of the Senate, with a title page, 15,000 additional copies of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, submitted to the Senate, Executive Document No. 29, Fifty-second Congress, second session, inclusive.

Mr. GORMAN. The reports accompanying these resolutions will be printed under the rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER). The reports will be printed under the rule.

THANKS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. MANDERSON. I offer, with great pleasure, the resolution I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read. The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate do, and he is hereby ordered, to the Vice-President for the impartiality and courtesy with which he has presided over the Senate during its present extraordinary session.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, unanimously agreed to consider the resolution, and it was read and agreed to.

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Mr. GEORGE. I ask leave to call up the resolution, which I introduced several days ago, in relation to the investigation of the agricultural interests of the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair understand the Senator from Mississippi that he desires to call up the resolution which he offered as an amendment to the resolution of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL]?

Mr. GEORGE. No; the independent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. GEORGE on the 10th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary, and such Senators and land-holders interested in the investigation of the agricultural interests of the country, be and they are hereby directed to investigate the agricultural interests of the United States, etc., as directed by the resolution of the Senate, introduced by the Committee on Agriculture last February, the sum of \$5,000, one thousand of which to be paid out of the contingent fund, and the balance to be paid out of the contingent fund for the contingent fund for the next fiscal year.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order. When the Senate went into executive session the measure pending before it was the resolution of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] reported by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] had offered an amendment, and the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi was the pending question. That is the matter now before the Senate, according to my conception of the rules of the Senate.

Mr. GEORGE. I move to take up the resolution which has just been read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that in the judgment of the Chair the point of order raised by the Senator from Tennessee is well taken, and the business properly before the Senate is the resolution of the Senator from Missouri, the pending question being on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. GEORGE. I move to take up the resolution just read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi now moves that the resolution just read be taken up for consideration by the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. Before we get into a wrangle here—

Mr. GEORGE. I do not want any wrangle about it. I merely want a vote on my motion.

Mr. HARRIS. I am sorry the Senator from Mississippi to test the strength of his case upon his amendment, which presents precisely the same question. Why should he move to divert the Senate from the consideration of the resolution reported by one of its standing committees?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that a motion to proceed to the consideration of any other than the regular order is not debatable. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have the yeas and nays and be done with it.

Mr. HOAR. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. I desire to know whether if this resolution be taken up it must not under show to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would hold that a reference would not be necessary, as a resolution has already been passed authorizing an appropriation for the purpose.

Mr. GEORGE. The resolution for that purpose has already passed the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. The Chair will pardon me, this resolution provides that \$1,000 of the sum is to be paid out of the contingent fund for this year, the remainder to be paid out of the contingent fund for next year. The resolution creates for the first time a charge upon a particular contingent fund, I submit. I will not press the question if the Chair is not in doubt about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is not properly now before the Chair for it to rule upon. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Mississippi to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. [Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. COCKRELL. I stand on the yeas and nays.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well; let the yeas and nays be ordered if the Senator from Mississippi wants them.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GEORGE. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. VEST. Aye.

Mr. CALL. I hope the Senator will allow me one moment. I withdraw the objection I made to the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee, and will state that my objection was only to the consideration of the resolution in executive session.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask the Senator from Mississippi to allow by unanimous consent the two resolutions which were reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate to be adopted first, so as to show what special committees are to be authorized to sit in vacation, and then dispose of his resolution.

Mr. GEORGE. I desire to have a vote of the Senate upon the question whether they will give the money, in preference to all other appropriations out of the contingent fund, to the Agricultural

States, etc., as directed by the resolution of the Senate to be made by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the sum of \$9,000, one thousand of which to be paid out of the contingent fund available for the present fiscal year and the remainder out of the contingent fund for the next fiscal year, which said sum of \$9,000 is to be first deducted for the use aforesaid, and the balance remaining of said sum only shall be apportioned by said committee.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana moves to lay the amendment submitted by the Senator from Mississippi upon the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I have only one word to say. I think this is a very dangerous resolution. It gives opportunity for the rule of the Senate by a few men. It opens the way to all corrupt influences to control this body. I believe it is unconstitutional to delegate the legislative powers of this body to any three Senators on this floor, and I shall vote against the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that the reports from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate be taken up for consideration in their order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection, and the first resolution in order reported by the committee will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. JONES of Arkansas April 10, 1893, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed, either by full committee or such subcommittee committees as may be appointed by the chairman thereof, with the full power of such committee to continue, during the recess of Congress, the investigations authorized by the resolution of May 13, 1890, and passed by the Government, and the five nations in the manner and to the extent provided in said resolutions, and in the pursuance of such investigations to visit the several Indian reservations, Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government, and the five nations in the Indian Territory, or any reservation where, in the opinion of said committee, it may be necessary to extend their investigations.

2. That said committee or subcommittee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses under oath touching the matters which they are hereby empowered to investigate, and may hold their sessions during the recess of the Senate at such place or places as they may determine; and the necessary and proper expense incurred in the execution of this resolution shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

INTERSTATE-COMMERCE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BUTLER. Let the next resolution be reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution reported by Mr. BUTLER from the Committee on Interstate Commerce April 10, 1893, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be, and is hereby, authorized to inquire whether or not the methods prevailing in the transportation of freight and passengers over the great railroad lines of the country and the conditions and necessities of travelers and shippers and of the transportation companies justify or require a repeal or modification of section 3 of the interstate-commerce act of February 4, 1887, which prohibits pooling under any circumstances; and that said committee be further authorized to inquire whether the system of closing and sealing cars engaged in transporting merchandise from one of the States of the Union into another State through foreign territory, or from such territory into any State, or from such territory through the United States into foreign territory, or any system of bonding merchandise so transported, needs to be modified or further regulated by law, and whether any revenues engaged in such trade should either be required to conform to all the provisions of the said interstate-commerce act, or be proposed to be continued upon a special investigation; and whether any modifications should be made of the existing provisions of law concerning the relation of the freight carriers and their employees, the said committee, being hereby empowered to sit during the recess of the Senate to hear all subcommittees if deemed necessary, to take testimony at convenient points, to employ stenographers, and to have expenses paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and it is expressly provided that no additional expense whatever shall be allowed for or paid thereunder in the terms of this resolution.

Mr. HOAR. I move to amend the resolution, to make clear what the Senator from South Carolina understands is already in it, in line 9, after the word "circumstances," to insert "and also the provisions relating to long and short hauls."

Mr. BUTLER. I have no objection personally to that amendment, and I do not suppose any objection can be urged to it. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. HARRIS. I have no objection to the investigation of the question, but I shall have very serious objection to repealing either the long and short haul clause or the pooling clause of the interstate-commerce act.

Mr. HOAR. The resolution proposes to confer on the committee in terms the power to reconsider or modify or improve in anyway the pooling clause.

Mr. HARRIS. To investigate.

Mr. HOAR. I wish to have that clearly within the power of the committee.

Mr. BUTLER. There is no proposition to repeal.

Mr. HARRIS. I comprehend. It is an investigation resolution.

Mr. DOLPH. Let the amendment be reported.

The SECRETARY. In line 9, after the word "circumstances," it is proposed to insert:

And also the provisions relating to long and short hauls.

Mr. BUTLER. That is sufficient.

Mr. HARRIS. Insert the words "of section 4" after the word "provisions." That is the section which relates to the long and short haul.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest that we insert the words "of said statute."

Mr. HARRIS. That will be satisfactory.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be so modified. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as modified.

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question now is on the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

SENATE EMPLOYEES AT MALTBY BUILDING.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I beg leave to report at this time a resolution from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue the present session employees at the Maltby Building, authorized under the resolution of July 26, 1892, until June 30, 1893.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HILL (at 6 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate do now adjourn *sine die*.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York moves that the Senate do now adjourn *sine die*. [Putting the question.]

Sensors, before announcing the result of the vote just taken, I beg to express my earnest appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown me by the members and officers of this body during the session now closing.

For the resolution personal to myself, so kindly adopted by the Senate, I am profoundly grateful.

In accordance with the vote just taken, I now declare this extraordinary session of the Senate adjourned without day.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Hewson E. Lannan, of Delaware, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Delaware, vice Henry C. Mahaffy, to be removed.

PRINCIPAL CLERK OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

William L. Kee, of West Virginia, to be principal clerk of private land claims in the General Land Office, vice Isaac R. Conwell, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John H. Wise, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, to succeed Timothy Guy Phelps, whose term of office will expire by limitation April 16, 1893.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander C. Smith, of New York, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service of the United States.

Assistant Surgeon James C. Perry, of North Carolina, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service of the United States.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed John W. Mason, resigned.

First Session.



CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, August 7, 1893.

The first session of the Fifty-third Congress commenced this day at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 30th day of June, 1893. The Senators assembled in the Senate Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States (Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of the State of Illinois) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

PRAYER.

Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Our eyes are toward Thee, Lord God Almighty, the governor among the rulers and the unseen leader in life's great battle. We pray for abiding faith in God, in His presence and power, in His wisdom and love and mercy. Are we not Thy children, chastened but not destroyed? We come confessing our sins, Thou art the God of pardon. We open our hearts to the indwelling of Thy spirit, and pray that these Thy servants may be filled with the wisdom that is pure and peaceable and gentle and easy to be entreated, which is without partiality and without hypocrisy, the wisdom that cometh from Thee, the only wise God.

Thou art overturning and overturning, O God. Thy kingdom is coming, the kingdom of truth and of righteousness. Establish it in our hearts and in the hearts of all the rulers and in the hearts of all the people.

Remember Thy servants, the President and the members of the Cabinet. Bless the two Houses of Congress now assembling, and so guide, O God, in their councils that the best interests of the people may be advanced in this time of doubt and perplexity, of unrest and agitation among the nations, and in our own land, which Thou hast led all through our history. Guide this day by Thy counsel. Have these Thy servants in Thy holy care and keep- ing, in their persons and in their families: bless them in their social and in their official relations: and grant, O God, so to order all things concerning us and concerning Thy kingdom that very soon the power of iniquity may be destroyed and truth and righteousness everywhere prevail. Grant us grace, blot out our transgressions, and may the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep our hearts and minds through Jesus Christ our Lord.

O Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proclamation of the President of the United States, convening the Congress in extraordinary session.

The Secretary (Mr. ANSON G. MCCOOK) read the proclamation, as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1893.

Whereas the distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles have already caused great loss and dam-

age to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workmen the wage of labor.

And whereas the present pecuniary condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the Government has embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary session requires the convening of both Houses of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation, from present and impending danger and distress.

All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington, on the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1893, and of the independence of the United States the 17th.

[SEAL.]

By the President,

ALVIE A. ADEE,

Acting Secretary of State.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. President, the credentials of my colleague, Hon. Matthew S. Quay, have been heretofore presented, and placed on the files of the Senate. He is present, and I ask that he be now sworn in.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator-elect from Pennsylvania will please come forward and receive the oath of office.

Mr. Quay was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. CAMERON, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

SENATOR FROM FLORIDA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the credentials of Samuel Pasco, chosen by the Legislature of Florida a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1893; which were read.

Mr. Pasco was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. CALL, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The following Senators were present:

From the State of—

Alabama—James L. Pugh.

Arkansas—James H. Berry and James K. Jones.

California—Stephen M. White.

Colorado—Henry M. Teller and Edward O. Wolcott.

Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt.

Delaware—George Gray and Anthony Higgins.

Florida—Wilkinson Call and Samuel Pasco.

Georgia—Alfred H. Colquitt and John B. Gordon.

Idaho—Fred. T. Dubois and George L. Shoup.

Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom and John M. Palmer.

Indiana—David Turpin and Daniel W. Voorhees.

Iowa—William B. Allison.

Kansas—John Martin and William A. Peffer.

Kentucky—Joseph C. S. Blackburn.

Louisiana—Donelson Caffery and Edward D. White.

Maine—Eugene Hale.

Maryland—Charles H. Gibson and Arthur P. Gorman.

Massachusetts—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.

Michigan—James McMillan and Francis B. Stockbridge.

Minnesota—Cushman K. Davis and William D. Washburn.

Mississippi—James Z. George and Edmund C. Wallhall.

Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest.

Montana—Thomas C. Power.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. CAMERON (when Mr. QUAY's name was called). My colleague [Mr. QUAY] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. If my colleague were here he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MANDERSON (after having voted in the negative). I withdrew my vote and am now paired with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY]. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], but I transfer the pair to the junior Senator.

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 21; as follows:

YEAS—18.

Allen,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Bate,	Gordon,	McMillan,	Smith,
Berry,	Graham,	Mitchell,	Washburn,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Morris,	White,
Bulter,	Hill,	Murphy,	Wolcott,
Cahery,	Hunt,	Payson,	
Call,	Johnson,	Perkins,	
Candler,	Kane,	Reagan,	
Cole,	Kearney,	Shaw,	
Cook,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Crawford,	Kerr,	Thompson,	
Faulkner,	Kerr,	Wadsworth,	

NAYS—21.

Allen,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Bate,	Gordon,	McMillan,	Smith,
Berry,	Graham,	Mitchell,	Washburn,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Morris,	White,
Bulter,	Hill,	Murphy,	Wolcott,
Cahery,	Hunt,	Payson,	
Call,	Johnson,	Perkins,	
Candler,	Kane,	Reagan,	
Cole,	Kearney,	Shaw,	
Cook,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Crawford,	Kerr,	Thompson,	
Faulkner,	Kerr,	Wadsworth,	

NOT VOTING—16.

Allen,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Bate,	Gordon,	McMillan,	Smith,
Berry,	Graham,	Mitchell,	Washburn,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Morris,	White,
Bulter,	Hill,	Murphy,	Wolcott,
Cahery,	Hunt,	Payson,	
Call,	Johnson,	Perkins,	
Candler,	Kane,	Reagan,	
Cole,	Kearney,	Shaw,	
Cook,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Crawford,	Kerr,	Thompson,	
Faulkner,	Kerr,	Wadsworth,	

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, August 10, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, August 10, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
WILLIAM LINDSAY, a Senator from the State of Kentucky, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. LODGE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.
The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHANDLER (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). Previous to the departure of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] for Europe in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Beveling Sea Commission a pair was announced between us covering all questions upon which a vote might be taken except the Nicaragua Canal bill and the Hawaiian business. I therefore withhold my vote. If the Senator from Alabama were present I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PLATT. I have a general pair with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON], who has voted. It is understood that upon this vote I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY], who has been compelled to leave the city. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. DOLPH. Has the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] voted?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. DOLPH. I am paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], and will not vote in the negative. I should like to inquire if the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY] has voted?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. CAREY. I desire to withdraw my vote, as I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. McPHERSON].

Mr. McPHERSON. I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. IRBY]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. WILSON] is absent from the sessions of the Senate on account of illness.

Mr. MANDERSON (after having voted in the negative). I find that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], with whom I have a general pair, has not voted. I therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 16; as follows:

YEAS—40.

Allen,	Gibson,	Martin,	Teller,
Bate,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Vance,
Berry,	Graham,	Mitchell,	Vilas,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Morris,	Wadsworth,
Bulter,	Hill,	Murphy,	White,
Cahery,	Hunt,	Payson,	Wolcott,
Call,	Johnson,	Perkins,	
Candler,	Kane,	Reagan,	
Cole,	Kearney,	Shaw,	
Cook,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Crawford,	Kerr,	Thompson,	
Faulkner,	Kerr,	Wadsworth,	

NAYS—16.

Allen,	Gibson,	Martin,	Teller,
Bate,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Vance,
Berry,	Graham,	Mitchell,	Vilas,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Morris,	Wadsworth,
Bulter,	Hill,	Murphy,	White,
Cahery,	Hunt,	Payson,	Wolcott,
Call,	Johnson,	Perkins,	
Candler,	Kane,	Reagan,	
Cole,	Kearney,	Shaw,	
Cook,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Crawford,	Kerr,	Thompson,	
Faulkner,	Kerr,	Wadsworth,	

NOT VOTING—20.

Allen,	Gibson,	Martin,	Teller,
Bate,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Vance,
Berry,	Graham,	Mitchell,	Vilas,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Morris,	Wadsworth,
Bulter,	Hill,	Murphy,	White,
Cahery,	Hunt,	Payson,	Wolcott,
Call,	Johnson,	Perkins,	
Candler,	Kane,	Reagan,	
Cole,	Kearney,	Shaw,	
Cook,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Crawford,	Kerr,	Thompson,	
Faulkner,	Kerr,	Wadsworth,	

So the motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.
Mr. CHANDLER. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], and I withhold my vote.

Mr. CHANDLER (when his name was called). Upon this question I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BLACKBURN].

Mr. MANDERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

Mr. PLATT (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. VEST. I desire to state that the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. IRBY] is detained from the Senate by illness. He is not paired, but can not possibly attend.

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 18; as follows:

YEAS—39.

Allen,	Gibson,	Martin,	Teller,
Bate,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Vance,
Berry,	Graham,	Mitchell,	Vilas,
Bulter,	Harris,	Morris,	Wadsworth,
Cahery,	Hill,	Murphy,	White,
Call,	Johnson,	Payson,	Wolcott,
Candler,	Kane,	Reagan,	
Cole,	Kearney,	Shaw,	
Cook,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Crawford,	Kerr,	Thompson,	
Faulkner,	Kerr,	Wadsworth,	

NAYS—18.

Allen,	Gibson,	Martin,	Teller,
Bate,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Vance,
Berry,	Graham,	Mitchell,	Vilas,
Bulter,	Harris,	Morris,	Wadsworth,
Cahery,	Hill,	Murphy,	White,
Call,	Johnson,	Payson,	Wolcott,
Candler,	Kane,	Reagan,	
Cole,	Kearney,	Shaw,	
Cook,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Crawford,	Kerr,	Thompson,	
Faulkner,	Kerr,	Wadsworth,	

NOT VOTING—22.

Allen,	Gibson,	Martin,	Teller,
Bate,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Vance,
Berry,	Graham,	Mitchell,	Vilas,
Bulter,	Harris,	Morris,	Wadsworth,
Cahery,	Hill,	Murphy,	White,
Call,	Johnson,	Payson,	Wolcott,
Candler,	Kane,	Reagan,	
Cole,	Kearney,	Shaw,	
Cook,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Crawford,	Kerr,	Thompson,	
Faulkner,	Kerr,	Wadsworth,	

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Monday, August 14, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

reports filed or used in proceedings to obtain a pension, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 436) for the benefit of T. T. Garrard and others; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 437) for the relief of William J. Landrum; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McPHERSON introduced a bill (S. 438) directing the discontinuance of the purchase of silver bullion; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. McPHERSON. I desire to have the bill read at length and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill was read the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as directs the purchase of silver bullion is hereby repealed.

Mr. PUGH (by request) introduced a bill (S. 439) for the relief of David B. Gottwals; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (S. 440) to carry out certain findings of the Quartermaster-General and the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KYLE introduced a bill (S. 441) to establish postal savings banks and to encourage the saving of money in small amounts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 442) to ratify the agreement made with the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, in the State of South Dakota, for the sale of their surplus lands, dated December 31, 1892; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by the street railway companies of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 445) supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871, and also an act entitled, "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 446) for relief of Catherine E. Whitall; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 447) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of a certain land warrant to Emma A. Ripley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. ANGE introduced a bill (S. 448) for the relief of Joseph C. Hogan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 450) for the relief of Bryan Tyson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 451) for the relief of John D. Thorne; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 452) for the relief of John S. Sammis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 454) for the relief of Washington College (now known as Washington and Lee University), located at Lexington, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 13) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the 5 per centum penalty on merchandise now in distillery special bonded or custom warehouses upon which the tax is due or about to become due; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. VOORHEES. I ask that the joint resolution may be read the second time at length and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read at length, if there be no objection.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Whereas there exist at the present time a great and unusual stringency in the money market; and

Whereas under the provisions of the internal revenue-law tax is now due and soon will become due on a large quantity of distilled spirits in excess of the demand for consumption, and which spirits are now in bonded warehouses; and

Whereas said internal revenue-law provides that if distillate tax is now paid within three years from the date of entry into bonded warehouses, a quantity of 5 per cent, with interest at 1 per cent per annum, shall at once be returned; *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to issue and deliver to the owners of all such merchandise now in distillery special bonded or custom warehouses upon which the tax is due or will fall due within two months, if the said tax shall be paid within the time now provided or law, a note or other interest at 6 per cent per annum instead of 1 per cent per month, as now provided.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF STATE BANK TAX.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. President, I have purposely waited until this moment to introduce a bill to which I ask the attention of the Senate. It is not a panacea for all our ills, but I believe that if enacted into law it would end the panic in the South, at least, within fifteen days.

It is a bill not to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues, but to suspend its collection for six months. As a result, the bill will indolge me, a few moments, I will endeavor to explain the necessity for it and its effect upon the Southern section of the country.

The present cotton crop is to be moved. Only yesterday a telegram was received from a cotton center requesting that something be done by the Treasury to have bills of lading authenticated or cashed or money in some way provided to move that crop. This bill would enable our own banks to move the crop. Take Savannah, for example, which is our leading port, with seven banks, all good and with an aggregated capital of \$3,000,000. The programme is this: Bank A, say with \$100,000 capital, would sign its own notes or promises to pay to the extent of \$20,000 and place in trust abundant collateral to secure these notes or bills of convenient denominations—say for \$5, \$10, and \$20 until they aggregated the \$20,000 or 20 per cent of its capital. These would be good notes; but to render them vastly more secure and acceptable to the people, all the six banks would indorse them and thus make them equal in security to any bank bills in the country.

A like process is adopted for each of the other banks and to the extent of 20 per cent of its capital, which 20 per cent of notes or bills will likewise be indorsed by each of the other banks—these notes or bills being also of convenient form and denomination for a circulating medium in the State or locality. When this programme is finished for all seven of the banks, we would have an increase to the extent of least \$600,000 in Savannah, which would be received by depositors, by the city authorities, by merchants, and others, because they would be fully as good as any bank bills in the discharge of people's debts—leaving the currency now in the bank vaults to be used in moving the crops. If the objection be urged that this suspension of the tax would permit State banks to organize or permit what is termed wildcat banking, the reply is that it would be utterly impossible, under this provision, to organize any bank within six months. No man with any brains or thought whatever would try to start a bank in a new bank of this sort, chartered by a State, which would be wiped out of existence within six months, or taxed out of existence by the expiration of the provisions of the bill.

Only last night, sir, I had a conference with a number of able bankers as there are in this country. Each of them united in the opinion that the circulation thus provided would relieve our State and Texas and Mississippi and all the cotton States within a few days from the embargo now imposed by the want of currency.

It is a matter of gigantic moment, sir, to us. Our banks are not only without the ability to provide the money for moving this crop, but they are without the ability to command their own money lying on deposit in the city of New York. Their own bills or checks drawn upon their own funds in the city of New York may come back to them in some other shape than in currency. What is promised by this bill is a temporary currency which will pay the indebtedness of any citizen who is so fortunate as to possess it.

There is not a merchant in any of our towns who would not recognize the fact that any bank in good standing in our State which would issue notes thus secured would find them current in every section of the State. There is no better or more secure currency than this would be. It would be equivalent to a ship load of gold emptied into our markets, and would at once relieve the pressure, and make possible the use of present currency for moving the cotton.

I ask the serious attention of the Senate to this measure, and while I know the remark that it would relieve the panic in fifteen days is calculated to provoke a smile from those who oppose State banks and local currency, yet it is true that it would relieve the panic in my State in ten days after its passage. It would do it in every other Southern State. Our people know our banks. They have confidence in them in every city. The City of Savannah has never had a defaulting bank from the days of Oglethorpe to this hour. I beg pardon; I will qualify that statement to this extent: When the war came, some of our banks were, of course, broken; but at no time in our history has a Savannah bank failed to pay its depositors dollar for dollar except during the war.

Now, sir, with that knowledge of our people as to the solvency of our banks, with the indorsement of other banks upon the bills of the particular bank issuing this currency, I undertake to say it would answer all the purposes of gold or silver or Treasury notes of the United States.

This is all I have to say, sir. I ask that the bill be read and referred to the Committee on Finance. I trust the committee will report upon it at an early day.

The bill (S. 448) to suspend for six months the operation of section 3412 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the same being section 122 of the national-bank act, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the operation of section 3412 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the same being section 122 of the national-bank act, shall be suspended for six months from the date of the passage of this act, and the operation of said section shall be suspended for the period of six months from and after the passage of this act.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

Mr. VOORHEES. I did not hear the order called for reports of committees, and I ask leave now to report a bill. I will state that I am instructed by the Committee on Finance to report the bill and to ask for its present consideration.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read at length for information. The bill (S. 453) to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, That upon any deposit already on deposit made by any person, State, or association, or any other person, of any sum of money in a national banking association which has made or shall make such deposit shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of any denomination not less than one dollar, and not exceeding the amount of the deposit, and the notes so issued shall be payable to the order of the depositor, and shall be redeemable in gold or silver coin at the option of the holder, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the notes issued by the association in which the deposit was made, and shall be paid in of its capital stock.

Mr. VOORHEES. I desire to say a few words, and a very few. I wish to call the attention—

Mr. COCKRELL. One moment. I do not understand that the bill is before the Senate, because I intend to object to it, after the Senator finished his remarks. I do not want to have it understood that consent is given to take up the bill and consider it.

Mr. VOORHEES. I desire to say in connection with this report that the bill of Mr. Cockrell has the indorsement of the Committee on Finance and the Secretary of the Treasury, but it has a still higher indorsement. It was passed practically without debate and practically unanimously by the Senate at the last session of Congress, and twice before that. It has had full consideration heretofore. It was passed, I repeat, at the last session by this body, and at that time there was no such requirement, to my mind, as there is now for its enactment.

I have always thought the Government might safely resort to the full faith of its credit to supply the people with a circulating medium. It is no new thought to me, and no new measure. The peril at this time is so much greater that I think the Congress of the United States is far more instructed, as it were, by events than they were when to pass this measure.

Mr. President, I do not proclaim it as a measure of entire relief by any manner of means, but I look upon it as a measure of relief. To some extent it will help the people. The Secretary of the Treasury says that on the bonds now in the Treasury it will authorize an increase of our currency to the extent of \$19,000,000. I am advised by others of great experience in financial matters that there is scarcely a doubt but that it will carry an increase of our currency from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000, which at this time would be a solace and a comfort to our people in every quarter of the United States.

I repeat, Mr. President, if there were reasons heretofore for the passage of such an act by the Senate of the United States, those reasons are magnified now a hundredfold, and I sincerely hope that practically without discussion the Senate may do to-

day, in the face of the extreme peril of our situation, what it has done heretofore for an increase of our circulating medium.

I need not say that the national banks are no favorites of mine. I have not been enamored of them and doubtless they have not been of mine. They have done wrong and harm perhaps, but that is no reason why we should not seize upon them to bring about a measure of relief if they are capable of doing it. In this instance I believe they have the power to do good, and I desire to authorize them to the extent of the bill at least to render a measure of help to our people.

This is all I desire to say at this time in explanation of the bill and of its motives.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understood the Senator from Indiana to request the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President—

Mr. VOORHEES. I do. I am instructed by the committee to make that request.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. COCKRELL. There is objection.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri objects.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is objection, because there are a number of Senators who desire to be heard upon this proposition, and who will have amendments to offer proposing to give to the masses of the people the same rights that are conferred upon the national banks and stop favorite and proscription legislation. There is no objection, so far as the validity of the national-bank circulation is concerned, to allow the national banks to issue dollar for dollar, because their paper does not derive one particle of its currency and recognition by the masses of the people from its issue by the national banks.

As to whether the national banks are solvent or insolvent is an immaterial question. The masses of the people take the notes upon their confidence in the United States and the United States bonds deposited as security for the currency. If every national bank in the United States to-morrow were wiped out of existence and declared insolvent, unable to pay a dollar, every dollar of national-bank circulation would be just as good as gold.

To-day, Mr. President, we have various kinds of money in circulation in this country. We have the greenback as full legal tender. We have the gold certificate, we have the silver certificate, we have the national-bank note, and we have the United States Treasury note or notes issued in the name of the United States. I know that the honor and integrity of the United States are back of every one of these dollars and they take one of them just as quickly as they take another.

There is no loss of confidence in this country in the money of the country; not a particle of it. The masses of the people will take a silver-purchasing certificate and a silver dollar as quickly as they will take a gold dollar, and take them from the bank and hide them away in their stocking and they place them in the vaults of the safe-deposit company. Why? Because they have unbounded confidence that they can let that money remain there one month or three months or six months, or one year or five years, and then take it out and at that time it will be just as good as any other money on God's green earth.

Mr. VOORHEES. If the Senator will allow me, I cannot in every word he has said, and I merely wish to authorize more of that kind of money to be put in circulation. That is the object of the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I want still more than the measure of the Senator from Indiana proposes. We want still more, and you simply ask for this much. Besides, we do not want to have such a measure rushed through in a minute. The financial systems that are upon us were not created in a day, and they are not to be destroyed in a day. I want the unanimous consent of the Senate to have it distinctly understood that the people of this country want to understand the measures that are passed at this time.

Senators may talk about this bill restoring confidence. Where is confidence lost? I appeal to Senators to stop and think what confidence is destroyed. It is not the confidence of the people of the United States in their currency. Think of it a minute. Is a man who has lost confidence in the currency of the United States a man who has lost confidence in a silver dollar, a silver certificate, going to a responsible bank and draw out that money and hide it away in an old stocking or in a safe-deposit vault, to lie there a week, or a month, or six months, or twelve months? Why will he do that? Because he has no confidence that the money is good? Why, it is farcical. It is idiotic, nothing more, nothing less and nothing else, to talk about the people of the United States having lost confidence in their money. I do not care what kind of money it is, to-day the people of the United States know that the honor and integrity of the whole Government stand back of every dollar that bears the stamp and impress of the Government, and is receivable for all public debts and dues.

Mr. President, I confess that the people have lost confidence;

ing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] on the 15th instant, to report it with a substitute. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The substitute resolution reported by the committee will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives concurred, That there be printed and bound in cloth 1,000 copies of the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the Indian currency, commonly known as the Tweed Report on the Comanche Silver in India, with the accompanying correspondence and testimony of which number 2,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 1,000 for the use of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is on the amendment reported by the Committee on Printing.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.
Mr. GORMAN. I ask that the report of the Committee on Printing on the resolution may be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be printed under the rule.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 506) granting an honorable discharge to William Pierce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 507) providing for the collection of fees for furnishing certificates of title to vessels;

A bill (S. 508) exempting American coastwise sailing vessels piloted by their licensed masters or by a United States pilot from the obligation to pay State pilots for services not rendered;

A bill (S. 509) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 4178, Revised Statutes, in relation to the marking of vessels' names at bow and stern, and also to provide for marking the draft," approved February 21, 1891;

A bill (S. 510) to protect the wages of seamen; and

A bill (S. 511) providing for the establishment and enforcement of rules and regulations for the use and navigation of United States canals and similar works of navigation, and for other purposes.

Mr. FRYE also introduced a bill (S. 512) to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 513) granting the use of certain lands in the Hot Springs reservation in the State of Arkansas, to the Barry Hospital; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 514) for the relief of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 515) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for certain expenses and fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894," which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 516) for the relief of the estate of James Soull, late of Arkansas;

A bill (S. 517) for the relief of Holliday S. Ravell;

A bill (S. 518) for the relief of the estate of J. H. Moseby, deceased;

A bill (S. 519) for the relief of the estate of Samuel J. Jones, deceased;

A bill (S. 520) for the relief of the estate of William B. Pool, late of Jefferson County, Ark.;

A bill (S. 521) for the relief of Henry M. Stone;

A bill (S. 522) for the relief of James R. Lafferty;

A bill (S. 523) for the relief of the board of trustees of the Old School Presbyterian Church of Helena, Phillips County, Ark.;

A bill (S. 524) for the relief of W. Jasper Blackburn;

A bill (S. 525) for the relief of Margaret E. Watkins; and

A bill (S. 526) making an appropriation for the benefit of the estate of William Moss, deceased.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 527) to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 528) for the relief of A. W. Willis,

administrator; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 529) for the relief of William R. Miller; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 530) for the relief of Capt. W. M. Wallace; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 531) for the relief of Howard Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gallatin, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 532) for the relief of the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South;

A bill (S. 533) for the relief of J. Kropp, administrator of Christian Kropp, deceased;

A bill (S. 534) for the relief of Caleb Bryan;

A bill (S. 535) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel B. Sparkman, of Nashville, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 536) for the relief of Cummings, Doyle & Co., and Doyle & Co.;

A bill (S. 537) for the relief of the county of Davidson, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 538) for the relief of the city of Nashville, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 539) for the relief of Mrs. Clementine H. Holman;

A bill (S. 540) for the relief of the estate of Andrew J. Duncan, deceased;

A bill (S. 541) for the relief of D. W. and Minna H. Glassie and Joseph C. Nash; and

A bill (S. 542) for the relief of the trustees of Stewart College, Montgomery County, Tenn.

Mr. BATE also introduced a bill (S. 543) increasing the pension of Mrs. Rachie Brian Buell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 544) to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 545) to provide for a more extended use of gold by the people of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 546) to reorganize the artillery and infantry of the Army, and to increase its efficiency; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 547) providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 548) for the relief of the estate of Pedro Noland, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 549) for the construction of works to render the Bight of Canaveral, in the State of Florida, available for the use of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 550) explanatory of an act entitled, "An act to settle certain accounts between the United States and the State of Mississippi and other States," and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FAULKNER introduced a bill (S. 551) for the relief of Marion Lance, administrator of Henry Lance, deceased, of Barbour County, W. Va.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 552) for the relief of Calvin Cooch, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill (S. 553) granting a pension to Martha R. Hitchcock; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 554) for the relief of Lydia T. Hadlock, administratrix of E. C. Hadlock, deceased, of Vermont; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 555) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Peter Buckley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 556) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TURPIE introduced a bill (S. 557) for the relief of George

the great corporations of this country, under this supposed interpretation of the Constitution that the governor would have power to appoint a Senator, has been used to prevent the voice of a Legislature chosen, four-fifths of it, under instructions to obey the will of the people in a particular direction. For the purpose of enabling this power to be exercised, the great corporate wealth and power of the country was brought to bear upon the Legislature, with the understanding that the governor of the State would exercise the power in correspondence with their will; and such will be the case in other States. If any other interpretation of this Constitution shall prevail than that the vacancy may be in the office of a Senator chosen by the Legislature of a State, this evil will have free course, and the way will be opened for the constitution of this body, not as a representative body of the people of this country, but as the representative of particular and special interests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate? ["Vote!" "Vote!"] The question recurs on the adoption of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HOAR. I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. VANCE. Do I understand that the Senator from Massachusetts asks for a vote now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the understanding of the Chair. The Senator from Massachusetts demands a vote on the passage of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on which he demands the yeas and nays.

Mr. VANCE. I hope that will not be done. I wish to say something myself upon the question, and I am not able to do so to-day. There are a number of Senators on this side of the Chamber who are not expecting that the vote would be called for to-day, and consequently they are not prepared to proceed. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will not insist upon his request.

Mr. HOAR. Of course I shall not insist on a present vote against such a suggestion from the chairman of the committee, but it is proper to say that early in the week I tried twice to fix the vote, so I informed the Senate, and stated that I hoped we should proceed to vote on Thursday. I thought there was general acquiescence in that purpose, and I have thought every Senator on both sides of the Chamber understood that there should be a vote, as no one expressed a wish to the contrary. So I am not pressing the resolution unduly. Of course, I shall not object to its going over if the honorable Senator does not desire to speak to-day; but I wish we may have an understanding when he has concluded his speech, or within some short time after he has taken the vote.

Mr. VANCE. I understood the Senator to say the other day that he did not ask for a binding agreement.

Mr. HOAR. That is true; I did not.

Mr. VANCE. But that it should be understood that we should proceed regularly with the case.

Mr. HOAR. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. We can not hear the interesting dialogue which is going on between the two Senators.

Mr. VANCE. What I have to say on the question I shall submit to-morrow, and it will be very brief. I should not ask the indulgence if I had known the vote was to be had to-day. Other Senators who wish to speak, I suppose, will understand that they must be prepared to speak to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the demand for the yeas and nays on the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections is withdrawn.

Mr. CHANDLER. I did not understand the Senator from Massachusetts to withdraw the call. I renew the demand, if it is withdrawn, but of course there is no objection to the resolution going over until to-morrow at the request of the Senator from North Carolina. The difficulty is that many Senators on this side of the Chamber could not understand what arrangement the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from North Carolina were reaching.

Mr. HOAR. I did not propose to object to the case going over until to-morrow, but I craved leave to say that, by the universal assent of all Senators, the business of this special session of the Senate is of a gravity and importance affecting all sections of the country, affecting every State in the Union, which has scarcely a precedent, and it seems to me that justice to these States requires the prompt determination of their present right to a representation here, and that I ought to press upon the Senate the settling of this question before any other business of importance is transacted. That I propose to do.

Mr. EWEART. Each side of the Chamber, Massachusetts could arrange a time, by common consent, for the taking of the vote, so that Senators may know when the vote is coming off and be here. Ample time should be given.

Mr. HOAR. I ask that we may have a vote to-morrow before the Senate adjourns, say at 5 o'clock.

Mr. STEWART. Let that be done by unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts submits a request for unanimous consent that the vote upon the resolution before the Senate be taken to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock. Is there objection?

Mr. VANCE. I object to that.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator from North Carolina state a time at which he will consent to the vote being taken?

Mr. VANCE. I am not prepared to do so until I ascertain precisely what number of Senators on this side of the Chamber desire to speak.

Mr. HOAR. I will ask, then, that we may have an understanding that the vote be taken on Monday at 5 o'clock.

Mr. VANCE. I believe I shall agree to that.

Mr. HOAR. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts submits a request that the vote on the pending resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections be taken on Monday evening at 5 o'clock. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand, in consequence of what has occurred and announcements made elsewhere, that the Senate will be very soon called upon to adjourn. Prior to that, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened.

PAYMENT OF MILEAGE.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have been requested by a number of Senators to call up the joint resolution (H. Res. 3) making immediately available the appropriations for mileage of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, which was objected to by the Senator from Kansas (Mr. PEPPER) the other day. I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, with a simple statement. If any Senator does not desire to draw his mileage now, I am perfectly willing to have a proviso inserted by way of amendment which will excuse such Senator from accepting it.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think the Senator from Missouri the other day sufficiently explained the great exigency which demands immediate action upon the joint resolution.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no exigency about it at all. The joint resolution explains itself. If the Senator from Rhode Island does not want to take his mileage he will be excused from it, and I will thank him to offer an amendment to that effect.

Mr. ALDRICH. I was satisfied with the explanation the Senator made the other day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Missouri, that the joint resolution be taken up for consideration?

Mr. PEPPER. It is not my purpose to interpose any further objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution; but I wish to state, in withdrawing my objection, that I do so at the earnest request of a number of gentlemen who have spoken to me about it in this and the other Chamber, and the only reason why, in the beginning I objected was that it seemed to me as though we were acting with undue haste in the premises. When we are called together in view of a depressed condition of things in the country and a general clamor for more money and for relief, it seemed to me to be a hasty proceeding, to say the least, that the first joint resolution we should be called upon to pass is one to provide ourselves with money that is now in the Treasury.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. VEST. Let the joint resolution be read at length.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That the appropriations for mileage of Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates from the Territories made in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year last approved March 3, 1893, and the same are hereby made immediately available and to be paid to Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates from the Territories for attendance on the first session of the Fifty-third Congress.

Passed the House of Representatives August 14, 1893.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. VEST. I do not propose to make any exciting like factions. Resisting to this I think I do not like it and I shall vote against it. We know what the law says in regard to the payment of mileage. We are entitled to it at the regular session and not now. We are voting ourselves special favors in a finan-

cial way under circumstances that are not at all pleasant, to say the least. I think it is bad policy on our part. It is acting in bad faith. The amount involved is inconsiderable, but the measure is very objectionable, and I want the privilege of recording my vote against it.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Missouri, for I was not a very careful listener to the joint resolution, whether he understands the measure to provide for the payment of mileage to the extraordinary session and also to the regular session.

Mr. VEST. Oh, no. I stated distinctly that we were anticipating our mileage; that is to say, we are changing the operation of the law that gives us the mileage on the first Monday of December, and taking it now. That is what I was speaking of.

Mr. HARRIS. Then I have but to add, Mr. President, that there is no gentleman occupying a seat on this floor who needs the funds more than I do; but I am in full sympathy with the view expressed by the Senator from Missouri, and I think I can walk.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I think the people of the United States understand that a servant, public or private, is entitled to his pay when he has earned it. The arrangement was for this sum to be paid the first Monday of December next, at the beginning of the next session, because that was supposed to be the time when the law was passed that we should do the traveling for which we were to be compensated as a part of our salary. Now we have done it at midsummer, and when we have done it at midsummer we are as much entitled to it at midsummer as any other servant who has done his work.

I do not think that the people of the United States are affected by the small gibes on this subject. The Senators who render this service of legislation to the country, to their States, and to the American people, do it at an immense pecuniary cost. I am one of the least conspicuous in my profession of the law of the members upon this floor, but I do it easily year, working only nine months in the year, never working evenings, selecting only from professional employment offered to me that which was agreeable, without any drudgery, five times the amount of my salary. I could have earned this summer but for this session three times the amount of my salary as a Senator.

There is a great compensation and satisfaction in holding this office of public honor, in the opportunity for large usefulness, the opportunity to do the things which are great and permanent in their importance, which no money can measure; and I am not to be understood as saying that, when any Senator for the living salary with which he can pay his board in Washington, acts as a legislator for 65,000,000 of people, and represents a sovereign State of two or three or five million people, he is making a sacrifice. It is not that the compensation which he receives for full service here is less than it is for any other in the line of money. I do not believe that any American citizen whose judgment or opinion is respectable takes any other view of it. When the little hundred or two dollars which is a part of our salary that is assigned under the form of mileage has been earned, I think I am as much entitled to receive it as any workman on a farm or in a mill; and I propose to pursue the same policy in regard to both. I am struggling to bring about a condition of things by which the workmen in our mills and on our farms can get promptly their wages, and that they may have an opportunity to resume their earnings. The same principle applies to me that applies to them.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, I did not care to discuss this question. I simply desired to state what my own action upon it would be, and not even to call for the yeas and nays. I am wholly indifferent as to who can stand in regard to my motives in the matter, because I am satisfied with those motives for myself. That is the important matter to me.

At a time of great distress, when the people of the country are looking to us for immediate relief if possible, and when, from circumstances I do not care to discuss, it is almost impossible for us to come to a conclusion, I do not think it is in good taste, to use no stronger expression, to attend to our own financial condition now, to say nothing else, we are unable to give relief to the people.

All that the Senator from Massachusetts says is doubtless true as to his being able to make a much larger amount by his professional pursuits outside of the Senate; and yet the fact remains that none of us are here by coercion, and that whenever coercion is employed it is by the people in relieving us from these responsibilities. We assume them voluntarily and generally hold on to them. That is unquestionable. When we took this office we knew the law or we are not fit to be here. We know that our salaries and our mileage were payable at a certain time, and to change the time of payment is as much an attack upon the principle of observing the law as it is written by the lawmakers as if we should now vote ourselves back salaries or should change the contract as put in the statute between ourselves and the peo-

ple in any other respect. If we now vote ourselves this mileage, in advance of the time when it is due to us, we change that contract or use the power the people have given us to take money out of the public Treasury before the time when it ought to be taken out under the established law for our own benefit. I need this money as much as any man living. I think I can safely say.

My friend from Kentucky (Mr. LINDSAY) asks me what his been the practice. I do not know that there has been any precedent established on the question. I recollect that I attended a called session the first time I ever appeared in the Senate Chamber. It was the session called by President Hayes in the spring of 1879. We did not vote ourselves any mileage then in advance. I recollect distinctly, and the books of the financial clerk in the Secretary's office will show it, that we got no mileage until we met in regular session in December. I do not want to be either sensational, dramatic, or oratorical; but this country is now in a financial condition unprecedented, and the people are demanding bread literally and looking to Congress for relief, and we are unable to do anything except to give ourselves our mileage three months in advance of the time fixed by law.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, I suppose it will be by this time pretty generally recognized that this is but an extension in advance of the regular session beginning in December; that as we have paid our mileage expenses in advance, in doing so we perform the duties which we should perform at a regular session, as they may be now discharged; and we are just as well entitled to our mileage as if it were a regular session.

Mr. VEST. How as to the law?

Mr. VILAS. The law is made by Congress and was intended to be applied according to the circumstances, as was well stated by the Senator from Massachusetts. Now, what is the practical point of this matter to the people? If we anticipate we simply have the money in three or four months in advance, practically three. We then might impose a burden on the people if the Treasury was obliged to borrow the money at interest in order to discharge this mileage. If it is shown that the national debt will be increased by the payment of this money out of the Treasury now instead of in December we should be imposing some burden upon the people. Unless bonds are to be issued whereby there is interest to be imposed upon the people, I make no difference whatever to the people. It seems to me that the reason is so plain that we ought all to agree upon it without any more discussion.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think the semiofficial statement—I say semiofficial on account of the relation which the Senator from Wisconsin recently held to the Administration—that this is to be a continuous session of Congress, will be more welcome to the people of the United States than the payment of any sum to Congress on account of mileage. I am very sorry that Democracy do not carry the National Administration as the Senator from Wisconsin should have felt obliged at this time in the session to say that we are here to stay permanently. As I have said, that statement will be very welcome to the people of the United States.

Mr. PASCO. The Senator from Missouri speaks of the contract and the law. I do not think it is well settled by law that the mileage is payable until the next session. The act of 1857 so regulates it, but there is a later act, the act of December 23, 1877. I will read both. The first says:

Mileage for two sessions only, to be paid in the following manner, to wit: On the first day of each regular session each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for each session, and the second regular session of the Congress each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for each second session.

But that was changed in 1871. Both these sections are in the Standing Rules of the Senate, under the head of "Compensation of Members of Congress," on the 59th page. The act of 1877 provides that:

On the first day of the first session of each Congress—Not the regular, but "the first session of each Congress"—as each Senator or he may be in attendance shall, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage as now allowed by law; and on the first day of any adjournment, or any subsequent session, he shall receive his mileage as now allowed.

That was the act of December 23, 1877. I do not think it is at all plain that this joint resolution is necessary. I suppose, however, it was considered proper to pass it and it is before the Senate. But it seems to me that the last law, passed in 1877, clearly carries out the views of the Senator from Massachusetts by stating the true object, which is to pay no mileage as soon as possible after the Senator and Representatives have paid it out of their own pockets.

Mr. VILAS. I merely wish to add, with reference to what the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. ALDRICH) has said, that the observation which I made with regard to the continuance of the present session was neither uttered as a friend of the Administration nor as an expression of judgment on my part of what ought to be done, but merely to indicate that it is obvious we have a good deal of business before us.

Mr. ALDRICH. I feel reassured.

Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. President, according to my view of this matter, the law as it stands—the spirit of the law, its proper interpretation—is that the members shall have mileage for coming to Congress to perform the duties required. What else is it given for? If a man is elected to the Senate or the other House of Congress, and charged with the duty of coming here, the law provides him with the means of coming. It is not at one session or another. The term "regular" is employed, but the object of the law is to bring the servants of the people here to the place of performing their duty, and it is a proper law. The people of this country are not disposed to quibble about small matters for the convenience and necessities of public business; they want to see every Senator here and every member of Congress. They are able to pay them a reasonable compensation, and they desire them to be in sympathy with their needs in earnestly seeking some method of relief.

I am willing, Mr. President, to vote for mileage for every servant of the people to perform his duty, when the people require him to do it, and to furnish him with the means and appliances to do it. This is not a bill of rich men, or the representatives of the wealthy; they are the servants of the people, with the right and duty imposed upon Congress to furnish them every means and every facility to perform their duty to the people.

Mr. PEPPER. I move the indefinite postponement of the further consideration of the joint resolution, and I call for the yeas and nays upon the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas moves that the joint resolution be indefinitely postponed; and on that motion demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPHE]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired on all such questions with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. WALZHAL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DAVIS. I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. BUTLER. I have a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If his colleague will permit me, I should like to vote.

Mr. QUAY. I have no objection. I have no doubt if my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. BUTLER. I vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS. I desire to inquire if the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] is recorded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont is not recorded.

Mr. HARRIS. Having a general pair with the Senator from Vermont, and not being absolutely certain as to how either he or I would vote on this question, I will withhold my vote. I am inclined, however, to think that if I should vote at all I should vote "yea."

Mr. PLATT. I have a general pair with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON], and I therefore do not vote. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 42; as follows:

YEAS—12.

Boyd,
BERRY,
Coxe,

Irbis,
Lindsay,
McPherson,

Mills,
Parker,
Palmer,

Pugh,
Smith,
West.

NAYS—42.

Alblich,
Allison,
Blanchard,
Bland,
Call,
Cary,
Chandler,
Crawford,
Cushman,
Davis,
Dunsmuir,
Faulkner,

Frye,
Gallinger,
Gibson,
Gray,
Hale,
Hatch,
Hawley,
Higginson,
Hill,
Hoar,
Jones, Ark.

Jones, Nev.,
Kyle,
Lodge,
McMillan,
Manderson,
McPherson,
Palmer,
Parker,
Powers,
Reese,
Sherman,

Shoup,
Stewart,
Stockbridge,
Teller,
Vilas,
Washington,
White, Cal.,
White, La.,
Wheeler,
Wheeler.

NOT VOTING—31.

Allen,
Brice,
Cannery,
Cassidy,
Chapman,
Colquhoun,
Daniel,
Davis,
Martin,

Dixon,
Dolph,
George,
Gordon,
Harris,
Huntton,
Huntton,
Huntton,
Huntton,

McMillan, Wis.,
Morgan,
Morgan,
Morgan,
Morgan,
Morgan,
Morgan,
Morgan,

Ransom,
Squire,
Turpie,
Vandever,
Vandever,
Vandever,
Vandever,

So the motion to postpone indefinitely was not agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE CHIPMAN.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWERS, its Chief Clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of the Hon. J. Logan Chipman, late a Representative from the State of Michigan, and transmitted the action of the House thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask that the resolutions of the House of Representatives be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. J. Logan Chipman, late a Representative from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That a sum of money be appropriated out of the contingent fund of the Senate to be used in such manner as may be deemed proper for the funeral of the deceased, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House shall take suitable care in notifying the friends and the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the Speaker announced the following committee on the part of the House:

Mr. VANDERBILT of Michigan, Mr. WHITING of Michigan, Mr. McMILLAN of Tennessee, Mr. GORDON of Michigan, Mr. CANNON of Kentucky, Mr. CANNON of Illinois, Mr. POWERS of Vermont, Mr. HAUGEN of Wisconsin, and Mr. ATKIN of Michigan.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and ask for their adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions will be read. The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. J. Logan Chipman, late a Representative from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That the Senate concur in the resolution of the House of Representatives, and that the sum of money be appropriated out of the contingent fund of the Senate to be used in such manner as may be deemed proper for the funeral of the deceased at his late residence in the State of Michigan; and that the committee on the part of the Senate, consisting of two Senators, be appointed to see that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate, under the second resolution, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. FROSTON, Mr. VILAS, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. WHITE of California.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, August 18, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 17, 1893.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Scott Wike, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Oliver L. Spaulding, resigned.

FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Robert B. Bowler, of Ohio, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury, to succeed Asa C. Matthews, resigned.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

James F. Tillman, of Tennessee, to be Register of the Treasury, to succeed William S. Rosecrans, resigned.

SECOND COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Charles H. Mansur, of Missouri, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury, to succeed Benjamin F. Gilkeson, resigned.

THIRD AUDITOR.

Samuel Blackwell, of Alabama, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury, to succeed William H. Hart, resigned.

FOURTH AUDITOR.

Charles B. Morton, of Maine, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, to succeed John R. Lynch, resigned.

DEPUTY FIRST AUDITOR.

Robert M. Cousar, of Tennessee, to be Deputy first auditor of the Treasury, to succeed Alexander F. McMILLAN, resigned.

DEPUTY SECOND AUDITOR.

John C. Edwards, of Illinois, to be Deputy second auditor of the Treasury, to succeed J. H. Franklin, resigned.

DEPUTY THIRD AUDITOR.

George W. Sanderlin, of North Carolina, to be Deputy third auditor of the Treasury, to succeed A. D. Shaw, resigned.

DEPUTY FOURTH AUDITOR.

Elliott N. Bowman, of Indiana, to be deputy fourth auditor of the Treasury, to succeed Andrew J. Whitaker, resigned.

DEPUTY AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

William G. Crawford, of Louisiana, to be deputy auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, to succeed John I. Rankin, resigned.

CONSULS.

H. Clay Armstrong, of Auburn, Ala., to be consul of the United States at Grenoble, France, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Newton P. Ashby, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to be consul of the United States at Dublin, Ireland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John J. Platt, recalled.

Bennington R. Bedle, of Jersey City, N. J., to be consul of the United States at Sheffield, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Benjamin F. Nelson, resigned.

John P. Beecher, of New York City, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Cognac, France, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William S. Preston, recalled.

Frank H. Brooks, of Chicago, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Trieste, Austria, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James F. Hartigan, recalled.

Francois X. Belleau, of Lewiston, Me., to be consul of the United States at Three Rivers, Canada, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry M. Moore, recalled.

George W. Bell, of South Bend, Wash., to be consul of the United States at Sydney, New South Wales, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Kipus, recalled.

Charles H. Benedict, of St. Paul, Minn., to be consul of the United States at Cape Town, Africa, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George F. Hollis, resigned.

W. S. Campbell, of New York City, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Newcastle, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Horace W. Metcalf, recalled.

Jacob T. Child, of Richmond, Mo., to be consul of the United States at Hankow, China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry W. Andrews, recalled.

John W. Coppinger, of Alton, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Toronto, Canada, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles R. Pope, recalled.

Edward P. Crane, of Pittsburg, Pa., to be consul of the United States at Hanover, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Louis S. Delaplaine, Jr., of Wheeling, W. Va., to be consul of the United States at Demerara, Guiana, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Philip Carroll, recalled.

James A. Demorest, of Plainfield, N. J., to be consul of the United States at Brockville, Canada, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James F. Ellis, recalled.

Edward Downes, of New Haven, Conn., to be consul of the United States at Amsterdam, Netherlands, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Theodore M. Schleier, recalled.

Otto Doederlein, of Chicago, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Leipzig, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry W. Diedrich, recalled.

Matthew M. Duffie, of Princeton, Ark., to be consul of the United States at Winnipeg, Manitoba, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James W. Taylor, deceased.

William C. Emmet, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Aix la Chapelle, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Johnson Brigham, recalled.

James C. Fox, of Rochester, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Antigua, West Indies, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John P. Eirich, recalled.

Eugene Germain, of Los Angeles, Cal., to be consul of the United States at Zurich, Switzerland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George L. Catlin, recalled.

Max Goldfinger, of New York City, N. Y., to be consul of the

United States at Mannheim, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John F. Winter, recalled.

Michael J. Hendrick, of Union Springs, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Belleville, Canada, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Samuel H. Deneen, recalled.

Norfleet Harris, of Greensboro, Ala., to be consul of the United States at Leeds, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Francis H. Wigfall, recalled.

J. Hampton Hoge, of Roanoke, Va., to be consul of the United States at Amoy, China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward Bedloe, recalled.

J. Courtney Hixson, of Union Springs, Ala., to be consul of the United States at Ningpo, China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Fowler, recalled.

George Horton, of Chicago, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Athens, Greece, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Irving J. Manatt, recalled.

Anthony Howells, of Massillon, Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Cardiff, Wales, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Walter E. Howard, recalled.

Theodore Huston, of Macomb, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Paso del Norte, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Archibald J. Simpson, recalled.

Pulaski F. Hyatt, of Lewisburg, Pa., to be consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Albert S. Twitchell, recalled.

Frank E. Hyde, of Hartford, Conn., to be consul of the United States at Lyons, France, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edmund B. Fairfield, recalled.

William H. Jacks, of Logansport, Ind., to be consul of the United States at London, Ontario, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Hiram Z. Leonard, recalled.

Garville James, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Woodstock, New Brunswick, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Walter T. Townshend, recalled.

Alfred C. Johnson, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be consul of the United States at Stuttgart, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Ferdinand C. Gottschalk, recalled.

Harvey Johnson, of Atlanta, Ga., to be consul of the United States at Antwerp, Belgium, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George F. Lincoln, recalled.

Ralph Johnson, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Fort Erie, Ontario, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Oscar Bedell, recalled.

Thomas C. Johnson, of Frankfort, Ky., to be consul of the United States at Funchal, Madeira, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John F. Healey, recalled.

William F. Kemmler, of Columbus, Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Horgen, Switzerland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles A. Vortriebe, recalled.

Fredrick W. Kieckbusch, of Wausau, Wis., to be consul of the United States at Stettin, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James C. Kellogg, resigned.

Warner S. Kinkoad, of Shelbyville, Ky., to be consul of the United States at Southampton, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Jasper F. Bradley, recalled.

John B. Laguate, of New Orleans, La., to be consul of the United States at Martinique, West Indies, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alfred B. Keovil, recalled.

Peter Lieber, of Indianapolis, Ind., to be consul of the United States at Dusseldorf, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Soren Liston, recalled.

Benjamin Lenthier, of Lowell, Mass., to be consul of the United States at Sherbrooke, Quebec, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James A. Wood, recalled.

Joel Linsley, of Middlebury, Vt., to be consul of the United States at Coaticook, Canada, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alfred W. Street, recalled.

Frank C. McGhee, of Meridian, Miss., to be consul of the United

Now, let us see what is the meaning of the word "wise." Wise is a noun as well as an adjective. It means: "a person of superior intelligence; a sage; one seldom used as an independent word, except in such phrases as *in my wise, in no wise, on this wise*."

IN ANY WISE, IN ANY WAY, BY ANY MEANS.

IN NO WISE, IN NO WAY, ON NO ACCOUNT, BY NO MEANS.

Therefore, when I say "otherwise," I mean "in any other way under the sun, resignation included." That I think is very clearly what is meant. Of course, there is a temptation to follow up this kind of speculation, but that is enough for me. I do not care, for my vote here, what A B or C or D say. Any distinguished man said except that it throws more light and appeals to my reason, for I have a theory of the Constitution, and I can read the English language, and I think I know what "otherwise" means. There is the great underlying pervading theory of the Constitution. Like nature, it abhors a vacuum. There is no want that is indispensable to the existence of a great imperial nation that is not in the Constitution; and it is one of the first duties of this Congress to see that there are no empty places where there is work to be done.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I desire to say a few words—probably I shall not desire to occupy more than ten minutes—in conclusion of the debate.

Mr. CHANDLER (at 5 o'clock p. m.). I ask unanimous consent that the time for taking the vote may be extended fifteen minutes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire that the time for taking the vote on the pending resolution be extended fifteen minutes?

Mr. YANCEY. I have none.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator from Massachusetts need that much time?

Mr. HOAR. I shall not take so much, I hope.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire, and the time for taking the vote is extended until a quarter past 5 o'clock.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, this seems to me as simple and plain a question as ever was confused by metaphysics or clouded by legal argument. The Constitution of the United States says that when there is a vacancy in this body by death, resignation, or otherwise—

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It does not say that. The word "death" is not in the Constitution.

Mr. HOAR. Well, "resignation or otherwise," then. It may be filled when caused by resignation or otherwise. As my friend says, "death" is not mentioned, and if the word "otherwise" means "in any other way," then, of course, you cannot have the vacancy when a Senator dies, according to his suggestion.

Mr. President, one of two things is true: either when the framers of the Constitution said "otherwise" they meant "in any other way," and intended to provide for all cases of vacancy, or the framers of the Constitution meant to provide that there should be certain cases, naturally to be expected, easy to be foreseen, impossible not to have been thought of by them, in which the States should not be equally represented in the Senate.

Anybody doubts that? Now, remember that we are an experienced man, we knew very well that State Legislatures, bodies who, if their two branches acted separately, were to record the action of two artificial beings who were very likely to differ, and if they acted as they have done only since 1866 in joint convention were to be composed of a number of men who might be divided into three or four parties, and so could not agree—is there a member of the Senate who will stand up here and say that he doubts seriously that the framers of the Constitution did not mean to anticipate and provide for that condition of things?

If they did mean to provide for it, is there a man bold enough to justify his vote on this question by announcing that he believes in that case our fathers did not mean to have the Senate filled? They provided that ninety-nine one-hundredths of the American people could not for ninety-nine hundred or ninety-nine thousand years, if this nation should endure so long, under any conceivable circumstance or for any conceivable reason, have two Senators for forty-three States and the forty-fourth State have but one. It is a constitutional impossibility, so far as the wit of man could devise, and the power of a national Constitution could enact, was that when this Senate was to act on the important questions affecting the rights of the States and the people two voices should answer for each.

Now, that is the whole of it; and when there is a vacancy by resignation or "otherwise," a word comprehending every possible or conceivable case, the governor, if the Legislature has no power, is to appoint it. Upon the meaning of the word "otherwise" and upon the truth of these two simple propositions this whole debate has, in fact, turned. There have been winding and

turning and searchings of precedents and splitting of hairs; but when any Senator objecting to the admission of Mr. Mantle is asked, Do you admit that the decision in the New Hampshire case was right? he is obliged to answer as the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] answered, "I voted for it because I thought it would be a hard case, but I have now concluded it was wrong." That is the substance of what the Senator says.

Why, Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut and I, think, one other Senator sought to convict me of an inconsistency because when in the middle of the debate, the question not being before the Senate, when we were discussing something else (as he thinks, when we were discussing the New Hampshire case), Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, asked me if I claimed or thought that if the Legislature met and separated the governor could then appoint. It was such a case as every lawyer in this body is familiar with. Somebody comes up to you when your head is full of something else, in the street or in the town meeting, and says: "Squire, how will it be, supposing?" I never heard of the lawyer who admitted that the opinions he gave under such circumstances were of much value. Almost as soon as I took my seat after that speech, on reflection, I came to the conclusion that I had made an erroneous answer, and I have acted on another principle in the Senate ever since.

If my honorable friend thinks I am to be held in law, or in morals, or in consistency, or in responsibility to public opinion by the answer which I gave to that shrewd question put by that shrewd gentleman at that time, what is his condition, who comes in here to take back four solemn votes of his own on cases before the Senate—the Bell case, the Blair case, the Marston case, and the Pasco case, two of them cast after the most deliberate and solemn debate, a debate participated in by the great constitutional lawyers of the country?

Mr. President, if there was nothing else in this case but these four great and recent precedents, I should argue both to the understanding and the conscience of the members of this body to stand by them. No court, no legislative body, no tribunal can maintain the respect of the people long that does not maintain its own consistency, and it does not regard its own solemn judgments. He and I struggled for half a winter to maintain that principle in the case of Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, against the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber, angered, possessed with the feeling that Mr. Kellogg had been improperly admitted; and when the majority changed and the Democrats came in, they still held and held fast, under the lead of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Hampton], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard], now in honorable retirement, and the great jurist from Mississippi [Mr. Lamar], who recently went to his reward to the grief of all his countrymen North and South to the doctrine of sustaining the deliberate judgments of the Senate.

My honorable friend from Connecticut speculates about the possibility of a Legislature being influenced by corrupt reasons and refusing to elect a member of this body in order that the governor may appoint some ambitious person who is in league with him; and he thinks there may be a very bad result from our adhering to the solemn judgments of the Senate on that account. I should like to know what possibility of corrupt influence bringing popular liberty and republican government itself into discredit can be greater than the influence which, if this disregard of our precedents is established as a policy, will be brought to bear on the minds of the members of this body to seat or unseat men who have a rightful title to seats here according as they expect they will vote one way or the other on some exciting question pending.

I think that the attitude of my honorable friend from Connecticut, who has voted four times for this doctrine and now seeks to reverse it (honest as every man who knows him knows everything he does and thinks is honest), is still an attitude more fraught with a graver public danger than any he has suggested as flowing from one or the other exposition of the Constitution in this matter. My honorable friend says that although he thinks the New Hampshire cases were wrong still there is a distinction between those cases and the one before the Senate. Mr. PLATT. I have not said that I thought the New Hampshire cases were wrong.

Mr. HOAR. I asked the Senator whether he thought it was a sound constitutional decision, and he said no.

Mr. PLATT. I understood the Senator's question to be on the point as to whether, if the case was admitted to be decided on the question that a governor could appoint at the commencement of a term, I thought it was wrong.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator thought it was wrong.

Mr. PLATT. I did not say that.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator said he did not think it was right on any ground; but if he thinks so, on what ground?

Mr. PLATT. I do.

Mr. HOAR. On what ground?

Mr. PLATT. On the ground that the State of New Hampshire had not had an opportunity to make the election.

Mr. HOAR. Now, just let us look at that a moment and see where the true principle comes in. The Senator says if a State Legislature has tried its best to make an election, as in the case of Montana, where the Legislature met and balloted at the time fixed, and balloted dry after day and week after week, and failed because the members of that Legislature could not find a man on whom a majority could conscientiously agree, an inability which to every just and honest man is absolute in the conduct of the affairs of life, he will keep the man out; but when the whole people of a State deliberately put it into their constitution that their Legislature shall not meet at the proper time and shall not elect at the proper time, so that not only there has been no attempt on the part of the Legislature to do its duty, but the people say that the Legislature shall not try to do its constitutional and lawful duty, then in such case my honorable friend from Connecticut says of course he will let the man in.

The Constitution then, according to my honorable friend from Connecticut, is this: When the framers of the Constitution, Oliver Ellsworth, James Madison, and their associates, said if there is a vacancy "by resignation or otherwise," they did not mean in any other way but in the same way as resignation, if any other same way could be conceived of; that they intended that in a certain easily to be foreseen condition there should be vacancies in this body, and then further they provided that if a State Legislature tried its best to elect and could not, the governor should not have any power to elect, but the State should be presented; but if the people of the State put it into their constitution that their Legislature should not even try to elect a Senator, then it is such a hard case that the man ought to be admitted.

Mr. President, that is the whole of it. You may discuss and refine and bring into this matter the subtlety of dialectics and split hairs, if when the framers of the Constitution said "resignation or otherwise," they meant resignation or any other conceivable case, then this case belongs to Mr. Mantle. If they meant to narrow the provision to the case of a vacancy by resignation or something like it, to the case of the abandonment of his post for a good or evil reason by the Senator, and in the great field of other possibilities, and intended that the State should lose its equality and its sovereignty, that it should not be represented here, then the case is not with Mr. Mantle.

If the words "by resignation or otherwise" include the case at the beginning of a term where the State has sent nobody here and it was impossible to send any body here, then this case belongs Mr. Mantle upon the precedents; but if it be sound doctrine that it is a hard case and the State shall be excused and the governor shall appoint when it does not try, and the people say the Legislature shall not try to elect its Senators, then the case is not with Mr. Mantle upon our precedents. If the case be that upon precedent, upon principle, upon authority the people of these three States have a right to have their constitutional voice uttered, then for one—other gentlemen will do as they please—I should feel myself degraded and man-sworn if I voted to keep them out because I do not like the votes they are expected to give.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.). The Chair reminds the Senator from Massachusetts that the fifteen minutes' extension of time has expired.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Massachusetts is through.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The pending resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution reported by Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, March 27, 1893, as follows:

Resolved, That Lee Mantle is entitled to be admitted to a seat as a Senator from the State of Montana.

Mr. VANCE. I offer the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That Hon. Lee Mantle is not entitled to a seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Montana.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon agreeing to the substitute offered by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] to the resolution reported by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. VANCE. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLEN (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COCHRAN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. ALLISON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and therefore withhold my vote. I should vote for the admission of Mr. Mantle if I were not paired.

Mr. FAULKNER (when Mr. CAMDEN's name was called). The junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN] is necessarily

detained from the Senate to-day. If he were present he would vote "yea" on the pending resolution. He is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

Mr. CHANDLER (when his name was called). Upon this question I am paired with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. If he were present he would vote "yea" and I should vote "nay."

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (when Mr. DOLPH's name was called). My colleague [Mr. DOLPH] is detained from the Senate by illness. He is paired with the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES]. If my colleague were here he would vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], who is necessarily absent; but, he and I agreeing in opinion upon this question, he asked me to allow him to pair with another Senator. That pair has already been announced. I vote "yea."

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. AMERSON (when Mr. QUAY's name was called). My colleague, Mr. QUAY, is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. If my colleague were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. RANSOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. That pair has been transferred to the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], and I vote "yea."

Mr. TURPIN (when Mr. VOORHEES's name was called). My colleague, Mr. VOORHEES, is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If my colleague were present he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ALLISON. My colleague, Mr. WILSON, is paired on this question with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE].

Mr. ALLEN. I am paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. COCHRAN]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH] if he knows how his colleague [Mr. MORGAN] would vote on this question.

Mr. PUGH. I am satisfied that if my colleague were present he would vote "nay"; that is, in favor of the appointment by the governor.

Mr. DUBOIS. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] is paired for the pending proposition.

Mr. PASCO. Mr. President—
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The debate is proceeding by unanimous consent. The Chair hears no objection, and the Senator from Florida will proceed.

Mr. PASCO. I will state that in the list of yeas and nays on the Bell case, which is regarded by many as the same case as this, the VICE-PRESIDENT [Mr. MORGAN] was among those who voted "nay." Those who voted in the negative on the Bell case were the following Senators:

Messrs. BAILEY, CALL, CARPENTER, CORBELL, COKE, COOKING, DAVIS of Illinois, Eaton, Farley, Garland, GROVER, HARRIS, HERRON, Hill of Georgia, Houston, Johnston, Jones, KEMMAN, LAMAR, MANN, MORGAN, PENNINGTON, RANSOM, SALTER, VANCE, VETER, WALLACE, and WILKES.

That is the official record in the case.

Mr. PUGH. There are a good many who voted that way then and vote differently now.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I object to discussion.

Mr. DUBOIS. I submit that it is customary in this body when a Senator announces how his colleague would vote that his word is taken.

Mr. STEWART. And he is paired accordingly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. This is a matter over which the Chair has no control. The announcement of the pair was made when the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] was called.

Mr. MANDERSON (after having voted in the negative). I desire to change my vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 30; as follows:

YEAS—35.

Berry,	Gibson,	Mitchell, Oregon	Smith,
Blackburn,	Gray,	Mitchell, Wis.	Strombridge,
Cabney,	Harris,	Murphy,	Vance,
Cole,	Kyle,	Palmer,	West,
Cullom,	Lindsay,	Pasco,	Vilas,
Dixon,	McMillan,	Platt,	Whitman,
Edwards,	McPherson,	Proctor,	White, La.
Gallinger,	Manderson,	Ransom,	
George,	Mills,		

NAYS—30.

Bate,	Daniel,	Hansbrough,	Hoar,
Butler,	Davis,	Hawley,	Hutton,
Cameron,	Dubois,	Higues,	Irby,
Carey,	Frye,	Hill,	Jones, Ark.

For subject see index.

Jones, Nov.
Lodge,
Marlin,
Perkins,

Power,
Roach,
Shoup,

Squire,
Stewart,
Teller,
Turpie,

Walthall,
Wolcott.

NOT VOTING—50.

Aldrich,
Allen,
Allison,
Brisson,
Calk,

Camden,
Chandler,
Cockrell,
Colquitt,
Dolph,

Gordon,
Gorman,
Harrison,
Morgan,
Morrill,

Pettigrew,
Quay,
Sheridan,
Voorhees,
Wilson.

So the substitute submitted by Mr. VANCE was agreed to.
Mr. MANDERSON. I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the substitute was agreed to.

Mr. VANCE. I move to lay that motion on the table.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska moves to reconsider the vote by which the substitute was agreed to, and the Senator from North Carolina moves to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask unanimous consent to say a word. Of course I understand that the motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Nebraska will proceed.

Mr. MANDERSON. My purpose in changing my vote was that I might put myself in a parliamentary position to enter the motion to reconsider.

Mr. VANCE. I think I shall have to object.
Mr. MANDERSON. I did so simply because of the fact that there seemed to be a dispute as to pairs. That dispute certainly can not be ended now. I think that common fairness to those who have objected to the disposition of the pairs should prompt the Senate to let the vote go over until another day, so that the question as to the pairs can be properly disposed of.

Mr. VANCE. I object to debate, Mr. President.

Mr. MILLS and others. Question.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that debate proceeds only by unanimous consent. The Senator from North Carolina interposes an objection.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Pending the motion of the Senator from North Carolina to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Nebraska to reconsider, the Senator from Colorado moves that the Senate do now adjourn. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. VANCE. I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask the Senator from Colorado to withdraw the motion to adjourn in order that I may move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I withdraw the motion for that purpose.

Mr. HARRIS. Then I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. HARRIS. Then let us have the yeas and nays on the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The yeas and nays having been ordered and taken, the result was announced—Yeas 51, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—51.

Allen,
Bate,
Berry,
Blackburn,
Butler,
Calk,
Cameron,
Carey,
Chandler,
Cockrell,
Coke,
Cullen,
Daniel,
Davis,
Dixon,

Dubois,
Faulkner,
Frye,
Gallinger,
Gibson,
Gray,
Haynsworth,
Harris,
Hawley,
Hugalis,
Hill,
Hour,
Huntton,
Ingraham,
Jones, Ark.

Jones, Nev.
Kyle,
Laninsay,
Lowrey,
McMillan,
McPherson,
Masterman,
Merritt,
Mills,
Mitchell, Oregon,
Perkins,
Platt,
Pugh,
Shoup,

Roach,
Shoup,
Smith,
Squire,
Stewart,
Stockbridge,
Teller,
Vest,
Vilas,
Walthall,
Wolcott.

NAYS—6.

Caffery,
Mitchell, Wis.

Palmer,
Pascoe,

Vance,
Vashburn.

NOT VOTING—22.

Aldrich,
Allison,
Brisson,
Camden,
Colquitt,
Dolph,

George,
Gordon,
Gorman,
Hale,
Morgan,
Morrill,

Murphy,
Pettigrew,
Proctor,
Quay,
Ransom,
Sheridan,

Voorhees,
White, Cal.,
White, La.,
Wilson.

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, August 24, 1893, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1893.

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

The SPEAKER. The Chaplain is absent this morning, the reason being, as the Chair assumes, that he did not know of the change in the hour of meeting. The Clerk will read the Journal.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following letter from the Clerk of the House, which was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Elections:

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, D. C. August 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives a list of contests for seats in the House of Representatives for the Fifty-third Congress of the United States, notices of which have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the House, and also to transmit therewith all original testimony, papers, and documents relating thereto, as follows, to wit:

- STATE OF ALABAMA.
Fifth district—Martin W. Whitley vs. James E. Cobb, three packages.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Third district—Warren B. English vs. Samuel G. Hilborn, two packages.
STATE OF GEORGIA.
Tenth district—Thomas E. Watson vs. James C. C. Black, two packages.
STATE OF ILLINOIS.
Eighth district—Lewis Steward vs. Robert A. Childs, two packages.
STATE OF KANSAS.
Second district—H. L. Moore vs. Edward H. Funtston, five packages.
STATE OF MISSOURI.
Eleventh district—John J. O'Neill vs. Charles F. Joy, two packages.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Fifth district—A. H. A. Williams vs. Thomas Settle, two packages.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.
Eighth district—P. H. Thrasher vs. B. A. Enloe, three packages.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.
Fourth district—J. T. Goode vs. J. F. Epes, three packages.

The Clerk has also received a notice of contest from F. D. Koonce vs. B. F. Crady, Third District, North Carolina, but said notice has not been accompanied by any testimony, and consequently the original notices laid before the House for such action as it may deem proper to take. The Clerk has also received notice of contest and answer thereto in the case of Frank Balzell vs. J. F. Stallings, Second Congressional district of Alabama, but it was accompanied by testimony; all of which papers are laid before the House for its action thereon.

In compliance with the act approved March 2, 1887, entitled "An act to regulate the proceedings in contested elections," such portions of the testimony in the above cases as the parties interested agreed to or were compelled to present to the Clerk, after giving the requisite notices, have been printed and indexed, together with the notices of contest and the answers thereto, and such portions of the testimony as were not printed with all the original papers have been sealed up and are ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections.

Two copies of the printed testimony in each case have been mailed to the contestant, and the same number to the opposer. The law in reference to the filing of both the contestant and contestant in each case has been complied with as far as possible up to the receipt by the Clerk of said bonds. Others have not yet been returned to him by the parties to these contests; so far as the bonds have been furnished to the Clerk they are also ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections upon the order of the House.

Very respectfully,

JAMES KIRK,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PAYMENT OF CLERKS TO MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Clerk of the House, explaining the insufficiency of the contingent fund for the payment of clerks to members; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXCUSSED FROM COMMITTEE SERVICE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the request of Mr. BOUTELLE to be relieved from service on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; which, without objection, was granted.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed joint resolutions of the following titles:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 1) making available appropriations for the payment of session employes of the House and Senate during the first session of the Fifty-third Congress.

Joint resolution (H. Res. 2) for the appropriate commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol of the United States, September 18, 1793; and

Joint resolution (H. Res. 3) making immediately available the appropriations for mileage of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

ment, at any time by an additional issue of greenbacks, and wishes to maintain their parity and their value equal with gold, he must provide for the deposit also of a corresponding sum in the Treasury to keep up that redemption or resumption fund. That is the difference between the bill and the amendment.

One is a perfectly safe system by old and tried instrumentalities. The other is a new contrivance without restrictions. You simply loan so many greenbacks upon a like deposit of bonds. You give them more powers and privileges than you give to the banks without one particle of the restriction that you place upon the national banks.

Mr. BATE. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. COCKRELL. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. BATE. I understand the banks can make a maximum issue of money on their deposit of bonds. There is no minimum. Now, has the maximum issue been reached by the banks?

Mr. MCPHERSON. I have already stated that an amendment has been proposed to the bill by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] regulating the withdrawal of circulating notes by national banking associations. I have always been of the opinion that there ought to be some restriction in the national banking act which would not permit a national bank to withdraw at pleasure. I have always been of that opinion, but unfortunately we have made no such provision. It is now proposed, however, that when this bill becomes a law, if the amendment shall prevail, and I assume it will, the national banks can not then retire circulation except in the manner designated by the amendment, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency. So we shall have a provision that whatever is in circulation now can not be retired except in some way that will be satisfactory to the financial administration of the Government.

Mr. BATE. I desire to know of the Senator if there is any provision to be made that will cause the banks to issue circulation to the maximum?

Mr. MCPHERSON. I can only answer the Senator by saying that if he were the president of a national bank, and the Government of the United States should offer to give him 10 per cent more circulation than he had before without any new cost to him, it would seem to me that self-interest would dictate that he should apply for that additional circulation. I do not see how such a provision would have a very beneficial effect upon the volume of currency, which the Senator from Missouri is most anxious to increase. It would induce national banks to deposit new bonds and take out additional circulation.

I have every reason to believe that under this bill the increased circulation will amount to \$50,000,000. I believe that with the \$19,000,000 which this gives to the banks without any new deposit of bonds, with the addition of the amount already taken out or applied for ever since this bill was introduced, by the time you will get some \$30,000,000 more, it will make nearly \$40,000,000, and with the added inducement which this bill will confer it is reasonable to suppose that the currency will be increased to the extent of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000. Further, I am told that the national banks and the savings banks of this country hold to-day more than \$100,000,000 of United States bonds. This being so, there is no reason in the world why circulation should not be taken out to the extent of \$100,000,000, especially while there is such a demand for currency.

Mr. BATE. As I stated before, it seems that the national banks have a right to go to the maximum in the issue of currency. Have they done so? Is there not a very large margin upon which they have not issued currency which, if they had wanted to increase the volume of the currency, they could have issued?

If they have not come up to the margin heretofore, will they do it now? That is my question.

Mr. MCPHERSON. The Senator from Tennessee is perfectly well aware of the fact that on the gold basis, where every dollar issued by the Government is as good as gold, where not only the circulation, but the bonds, are as good as gold, our 4 per cent bonds were selling upon the market a year ago at 125 to 134 upon the par value of the bond. No banking institution can very well pay that premium, paying 1 per cent tax on the circulation, and still maintain a very profitable banking business. At all events, no banking institution could do it with the knowledge before it that in the course of thirteen years—the maturity of the bonds—the 28 to 34 per cent of premium which it pays is to be wiped out absolutely.

The result of all this is simply that it has prevented the taking out of new circulation. The bonds have now gone down to about 108 or 109. I think the last sale I noticed was at 111. The bonds have thirteen years to run and are selling to-day at a premium of 11 above their face value. Give the banks the increased circulation proposed up to the par value of the bonds, the bonds having been cheapened in the market in the last year, and then they will

not only take out the circulation provided for, but they will also take out new and other circulation upon a deposit of new bonds.

Mr. BATE. What guarantee has the Senator that they will do it if they are given the right?

Mr. MCPHERSON. It will be an additional inducement, surely.

Mr. GRAY. May I answer the question of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. COCKRELL. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. GRAY. Under the present law a bank buys in the market United States bonds, say \$100,000, and pays of course the market value of those bonds, whether it be 115, or 127, as it is used to be. For that it gets \$90,000 of circulation, or can get it if it chooses to deposit those bonds in the Treasury. But having paid a high price for the bonds, the 90 per cent is not in some cases a sufficient inducement to the bank to take out the circulation. The banks say, "If you will give us more circulation, that is, give us circulation to the full par value of the bonds, or if you were to give it to us for the market value of the bonds, which is still better, we could then afford to issue the circulation." The restriction of 90 per cent is a burden upon the banks, and the nearer you approach to a hundred per cent the nearer you approach to wiping out that restriction entirely.

Suppose the national-banking law had said, "When you deposit \$100,000 in bonds you can take out only \$50,000 of circulation," I take it no bank would be willing to take out circulation upon those terms. The nearer you approach the \$100,000 the easier it will be for them to take out the circulation; that is all.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President—

Mr. COCKRELL. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. GEORGE. It has been suggested, even asserted, two or three times in this debate that there is a serious objection to the proposition made by the Senator from Missouri, to issue greenbacks upon the faith of the United States bonds, because those greenbacks constitute a demand obligation upon the Treasury of the United States, which the Treasury of the United States would be unable to meet, and that that objection does not lie against the issuance of additional national-bank notes.

In other words, Mr. President, we are met with the objection to the proposition of the Senator from Missouri that we may allow the national banks to buy every bond of the United States and upon them issue notes to the face value of the bonds, which is the proposition of the bill before the Senate; that that would be an entirely safe operation, because those national-bank notes do not constitute a demand obligation on the part of the Treasury of the United States, whilst the issuance of Treasury notes under the proposition made by the Senator from Missouri would constitute a demand obligation on the United States; and that is held up before us to terrify us from adding to the currency of the country, as we can largely do if the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri is adopted. We are to be terrified from sustaining that proposition and at the same time we are to be induced to sustain the proposition to allow the national banks to buy bonds to any amount and issue notes upon them, because the notes of the national banks are not demand obligations on the part of the United States.

Mr. President, that is just a mistake in law. That is all there is to it. Every note issued by a national bank under section 5229 of the Revised Statutes constitutes a demand obligation on the Treasury of the United States. It is not, as has been supposed and as has been argued, that the United States, upon the deposit of United States bonds for the issuance of the national-bank notes, constitute themselves as a trustee to dispose of the bonds for the purpose of redeeming United States notes. That is not the law, sir. The deposit of bonds is not a fund out of which by the sale of those bonds the United States can get the money to redeem national-bank notes. On the contrary, every national-bank note that is presented to a national bank and not paid is immediately presentable to the Comptroller of the Currency, and when presented what is it his duty to do? Let us see about that.

Immediately upon declaring bonds of an association—

That is, a bank—

forfeited for nonpayment of its notes, the Comptroller shall give notice, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, to each such association to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; and the same shall be paid as presented, in lawful currency of the United States; whereupon the Comptroller may, in his discretion, etc.

Then when he wants to get back the money he has to advertise the bonds for at least thirty days in order to get it. So the hypothesis upon which the proposition of the Senator from Missouri is condemned is an untrue one. The note of every national bank issued in this country is as much a demand obligation upon the Treasury of the United States as the greenback or the Treasury note.

Will the Senator from Missouri allow me another moment or two?

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

Mr. GEORGE. It is said that the United States can not safely upon a deposit or a reserve fund of \$100,000,000 in gold increase these demand obligations upon the Government. That is the view presented. Now, let us see whether that is true. That view, recollect, is presented by the same Senators who wish to increase the demand obligations of the national banks; and upon what basis? Let us see. The United States has \$100,000,000 of gold for \$346,000,000 of greenbacks. That is \$1 in gold for \$3.50 in greenbacks. Well, how much have the national banks? I believe that they have a deposit of 5 per cent in the Treasury for redemption—that is, that is \$20 for \$1. So in the view of those Senators this great Government, which collects and disburses more than \$300,000,000 a year, can not safely issue demand obligations upon the Treasury to a larger extent than \$3.50 to \$1, and at the same time those gentlemen say that the national banks may issue circulation upon a deposit of \$1 for \$20 of circulation. Now, that looks to me a little unreasonable.

But, further than that, they say that the national banks, it is true, have only 5 per cent in the Treasury to meet redemption; but they have a great many other assets which they can apply to the redemption of their demand notes. Now, let us see how that is. I wish to call attention of Senators, especially those who have such a love for the national banks, to a table issued by the Treasury, found on page 102 of the Coinage Laws. They have 5 per cent deposited in the United States Treasury for redemption. What other demand obligations exist against the national banks—obligations which they are bound by law to pay on the very day that demand is made? They have deposits to what amount to meet that demand obligation, according to this table? They have 16-10-10 per cent, say 17 per cent.

In other words, it is perfectly safe in the opinion of those Senators for the national banks to have \$1 for every \$20 in circulation for redemption purposes, and it is also perfectly safe for the same banks to have ten other dollars of demand obligations for one in the national banks. That is the position. By that kind of argumentation the very meritorious and necessary provision contained in the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri is to be voted down.

Now, let us look at it again. We can not issue safely, say they, Treasury notes upon the deposit of bonds, because it largely increases the demand obligations of the Treasury of the United States; with all the taxing power of this great Government the Treasury of the United States can not meet a demand obligation of more than 3 to 1, and yet when it comes to a national bank 5 per cent, or 20 to 1, is entirely sufficient, and when it comes to their demand obligations for deposit, then 10 to 1 is sufficient.

Mr. President, I think with that statement there can be no objection to the proposition made by the Senator from Missouri in the mind of anyone who is willing to allow the national banks to go on in the way they have been going on, with cash for redemption of only \$1 for \$20 and with cash for other demand obligations of only \$1 for \$10.

Mr. CAMDEN. May I ask the Senator from Mississippi a question?

Mr. COCKRELL. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia to ask a question.

Mr. CAMDEN. Does not the law require the national banks to keep 15 per cent against their deposits?

Mr. GEORGE. I do not know what the law is; I know what the fact is.

Mr. CAMDEN. Is it not the fact that they have to keep 15 per cent reserve against deposits? If so, it is not 10 to 1, but 6 to 1.

Mr. GEORGE. Well, put it 6 to 1.

Mr. CAMDEN. And 25 per cent in the case of other banks would be 4 to 1.

Mr. GEORGE. Very well, put it 6 to 1. Ought not the United States to have as good a chance to redeem its demand obligations with 3 to 1 as the national banks have with 6 to 1?

Mr. McPHERSON. May I ask the Senator from Mississippi a question?

Mr. GEORGE. Of course.

Mr. McPHERSON. Is the Senator not also aware that as an additional security for the note-holder and for all the obligations the Government assumes, all the property, all the stock, all the reserve or surplus fund, and everything in a national bank the Government has a first lien upon?

Mr. GEORGE. Oh, Mr. President, I have not been talking about the *ultimate* security of the national bank circulation, nor have gentlemen who merely set to the issue of these notes upon the bond of the United States objected to the ultimate responsibility of the United States. We are talking about demand obligations which must be met at the very time the demand is

made or discredit follows. That is what we are talking about; and gentlemen are now so enamored with some kind of a divinity, I know not what, which seems to hedge about the national banks that they are perfectly content, with all obligations payable on demand, that these institutions shall have only 5 per cent of a redemption fund, 20 to 1, and only 6 to 1 for their other demand obligations.

As the whole national-banking system, notes and everything else, depends upon the bonds of the United States, the credit of the United States, it does seem to me that this great Government with its unlimited taxing power can float demand obligations as well at 6 to 1 as well as a national bank.

Mr. MILLS, rose.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, I am always very good natured and I yielded gladly to let others answer questions; but I was just about making a calculation about the amount of a national bank notes that have been retired. I doubt not it will be thought I am trying to oppress the national banks, these poor dilapidated institutions, and to deny them some privileges they are struggling for while they are now making a dollar out of nothing.

Now I figured up exactly what national banks got for the fiscal year September 1, 1891, to September 1, 1892, just to see if they are really making expenses; if they are entitled to the charitable consideration and favoritism of the greatest Government on earth; if they are such objects of charity and benevolence and patriotism that we should extend to them favors and privileges and pecuniary aid which we would deny to the citizen.

I did that from September 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892, an average of six months, during which they had a capital of \$675,456,310, up to that time with that amount of capital they had accumulated a surplus of \$234,676,901.27, or a surplus of 34.75 per cent of their entire capital.

Now, their gross earnings for the six months from September 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892, were \$75,110,650.89, or 11.12 per cent. Their net earnings during that time were \$34,363,090.45, or 5.09 per cent. That was their absolute net earnings.

Now, what was the difference between the net earnings and the gross earnings? I have given the two amounts. The difference was \$40,747,560.44. How did that arise? They charged off from the gross earnings the amount of loans and premiums, \$11,731,503.64, and all expenses, taxes, etc., amounting to \$28,930,056.80.

In other words, of the gross earnings they charged off \$40,747,560.44. During that time, for six months, they declared dividends of \$46,834,800, or 7.78 per cent. But their net earnings were 5.09 per cent and they added a portion of it to the surplus fund.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri will please suspend.

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

SENATOR FROM MONTANA.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution reported by Mr. HOAR from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, March 27, 1893, as follows:

Resolved, That Lee Mantle is entitled to be admitted to a seat in the Senate from the State of Montana.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] will be read.

THE SECRETARY. Strike out all after the word "resolved," and add in lieu thereof:

That Hon. Lee Mantle is not entitled to a seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Montana.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment having been adopted, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] moved to reconsider the vote by which it was agreed to. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which is the pending motion before the Senate.

Mr. STEWART. On that, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALDRICH (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. PASCO (when Mr. ALLEN's name was called). I wish to announce the pair of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUITT].

Mr. BERRY (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. If he votes "yes" I should vote "yes" and he would vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). On Thursday last, at my request, I was paired with the junior Senator from

Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. My impression is that he considers the pair as still holding, but I have authority to transfer my pair to the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE], and I therefore vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH], but we agree on this question, as I am assured by his colleague [Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon], and I vote "yea."

Mr. PASCO. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. GORMAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]. If he were present he would vote "nay" and I should vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. He and I agreeing upon this question, the Senator from Vermont is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. If the Senator from Vermont were present, he would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay." Having been relieved from my pair with the Senator from Vermont by this arrangement, I consented to pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], who, if present, would vote "nay" upon this question, and I should vote "yea."

Mr. LINDSAY, when his name was called. I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL]. If he were here, he would vote "nay," and I should vote "yea."

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I am paired generally with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], but I understand that if he were present, he would vote "nay." As I agree with him upon the question, I will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. VEST. I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. I received a telegram from the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], stating that he has a regular pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], but they are both on the same side of this question, and the Senator from Pennsylvania asked me to pair with him. My vote would be in the affirmative. Has the Senator from Alabama voted?

Mr. MORGAN (after having voted in the negative). I voted with the understanding that a pair had been arranged between the Senator from Pennsylvania and some other gentleman, which relieves me from my pair.

Mr. VEST. Then I announces my pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], who would vote "nay" if he were present, and I should vote "yea."

Mr. ALDRICH. Has not a pair been announced between the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]?

Mr. VEST. Do I understand that such a pair has been announced? I should like to ask the Senator from Rhode Island, if I can be heard, whether such a pair has been announced? There are five of us on the floor at once.

Mr. ALDRICH. It seems I was mistaken in supposing the pair had been announced. It was stated by two or three Senators around me that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL].

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I understand an arrangement has been made by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] stands paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL].

Mr. VEST. Then I will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll-call was concluded.

Mr. LINDSAY. I understand that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON]. I will therefore vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. MCPHERSON. Did I understand the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] to announce a pair between the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS] and myself?

Mr. ALDRICH. No; I announced a pair between myself and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS].

Mr. MCPHERSON. Then I vote "yea."

Mr. ALLISON. I am paired on this question with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were here I should vote "nay." My colleague [Mr. WILSON] is paired on this question with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE].

Mr. CAREY. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. I will transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and vote.

Mr. PASCO. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE].

Mr. CAREY. I was wrongly informed.

Mr. HILL. I desire to know who is paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] is paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], and I am paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator for the information which I asked the Chair to give.

Mr. BERRY. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] having announced a pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] I vote "yea."

Mr. PASCO. There is so much confusion about the pairs (one or two Senators having been announced as paired with more than one) I ask unanimous consent that the pairs be reported at the desk so that there may be no mistake as to the vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection that will be done.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. PASCO. I withdraw my request.

Mr. HILL. I renew it. Let us have the pairs announced so that there may be no sort of mistake about the vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the pairs will be announced. The Chair asks the attention of the Senate to the reading of the pairs.

The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. ALDRICH with Mr. HIGGINS.

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. COLQUITT.

Mr. DOLPH with Mr. CAREY.

Mr. BRICE with Mr. LODGE.

Mr. GORMAN with Mr. TURPIE.

Mr. MORRILL with Mr. CHANDLER.

Mr. HARRIS with Mr. HOAR.

Mr. GIBSON with Mr. DANIEL.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon with Mr. QUAY.

Mr. GORDON with Mr. ALLISON.

Mr. HALE with Mr. WILSON.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 23; as follows:

YEAS—31.			
BERRY,	Gallinger,	Murphy,	Vance.
Caffery,	George,	Palmer,	Vest.
Callahan,	Gray,	Pasco,	Wells.
Canine,	Lindsay,	Platt,	Worsham,
Cole,	McMillan,	Prestor,	Washburn,
Cushman,	McPherson,	Ransom,	White, Cal.
Dixon,		Smith,	White, La.
Faulkner,	Mitchell, Wis.	Stockbridge,	

NAYS—23.			
Hale,	Hawley,	Morgan,	Sherman,
Hoar,	Hill,	Peffer,	Shoup,
Caney,	Hunt,	Quay,	Squire,
Davis,	Irby,	Pettigrew,	Stewart,
Dubois,	Jones, Ark.	Power,	Teller,
Fry,	Jones, Nev.	Pugh,	Walhall,
Hansbrough,	Martin,	Roach,	Wolcott.

NOT VOTING—23.			
Aldrich,	Cockrell,	Hale,	Mitchell, Oregon
Allen,	Colquitt,	Harris,	Morrill,
Allison,	Daniel,	Higgins,	Quay,
Blackburn,	Dolph,	Hoar,	Turpie,
Brice,	Gibson,	Isly,	Wilson.
Chandler,	Gordon,	Lodge,	
	Gorman,	Mannistown,	

So the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon the resolution reported by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], as amended on motion of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. The resolution as amended will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. Lee Mantle is not entitled to a seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Montana.

Mr. GRAY. I rise to parliamentary inquiry: I ask whether the vote just taken was not to lay on the table the motion for a reconsideration?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was.

Mr. GRAY. If that be so, is it not the end of this episode?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Delaware that it was a motion to reconsider the amendment adopted by the Senate, which was laid on the table. The question now recurs upon the resolution reported by the Senator from Massachusetts, as amended, on motion of the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. TELLER. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask that the resolution as amended be read. Let the proposition we are now to vote on be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution as amended will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution as amended, as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. Lee Mantle is not entitled to a seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Montana.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Upon agreeing to the resolution as amended the yeas and nays are demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were present he would vote "yea" and I should vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I will again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], which I transfer to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE], and I vote "yea."

Mr. GIBSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL]. Were he present I should vote "yea."

Mr. GORMAN (when his name was called). I announce my pair with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). Upon this question I am paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. If he were present I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay." I also desire to announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. If those Senators were present, the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ALLISON. On this question my colleague [Mr. WILSON] is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. My colleague would vote "nay" and the Senator from Maine would vote "yea." I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. I should vote "nay" and he would vote "yea" if present, I understand.

Mr. MARTIN. I am paired with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. If he were present he would vote "nay," and as I would vote the same way, I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 29; as follows:

YEAS—32.

Aldrich,	Faulkner,	Mitchell, Wis.	Stockbridge,
Berry,	Galling,	Murphy,	Vance,
Caffery,	George,	Palmer,	Vilas,
Call,	Gray,	Platt,	Voorhees,
Camden,	Lindsay,	Wadsworth,	White, Cal.
Coke,	McMillan,	Ransom,	White, La.
Cullen,	McPherson,	Smith,	
Dixon,	Mills,		

NAYS—29.

Bate,	Higgins,	Peffer,	Squire,
Butler,	Hill,	Perkins,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Huntin,	Pettigrew,	Teller,
Davis,	Irby,	Power,	Walthall,
Dubois,	Jones, Ark.	Pugh,	Wolcott,
Frye,	Jones, Nev.	Roach,	
Hansbrough,	Martin,	Sherman,	
Hawley,	Morgan,	Shoup,	

NOT VOTING—24.

Allen,	Cockrell,	Gorman,	Manderson,
Allison,	Congitt,	Hale,	Mitchell, Oregon
Blackburn,	Daniel,	Harris,	Morrill,
Brice,	Dolph,	Hoar,	Quay,
Carey,	Gibson,	Kyle,	Turpie,
Chandler,	Gordon,	Lodge,	Wilson.

So the resolution as amended was agreed to.

SENATOR FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. VANCE. The case from the State of Washington is pending, and if it is the pleasure of the Senate to take it up, I ask that that be now voted on.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution reported by Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, March 27, 1893, as follows:

Resolved, That John B. Allen is entitled to be admitted to a seat as a Senator from the State of Washington.

Mr. VANCE. I suppose the result can be reached not by offering a substitute, but by taking a direct vote on the report. ["No," "No."]

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of the committee.

Mr. VANCE. In deference to those who prefer to follow the precedent, I move to amend by inserting the word "not."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from North Carolina will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "is" in the first line of the resolution insert the word "not;" so as to read:

Resolved, That John B. Allen is not entitled to be admitted to a seat as a Senator from the State of Washington.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE].

Mr. STEWART. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLISON (when his name was called). On this question

I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. My colleague [Mr. WILSON] is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE].

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I again announce the transfer of my pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE]. I vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] upon this question. If he were present I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay." The Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. If those Senators were here the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I am paired generally with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], but if he were here he would vote "nay" and I would also vote "nay." I therefore vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DUBOIS. I ask that the pairs be announced.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the pairs will be announced.

The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. GORDON with Mr. ALLISON.

Mr. HALE with Mr. WILSON.

Mr. DOLPH with Mr. CAREY.

Mr. BRICE with Mr. LODGE.

Mr. HARRIS with Mr. HOAR.

Mr. MORRILL with Mr. CHANDLER.

Mr. MANDERSON. I desire to announce my pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 29; as follows:

YEAS—32.

Aldrich,	Faulkner,	Mitchell, Wis.	Stockbridge,
Berry,	Galling,	Murphy,	Vance,
Caffery,	George,	Palmer,	Vilas,
Call,	Gray,	Platt,	Voorhees,
Camden,	Lindsay,	Wadsworth,	White, Cal.
Coke,	McMillan,	Ransom,	White, La.
Cullen,	McPherson,	Smith,	
Dixon,	Mills,		

NAYS—29.

Bate,	Higgins,	Peffer,	Squire,
Butler,	Hill,	Perkins,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Huntin,	Pettigrew,	Teller,
Davis,	Irby,	Power,	Walthall,
Dubois,	Jones, Ark.	Pugh,	Wolcott,
Frye,	Jones, Nev.	Roach,	
Hansbrough,	Martin,	Sherman,	
Hawley,	Morgan,	Shoup,	

NOT VOTING—24.

Allen,	Cockrell,	Gorman,	Manderson,
Allison,	Congitt,	Hale,	Mitchell, Oregon
Blackburn,	Daniel,	Harris,	Morrill,
Brice,	Dolph,	Hoar,	Quay,
Carey,	Gibson,	Kyle,	Turpie,
Chandler,	Gordon,	Lodge,	Wilson.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Several SENATORS. Let it be read.

The resolution as amended was read, as follows:

Resolved, That John B. Allen is not entitled to be admitted to a seat as a Senator from the State of Washington.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 453) to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks; the pending question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. COCKRELL.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President—

Mr. VORHEES. Before the Senator from Missouri proceeds, will he allow me a single word?

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

Mr. VORHEES. I do not see, Mr. President, to discuss the merits of any of these amendments. The amendment which we voted on awhile ago, offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] had much to commend it to me, and under different circumstances, and as an independent proposition, I would have voted for it. Standing here, however, charged with a duty by the Committee on Finance, I felt it my duty to protect the bill from amendments as far as possible. For that reason I gave the vote that I did, and for that reason I shall oppose, as I am now advised in my own mind, any amendment with the exception of the one offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] in regard to the right of banks to retire their currency. I reserve

TRANSACTIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. PEPPER. At the suggestion of the Senator from Colorado, I see no parliamentary obstacle in the way of modifying the resolution I made to a request that the pending business be temporarily laid aside in order that the resolution may be taken up, with the understanding that if that request is objected to I shall then renew my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas asks that the unfinished business, the bill now before the Senate, House bill No. 1, be temporarily laid aside for the purpose of taking up and considering a resolution which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. PEPPER on the 22d instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate.

First, Whether and in what respect the national banks, or any of them, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia are being now carried in violation of law.

Second, Whether said banks are paying depositors' checks promptly in lawful money.

Third, Whether said banks, or any of them, are demanding rates of interest higher than those provided by law, for the loan of money or in discounting notes and bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas? The Chair hears none and the resolution is before the Senate for consideration. The question is on the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I desire to inquire if the Senator from Kansas has modified the resolution or does the resolution stand as originally introduced?

Mr. PEPPER. It stands as originally introduced.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. That being the case, I shall vote to refer it to the Committee on Finance, because I am decidedly opposed to the resolution in its present form.

Mr. FRYE. Is the question on a reference?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], who does not appear to be in the Chamber, and therefore I shall not vote.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. I do not know how he would vote on this motion. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

Mr. McPHERSON (when Mr. SMITH's name was called). I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. SMITH] is paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS]. At least I am so informed. I do not know whether the Senator from Idaho has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho has voted.

Mr. McPHERSON. My colleague would vote "yea" if present.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DUBOIS (after having voted in the negative). I voted inadvertently. I see that the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is not present. I am paired with him, and therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. DAVIS. I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TAYLOR].

Mr. CAMERON. I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. PLATT (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON]. I voted supposing that he is in the Chamber, but I do not see him and I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 21; as follows:

YEAS—35.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Lodge,	Hannan
Allison,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Sherrman.
Blanchard,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Squire.
Cady,	Gooden,	Mitchell Oregon	Stockbridge.
Carmen,	Gorman,	Mitchell Wis.	Vine.
Cass,	Gray,	Palmer,	Voorhees.
Callahan,	Hale,	Ross,	Wadsworth.
Dixon,	Hawley,	Power,	White, La.
Faulkner,	Higgins,	Proctor,	

NAYS—21.

Allen,	Irby,	Dorland,	Vest.
Bate,	James, N. H.	Pettitrew,	Walthall.
Call,	Landrum,	Shoup,	White, Cal.
Coe,	Lincoln,	Snowden,	
Coe,	McClure,	Teller,	
Hansbrough,	Pecker,	Vaughn,	

NOT VOTING—29.

Berry,	Dolph,	Martin,	Smith
Brew,	Dubois,	Mills,	Smith,
Butler,	George,	Morgan,	Turpie,
Cameron,	Harris,	Morrill,	Wilson.
Chandler,	Hayden,	Shaw,	Wolcott.
Colquitt,	Hoar,	Platt,	
Daniel,	Huntton,	Pugh,	
Jaynes,	Jones, Ark.	Quay,	

So the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE MUTCHLER.

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions which came from the House of Representatives relative to the death of my late colleague in that House be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, August 31, 1893.

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. William Mutchler, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Senate, and send a duly attested copy to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to our deceased colleague the House do now adjourn.

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and I desire to accompany them with the statement that at some appropriate time in the future I shall address some remarks to the Senate in reference to my late colleague in the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. William Mutchler, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, September 1, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, August 31, 1893.

The House met at 12 m. Prayer by Rev. ISAAC W. CANTER, of Washington, D. C.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland, until Monday, on account of important business.

To Mr. SICKLES, for one week, on account of sickness.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. WHITE, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House papers in the case of George C. Abbey, there being no adverse report.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be authorized to employ "printers" at designated printing offices, or call on printers that they may be in need of in connection with subject referred to that committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that these printing privileges are being extended very far. The law provides that printing, when it exceeds \$50 in cost, can only be done upon a concurrent resolution, and I observe that there is no limit named in this resolution, or in some others that have already been passed. Heretofore it has been customary to grant this privilege to that committee, and the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and the Committee on Ways and Means, and I do not think we ought to extend it much further.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I will say to you, I send from Tennessee that during the last ten years I have been in Congress this privilege has always been granted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. If he desires to have a provision inserted in the resolution that the cost shall not exceed \$500 I have no ob-

jection, because, in fact, it will not reach anywhere near that amount.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. That is not necessary, because if the cost does exceed that amount a concurrent resolution will be required.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky. Yes. I will say to my friend from Tennessee that this is a copy of the resolution that has been adopted every Congress since I have been here.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I will not object in this case, but I do not think this privilege of printing ought to be extended so far as we have been extending it this session.

The resolution was adopted.

EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. GOODNIGHT, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill (H. R. 6) to create the eastern judicial district of Kentucky, and to change the present judicial districts of Kentucky, and fix the time and places for holding courts in said districts; which was read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS IN OKLAHOMA.

Mr. FLYNN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill and have it referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I would ask the gentleman why he makes that request at this time? Is he sick or compelled to go away?

Mr. FLYNN. This is a bill affecting settlers out there, and which requires action prior to the 22d day of September. Therefore I ask leave to introduce it now, so that the committee may have an opportunity to consider it without delay.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We have a great many bills on this side that we would like to get in.

Mr. FLYNN. I understand that; but this case is urgent.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

An act granting settlers on certain lands in Oklahoma Territory the right to continue their business enterprises and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The bill (H. R. 5) was accordingly read twice, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object to any further unanimous consents. I call up for further consideration the report of the Committee on Rules.

THE RULES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the pending amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. PICKLER to an amendment proposed by Mr. Hooker of Mississippi:

Strike out "eleven" and insert in lieu thereof "nine"; so as to make the paragraph read:

"On Rules, to consist of nine members."

The question was taken on the amendment; and the Speaker declared that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. PICKLER. I ask for a division.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Would it be in order for me now, as the mover of the original amendment, to accept the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota?

The SPEAKER. The House is voting upon that amendment. If the House adopts it that will settle the question.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. But if I should accept it that would dispense with the necessity of a vote.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that when the House is dividing the gentleman can not accept the amendment.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Then that will put me to the necessity of moving to reconsider.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can do anything that the rules permit him to do.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 57, noes 89.

Mr. PICKLER. I ask for the yeas and nays on this question. The yeas and nays were not ordered; only eleven voting therefor.

So the amendment of Mr. PICKLER was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question now recurs on the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HOOKER], which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In the clause relating to the committee on Rules strike out the word "nine" and insert "eleven," so as to read, "On Rules, to consist of eleven members."

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Debate is exhausted.

Mr. KILGORE. Is it in order to offer an amendment to the amendment so as to strike out "eleven" and insert "seven?"

The SPEAKER. That motion would be in order.

Mr. KILGORE. I make that motion.

The question being taken on Mr. KILGORE's amendment to the amendment, it was rejected; there being—ayes 33, noes 91.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 48, noes 95.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, only 19 voting in favor thereof.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. If there are no other amendments to be offered to Rule X, the Clerk will begin the reading of Rule XI.

The Clerk proceeded to read Rule XI, when

Mr. CATCHINGS said: Mr. Speaker, if there are no amendments to be offered to this section I will ask that it be passed without reading.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HOOKER], as the Chair understands, desires to offer an amendment.

Mr. BOATNER. I have an amendment which I wish to offer to Rule XI.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Then I ask that the reading be dispensed with down to the point where these amendments will come in.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. It would be more in order to read the whole rule.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the proposed rule.

The Clerk, proceeding to read Rule XI, read the following:

2. To the revenue and the bonded debt of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KILGORE. I move to amend by inserting after the word "revenue" in the clause just read the words "and such measures as purport to raise revenue." The object of this amendment is to prevent the squabbles which have so frequently taken place in this House in regard to the jurisdiction of particular committees. Measures are often presented here which, on their face, purport to raise revenue, a provision on that subject being introduced for the purpose of giving them a standing in the House and securing right of way.

Mr. DINGLEY. I suggest to the gentleman that the language of his amendment does not change the effect of the proposed rule, but is simply a less appropriate way of expressing the idea already conveyed.

Mr. KILGORE. No, sir. Frequently bills are presented here which on their face purport to raise revenue, but which, notwithstanding that fact, are referred perhaps to the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Agriculture, which committee thus gets control of the subject. Now, if bills of this character are sent to the Ways and Means Committee that committee would treat them as they deserve to be treated under such circumstances.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. KILGORE, it was agreed to there being—ayes 52, noes 9.

The Clerk, continuing the reading of Rule XI, read the following:

51. All proposed action touching the rules and joint rules and order of business shall be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. I move to amend the clause just read by striking out the words "and order of business;" so that the clause will read:

All proposed action touching the rules and joint rules shall be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SPEAKER, this amendment is in keeping with the suggestions which I had the honor to submit to the House a few days ago during the general debate on this subject, and also in keeping with the remarks which I submitted yesterday. The Committee on Rules in its original appointment was, as I understand, invested simply with the authority to present rules for the consideration of the House, and I can not see why there should be given to this committee any more than to any other committee the power to indicate to the House what should be its order of business.

There is certainly no reason why this committee, the smallest committee of the House in point of numbers—consisting of two members from the Republican side and two from the Democratic side, with the Speaker *ex officio* acting as chairman—should have the right to supersede or overrule the action of all the other great committees of the House, as for instance the Ways and Means Committee, the Appropriations Committee, or the Judiciary Committee, by indicating upon report to the House what measures coming from those committees should have a hearing.

It is a misnomer to call this a "Committee on Rules." It is to be invested with the power to determine what measures the

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. I do not know how he would vote if here, but I should vote "nay," if at liberty to vote.

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARIEN]. I do not know how he would vote if he were present, but I should vote "nay."

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON]. I am satisfied if he were present he would vote "nay;" I therefore vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MANDERSON. I have received a telegram from the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], stating that he is detained from the Senate by a death in his family, and for that reason will not be here to-day. On this and all other questions during the day I shall endeavor to see that the Senator is paired. On this vote I will pair him with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

Mr. DIXON. The Senator from Kentucky is paired.

Mr. MANDERSON. Then the Senator from Connecticut will have to remain unpaired on this vote.

Mr. HUNTUN. I have a general pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. I believe if he were here he would vote "nay" on this question, and I shall record my vote "nay."

Mr. CALL. I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. If he were here, I should vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 8, nays 41; as follows:

YEAS—8.	Power, Shoup.	Vance, Vest.
Allen,	Dixon,	McMillan,
Archibald,	Faulkner,	McPherson,
Beaumont,	Henderson,	Squire,
Borah,	Gallinger,	Stockbridge,
Blackburn,	German,	Wadsworth,
Bullock,	Gray,	Voorhees,
Cabney,	Hale,	Wadsworth,
Candlish,	Hannegan,	White, Cal.
Cary,	Higgins,	White, La.
Clegg,	Hutton,	
Cullum,	Lindsay,	

NAYS—41.

McMillan,	Squire,
McPherson,	Stockbridge,
Henderson,	Wadsworth,
Gallinger,	Voorhees,
German,	Wadsworth,
Gray,	White, Cal.
Hale,	White, La.
Hannegan,	
Higgins,	
Hutton,	
Lindsay,	

NOT VOTING—38.

Dubois,	Jones, Nev.	Pinch,
George,	Kyle,	Quay,
Gibson,	Lodge,	Ransom,
Gordon,	Martin,	Sherman,
Harris,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Hawley,	Morrill,	Teller,
Hill,	Murphy,	Turpie,
Hoar,	Pitt,	Wilson,
Jones, Ark.	Proctor,	Woolcott.

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

REDEMPTION IN SILVER.

Mr. ALLEN submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate, without unnecessary delay, full information on the following subjects:

1. Whether the Treasury Department has at any time, redeemed any portion of the silver certificates in circulation, as provided by the act of July 14, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman act, and, if so, when and what amount has been so redeemed.

2. What amount in the face value of silver bullion purchased by the Treasury Department under the act of July 14, 1890, and subject to contract, in the redemption of the Secretary of the Treasury, remains unredempted, and what silver bullion has been so redeemed and later returned to the Government as bullion.

3. Whether any part of the bullion so redeemed by the Treasury Department since March 1, 1893, was canceled after redemption or in any manner withdrawn from general circulation.

Mr. ALLEN. I desire to have the resolution considered at this time.

Mr. VOORHEES. Let it go over until to-morrow.

Mr. MOFFETTS ON. And be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rules, and be printed.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Concurrent and other resolutions are still in order. If there be none, that order of business is closed, and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, the title of which will be reported.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act, approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President—

Mr. PEPPER. I ask that the pending amendment may be stated before the Senator from Illinois proceeds.

Mr. CULLOM. The amendment may be laid before the Senate later.

Mr. PEPPER. I offered an amendment to the bill, which is the pending amendment, as I think the Journal will show, and I ask that it be stated as the pending amendment.

Mr. VOORHEES. I will suggest to the Senator from Kansas that at 2 o'clock this measure will be laid before the Senate as the regular order of business, and at that time, or a little later, it might be well to read his amendment, but not in connection with the remarks of the Senator from Illinois.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Kansas to the amendment of the Committee on Finance is pending.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, the questions now engrossing the attention of the country and especially of Congress surpass in importance any which have been the subject of Congressional action since slavery was abolished and the perpetuity of the Union secured. The determination of great financial questions affect beneficially or disastrously not only the people of one country, but, to an extent, all the nations.

Opinion is unanimous that the condition of affairs in this country now demands immediate attention and prompt action by Congress; all agree that commerce is stagnant in all the geographical divisions of our country; that banks and commercial houses are failing; that factories and mines are closed, and that within the last six months perhaps a million wage-earners have been thrown out of employment.

But, unfortunately for the country, there is no such agreement of opinion among the people or in Congress as to the cause of the distress that has so swiftly and unexpectedly come upon us, or as to what is of paramount importance, the remedy for it. No such peculiar condition as exists in America to-day was ever known in our history. The people have suddenly found themselves in changed circumstances—the merchant without customers; the factory closed for lack of orders; the bank losing its deposits; the farmer without price for the products of the soil; the laboring man without work; the business man without confidence, and the entire country appealing to Congress for speedy relief.

We have been admonished by the public press and from sundry other sources, that in the present emergency patriotism should be superior to partisan politics, and sectional interests should yield to the common weal. Sir, if I believed it necessary that such admonitions should be given to the American Congress, I should regard it as a duty to say as without honor, and should deplore the condition of national spirit. Conscious of no purpose on my part other than that of securing the greatest stability to our Government, the highest prosperity, consistent with conservatism, to the nation, and the largest sum of happiness to the individual, I am unwilling to believe that other motives actuate my colleagues.

The chairman of the Committee on Finance has reported a bill allowing national banks to secure and issue circulation to the purchase of the bonds deposited by them with the Treasury Department. The cry comes from the people for more money. This bill, if enacted into law, would result in an increase of our circulating medium, and as good money as the world affords. The measure is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and yet, before a vote can be had on it, the whole national-banking system, which has been discredited more than any other system, must be discussed again in the same old strain and with the same arguments that have been heard at every crossroads from the time the act was passed. Why not give the country this crumb of relief, and when the people have emerged from their present distressed condition, take up the bank act, discuss it, and amend it if that is deemed wise?

The amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CULLUM] is of no great consequence in itself, yet if it should be adopted is to be the entering wedge which will result in the retirement of the national-bank notes now in circulation, and the issuance in their place of an equal amount of greenback promises to pay on demand in gold, added to nearly one thousand millions of paper currency issued, which the Government is pledged to maintain. To what port are we, as a nation, drifting? Is it not time to stop and take our bearings, if it is not the purpose of the majority of such amendments to wreck the national Treasury, as I am sure it is not?

I favor the passage of the bill as it is, but think I do not object to the amendment of the Senator from Maryland.

The chairman of the Finance Committee, in response to the message of the President, has reported a bill to repeal the clauses of the act of July 14, 1890, providing for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver. I shall vote for the bill. I am not one of those who believe that the act of 1890 is in a great degree responsible for the existing financial condition. I am for its repeal, however, for the reason that it was passed as an expedient, and was not expected to remain on the statute book very long, and because the Government can not afford to

cussion. They fear the result of an exposé of their conspiracy. It is significant at this time that the great journals of New York say, "Vote first, and debate afterwards." Surrender and give up your arms, then fight if you can.

We notify them now that the fort occupied by the defenders of the people will never be surrendered. The armies of avarice, fraud, and deception must take it if they can.

To-day the united metropolitan press applaud bimetalists who will vote for monometallism. The service of deserters is always gratefully received during the hour of battle; but when the war is over there is but one opinion of their conduct by both friends and foes. Seventy millions of people constitute the tribunal which must ultimately pass upon the proceedings of this extra session. They will not view with approbation the men or parties whom they trusted with power, on the promise to restore the money of the Constitution, who use that power to rob them of that money and transfer their property to an organization of gold monopolists.

The pretext for the passage of this bill is not only flimsy, but it is absurd. We are told that the object of the bill is to restore confidence. Confidence in what, and in whom? Confidence in the Government? Nobody has questioned the solvency of the Government or the quality of any money bearing the stamp of the Government. Confidence in the people themselves? Nothing has happened to shake the confidence of the American people in their own ability to live and prosper, except the robbery which has been practiced in the past and is threatened in the future. Confidence in the bondholders and banks? They have sufficient confidence already in their power to measure the wealth of others. They have been in the habit so long of reaping where they did not sow that their confidence in their own ability is sufficiently strong. The fact that they regard the Sherman act as an obstacle to their schemes of plunder is no reason why it should be repealed.

On the contrary, it is the strongest possible reason why it should be retained until all the Sherman acts, from 1873 to 1890, both inclusive, can go, and go together. The country wants no more Sherman acts. But let us repeal the act which was enacted from us, let us blot from the statute book the act which he placed there without the knowledge or consent of the American people in 1873. When that is done prosperity will be restored, and not till then. There can be no progress or prosperity while the iron grasp of contraction binds the limbs of enterprise. Contraction can not be permanently prevented without the remonetization of silver. The metallic basis of gold is too narrow for the present generation, and will continue to grow narrower and narrower as the supply grows less and less.

The creditor class may as well know first as last that the people of this country will not consent to continual falling prices, hard times, and stagnation. If the bondholders can change the contract and make it payable in gold and take away the option of the debtor to pay in either gold or silver, the people will ultimately see to it that the debtor has money of no more or less value than the money of the contract. The people do not ask to change the contract; the bondholders do. They have already doubled the value of gold, and by so doing they have doubled the obligations of the debtor. This was revolutionary. It is dangerous for capital to engage in revolution, and I appeal to the Senate to-day to listen to the voice of the people as expressed in twenty years of elections, and turn a deaf ear to a subsidized press and bankers' petitions extorted from their trembling debtors.

Mr. President, there are many other branches of this subject which it is necessary to discuss, and to discuss in good faith. I do not know whether I can get through to-night with what I wish to say; I do not suppose I can; but I wish to refer to a few additional facts. When the false pretense is made that this bill is the road to bimetalism, we should examine that question carefully.

What is the situation of the world in this respect? In the first place, England is the

CRIBBED NATION OF THE WORLD.

The outside world owe her \$15,000,000,000 upon what she has received, and she is receiving \$500,000,000 annually in interest. When I speak of England I mean the bonded aristocracy, for the poor people of England are suffering the same as are our poor people; but the England that governs is concentrated capital with claims against the balance of the world of \$10,000,000,000. I do not know how much of that this country owes, but I am inclined to think that we owe very nearly half of it. I said in my remarks that we had to pay England \$150,000,000 annually. I think we are paying more by that date. I think we are paying \$200,000,000 to England. See what a position she has! The outside world has to pay her \$500,000,000 a year; which is an enormous contribution to England, besides the supremacy she has in the carrying trade and other commercial advantages.

The continent of Europe is

POOR AND PROSTRATE.

It is said that they are supporting 22,000,000 soldiers at an expense of more than \$800,000,000 a year. Most of those countries are bankrupt, and exhausted, particularly Austria and Italy.

It was England and the United States which destroyed silver. The United States joined England to destroy silver, and for what purpose? For the obvious purpose to enhance the value of money. Now, it is said that we must go on a gold basis with England; that there is no other mode; that there is nothing else for us to do.

THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

We must have the same kind of money that England has. What does that mean? We have to pay her \$300,000,000 a year now, and she has demands enough against us at present to break us down, if we attempt to compete with her for gold.

If we undertake to buy gold, where is the gold? It is all locked up; \$536,000,000 in Russia, for instance; \$150,000,000 probably in Austria, most of which she got from us; she can not pay it out; eight or nine hundred millions are in France, and she dare not pay any of it out. She protects herself by paying out silver.

The same condition exists in Germany. She can not pay out gold. England has the advantage of collecting gold from all the world. That does a good deal toward keeping up her gold supply, but she adopts an expedient to keep her gold at home. Whenever an attempt is made to draw out her gold, she raises her rate of interest. England has never allowed any country to draw out her

INTERNATIONAL MONEY.

From the earliest history of England, whenever that attempt has been made, she has suspended specie payments or raised the rate of interest, and in that way protected her people.

During the Napoleonic wars she would not allow any international money to circulate in the country; no nation could draw her gold out and bankrupt her. If she allowed such an enemy as the gold board in New York to exist in London she never could have sent a soldier to the Continent. Since that war she has suspended specie payments three or four times, and she has time after time raised the rate of interest, so that the money could not be drawn out of the country. She has tried to do the only thing standing she was a great creditor nation. We, the only country in the world which pretends to have an international money, allow gold to go where it pleases.

Now, what position are we in? It is said that we must

SELL BONDS TO BUY GOLD.

Suppose we do it. In that event greenbacks will be presented and take the gold out. I know the banks want that, because they want the bonds to bank on. That is what makes them so intensely anxious for this plan. If we sell bonds and buy gold, you can not keep it; it will be taken away from you, and the same trick will be played on you which has been played this year.

When they want to carry out the Austrian scheme, and when they want gold in Europe for any purpose, they come here and sell our bonds, create a panic, and then the gold goes. The gold went last spring in that way; securities were sold, dumped on the market, and

A PANIC CREATED.

That was one of the processes by which it was created in connection with the New York banks, where agents for the English bondholders are simply investors and collectors of foreign account. They started this trouble. They sold the securities, got the gold, and took it away, and when the panic came the securities went down 40 or 50 cents on the dollar, and the gold is coming back to buy them up. The gold which is coming now is to devour the carcasses of those who were killed and destroyed by taking it away.

It is said we must fight with England for this gold and that we can bring England to time. When we buy gold she can call it back by calling on us for three or four thousand millions. We can not compete with England in that way. We are a great country, but

WE ARE A DEBONNAIRE.

with vast unimproved resources, and if we begin to draw that gold out they will draw it back when they want it. They will take the foundation right out of our financial system. Do you not see what game was played in New York regularly some years ago when we were buying bonds every year for two three years? There would be a little combination in New York that would buy the bonds during the winter and summer months, invest in them, got the interest, and when the stringency came to move the crops in the fall they would call on the Treasury to buy bonds, and \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 would be thrown in the hands of those men. The stringency had cre-

ated a panic; stocks would be down 20 or 30 per cent and they would have the gold to buy them, and then they would make their regular harvest; and while we were buying bonds the harvest was as regular as the returning seasons.

Do you not suppose that our English friends who can draw this gold out when they please will have that harvest all the time? They will have it this year. They will make hundreds and hundreds of millions

OUT OF THIS CALAMITY.

Do you not believe that they will repeat it? You have no foundation but what they can take out from under you. You will always have a panic when they command. With that great creditor nation we can not live in the world on an equality. If we give her the control of our circulating medium, if she can say at any time when a panic shall come, the people of this country are at her command. You in your experience know something of English rule. I speak of the greatest body of the people of England. I speak of the concentrated capital that controls more than \$20,000,000,000 of bonds, to which the whole world is paying tribute to-day. I speak of that capital which has no sympathy with the laboring interests of humanity. I speak of that capital that is crushing the masses of Europe to the earth. I speak of that capital that

GRINDS THE FACE OF THE POOR.

I speak of that capital that accumulates at the expense of the sweat and blood of the laboring masses. I speak of that capital that has turned back the wheel of progress and placed the laboring masses of Europe in a worse condition than they were fifty years ago. I speak of that capital that has produced this panic, stopped our mines and our mills, and filled the country with sorrow and grief. I speak of that heartless organization that looks upon America, not as a country, but as a land to be plundered. They look upon our people with scorn and contempt, and they

RIDICULE OUR IGNORANCE

in their reports.

The contempt which bondholding Europe has for America is well expressed by Daniel Watney, one of the leading advocates of the gold standard of Great Britain before the royal commission, when he said:

I cannot suppose that everybody is wise. Just think of the folly of the United States when they were a debtor nation in adopting a gold currency. I have known nothing else, but the money market, they did not know that it was going to increase their debt enormously.—*Second report, Royal Commission, Page 210.*

Ah, the Senator from Ohio tells us that silver was demonetized by English influence. Oh, if some of our friends could be free for one session from English influence and legislate for America things would be different. What would have been the condition of this country if this crime had not been committed? At the time silver was

CLANDESTINELY DEMONETIZED

the miners of the West were taking their bullion to the mints. Previous to that time it had been more profitable to export it because of the mistake in the ratio, but the accumulations were too great for export. We had silver mines and in addition the great mines to make us the strongest financial nation of the world. We were on the western hemisphere, where gold and silver have always been obtained in the greatest quantity. We had Mexico as a near neighbor, willing to buy of us, willing to trade with us, and to-day, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in the way by the gold monopolists, she is, or she was until her silver mines were closed a short time ago, a great consumer of our products and we had no ample supply. We had employment for our people. We might have had in this country to-day, if it had not been for the crime of 1873, as much gold and silver coin as the Roman Empire had in its palmist days—nearly \$2,000,000,000; and we would then have been free from debt. We would have owed nothing by this time. If we had been allowed

TO COIN OUR OWN MONEY

we would have been the leading nation. But by destroying our own resources, by taking away from our people the right they had under the Constitution, we are to-day reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. We can do nothing without the consent of the money powers of England. We can not legislate in these halls without such consent. Their organs tell us that we must not discuss the question. They are teeming every morning with commands to the Senate to abdicate its power.

Right in this connection I will show you how they talked on another occasion when there was no money in question and when they were free from their masters. We will see what they said when they were not under the money power, when they were

FREE FROM THE ENGLISH INFLUENCE

of which the Senator from Ohio speaks. He says the act of 1873 was procured through English influence. I am going to read what some of these papers said when they were free from Eng-

lish influence. I first read from the New York World of January 5, 1891:

Will the brave-talking Western Senators execute the "ghost dance" to the crack of the party whip in the hands of those supernaturally medicine men. Hoar and Edmunds, at the caucus to-day.

This is the way they talk when there is no money in it:

The desperate attempt of the old Republican leaders to drive the force bill through the Senate under the crack of the caucus whip is the boldest defiance of the popular will seen since the days of secession. * * * Under the lead of this besotted partisanship a Republican caucus will to-day seek to drag down unwilling and protesting Senators.

[New York World, January 6, 1891.]

The Administration organ regards free speech in the Senate as "a pretended courtesy," and says "it cannot afford to waste time" in it. Fancy what Seward and Greeley would have said to such a claim. * * *

[New York World, January 8, 1891.]

The country has turned its face toward the future, and these younger men who realize that there are concerns of the present and future to be considered decline longer to be led by men whose eyes are in the back of their heads.

The assumption that men are traitors because they ally themselves with one political party rather than another is no longer to be accepted anywhere outside an asylum for aged and decrepit politicians of a past generation.

[New York World, January 8, 1891.]

Do you deny the agreement? says HOAR to GORMAN. Were you not to lie still and have your throat cut?

[New York World, January 19, 1891.]

The Democratic Senators would indeed be false to their duty if they neglected any measure, even the most extreme possible under parliamentary forms, to defeat this rascally and revolutionary conspiracy.

[New York World, January 20, 1891.]

No Democratic Senator would so far forget his constitutional duty as to refrain from resorting to every device to defeat the passage of the force bill.

[New York World, January 21, 1891.]

The present duty of Democrats in Congress is to kill the force bill. No sacrifice is too great, and no means should be left unused.

[New York World, January 23, 1891.]

If the minority of the Senate had no rights, there would be no one in Congress to speak in behalf of the people. * * * It is to silence the minority, to turn the people out of court, that closure is suggested, and if the Democrats should not resort to every device to prevent the outrage they would be betraying a sacred trust.

MR. MORGAN. Will the Senator from Nevada yield to me for a moment?

MR. STEWART. Certainly.

MR. MORGAN. The Senator has been on his feet discussing this question for a great while and evidently he is fatigued. He has not drawn as yet to the conclusion of his remarks, and doubtless has some valuable suggestions to make upon this question. With the Senator's permission, I will move that the Senate proceed to executive business.

MR. STEWART. I yield for that purpose.

MR. MORGAN. I make that motion.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

MR. ALDRICH and MR. HAWLEY called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

MR. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [MR. MORRILL]. I should vote "yea" if the Senator from Vermont were here.

MR. LODGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kansas [MR. MARTIN]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

MR. STEPHEN LODGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [MR. GIBSON]; but I am advised that he would vote "nay" if present. I will therefore vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

MR. BUTLER. I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [MR. CAMERON]. I am not sure how he would vote on this question, and I withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "yea."

MR. DOLPH (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [MR. GEORGE], but I do not see him in the Chamber, and I will withdraw my vote.

MR. HARRIS. The Senator from Oregon can let his vote stand if he chooses. I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [MR. MORRILL] and I will record my vote.

MR. DOLPH. Very well.

MR. HARRIS. I vote "yea."

MR. BUTLER. I am informed by Senators who appear to know that the Senator from Pennsylvania [MR. CAMERON] would vote "yea" if present. I therefore vote "yea."

MR. BLACKBURN (after having voted in the affirmative). I

ask if the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair understands.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am paired with that Senator on all questions, and I withdraw my vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so noted.

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 28, not voting 22; as follows:

YEAS—35.

Allen,	Dolph,	Mitchell, Oregon	Shoup,
Bate,	Duhalis,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Berry,	Faulkner,	Pasco,	Teller,
Butler,	Harris,	Pender,	Turpie,
Call,	Huntton,	Perkins,	Vance,
Cookrell,	Irby,	Pettitrew,	Vest,
Coke,	Jones, Ark.	Powder,	Walshall,
Daniel,	Jones, Nev.	Fuch,	Wolcott,
Davis,	Kyle,	Roach,	

NAYS—28.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Lindsay,	Quay,
Allison,	Galbarger,	McMillan,	Smith,
Brice,	Gorman,	McPherson,	Squire,
Cafery,	Gray,	Mills,	Stockbridge,
Carey,	Hale,	Wamer,	Vilas,
Callahan,	Hawley,	Platt,	Voorhees,
Dixon,	Hoar,	Proctor,	White, La.

NOT VOTING—22.

Blackburn,	Gibson,	Manderson,	Sherman,
Campen,	Gordon,	Martin,	Washington,
Cameron,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell, Wis.	White, Cal.
Chandler,	Higgins,	Morrill,	Wilson.
Colquitt,	Hill,	Murphy,	
George,	Lodge,	Ransom,	

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, September 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 5, 1893.

POSTMASTERS.

Hudson Ausley, to be postmaster at Salamanca, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, in the place of Edward B. Vreeland, whose commission expired March 27, 1893.

Don C. Bishop, to be postmaster at Pulaski, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, in the place of Lawson R. Muzzy, whose commission expired March 13, 1893.

Daniel Budd, to be postmaster at Rye, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in the place of James M. Field, whose commission expired March 21, 1893.

Robert E. Connolly, to be postmaster at Phelps, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in place of Frederick R. Hoag, whose commission expired March 23, 1893.

George F. Ketchum, to be postmaster at Warwick, in the county of Orange and State of New York, in the place of George H. Quackenbush, removed.

Milton H. Northrup, to be postmaster at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, in the place of Carroll E. Smith, removed.

Jonas Shays, to be postmaster at Owego, in the county of Tioga and State of New York, in the place of William Smyth, removed.

Edmund M. Wilbur, to be postmaster at Saugerties, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, in the place of William V. Burhans, removed.

Archibald H. Boyden, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county of Rowan and State of North Carolina, in the place of James H. Ramsey, resigned.

Edwin T. Hutchinson, to be postmaster at Lakota, in the county of Nelson and State of North Dakota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1893.

Thomas R. Robertson, to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, in the place of Archibald Brady, removed.

John C. Bollmeyer, to be postmaster at Wauson, in the county of Fulton and State of Ohio, in the place of James S. Brailey, whose commission expired March 21, 1893.

William L. Cox, to be postmaster at Prospect, in the county of Marion and State of Ohio, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1893.

Frank A. Hockett, to be postmaster at Wellston, in the county of Jackson and State of Ohio, in the place of George W. Darling, removed.

Frank C. Schiffer, to be postmaster at Shelby, in the county

of Richland and State of Ohio, in the place of John R. Wolfe, resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be additional second lieutenants.

1. Cadet George P. Howell.
2. Cadet Charles W. Kutz.
3. Cadet Meriwether L. Walker.
4. Cadet Robert P. Johnston.
5. Cadet Robert R. Raymond.

ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

6. Cadet William M. Cruikshank, vice Burr, First Artillery, appointed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.
7. Cadet Gordon G. Heiner, vice Davis, Second Artillery, promoted.

To be additional second lieutenants.

9. Cadet George H. McManus.
10. Cadet Edward J. Timberlake, jr.
12. Cadet David M. King.
14. Cadet Samuel C. Hazzard.
15. Cadet S. J. Bayard Schindel.
18. Cadet Otto W. B. Farr.
19. Cadet Robertson Honey.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

8. Cadet John H. Rice, vice Stewart, Third Cavalry, promoted.
13. Cadet Lincoln C. Andrews, vice Carter, Third Cavalry, promoted.
16. Cadet William R. Smedberg, jr., vice Hardeman, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.
21. Cadet John M. Morgan, vice Walcott, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.
23. Cadet Andrew E. Williams, vice Barnum, Third Cavalry, promoted.
25. Cadet Walter C. Babcock, vice Byron, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.
26. Cadet William Yates, vice Traub, First Cavalry, promoted.
27. Cadet Herbert B. Crosby, vice Brooks, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.
29. Cadet Benjamin B. Hyer, vice Pershing, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.
30. Cadet Mathew C. Smith, vice Bean, Second Cavalry, promoted.
31. Cadet Edward B. Cassatt, vice Trout, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

To be additional second lieutenants.

33. Cadet Kenzie W. Walker.
34. Cadet Harry H. Pattison.
36. Cadet Edward E. Hartwick.
37. Cadet Charles G. Sawtelle, jr.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

17. Cadet Howard Laubach, vice Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.
20. Cadet Elmer W. Clark, vice Dodge, Fourteenth Infantry, dismissed.
22. Cadet Louis B. Lawton, vice Duncan, Ninth Infantry, promoted.
24. Cadet Amos H. Martin, vice Summerall, First Infantry, transferred to the Fifth Artillery.
25. Cadet Buell B. Bissette, vice Kimball, Fifth Infantry, promoted.
32. Cadet Thomas L. Smith, vice Druien, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.
34. Cadet Arthur M. Edwards, vice Kalk, Third Infantry, promoted.
38. Cadet Howard R. Perry, vice Frier, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.
39. Cadet George E. Houle, vice McRae, Third Infantry, promoted.
40. Cadet Lincoln F. Kilbourne, vice Winn, First Infantry, promoted.
41. Cadet Verling H. Hart, vice Vance, Sixteenth Infantry, deceased.
42. Cadet Robert E. L. Spence, vice Brown, Sixteenth Infantry, resigned.
43. Cadet William C. Rogers, vice Baker, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

43. Cadet Frank B. McKenna, vice Williams, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

45. Cadet George H. Jamerson, vice Lasseigne, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

46. Cadet Edward E. Carey, vice Ballou, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

47. Cadet Edw. Taylor, vice Moore, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

48. Cadet Hamilton A. Smith, vice Smith, Third Infantry, promoted.

49. Cadet Hunter B. Nelson, vice Barton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, transferred to the Tenth Cavalry.

50. Cadet Albert Laws, vice Keene, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

51. Cadet Mathew E. Saville, vice Swaine, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 5, 1893.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONIES.

John J. S. Hassler, of Forest City, S. Dak., to be receiver of public monies at Enid, in Oklahoma Territory.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1893.

Present by the CLERK, Rev. W. H. MITCHELL, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PEPPER. I present a petition, in the form of resolutions of the executive committee of the Industrial Council of the two adjoining Kansas cities, praying that Congress shall have power to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes for circulation among the people as money, and loan the money to the different States upon application and approved security at a rate of interest not exceeding 1 per cent per annum to be by the several States distributed among their own people, and that such notes shall be legal tender in the payment of debts. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration in the future.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BRICE presented petitions of the Corrugating Company, of Cincinnati; of the Rolling Mill Company, of Piqua; of Nathan Drucker, Levi C. Goodale and Michael Ryan, committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati; of the Perkins Campbell Company, of Cincinnati; of Stix, Kruse & Co., of Cincinnati; of Samuel Ach & Co., of Cincinnati; of J. B. Hearne, president of the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati; of the Linsed Oil Company, of Cincinnati; of The Plant and Marks Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati; of Frank C. Grote & Bros., of Cincinnati; of N. Drucker & Co., of Cincinnati; of Merrie, Verhage & Co., of Cincinnati; of the Chas. Moser Company, of Cincinnati; of Corbin, Mendel & Co., distillers, of Cincinnati; of Claude Ashbrook, cashier of the City Hall Bank, of Cincinnati; of James E. Mooney, president of the American Oak Leather Company, of Cincinnati; of S. M. Felton, of Cincinnati; of the American Company, of Cincinnati; of L. J. A. Bickel, president of the Jackson Browning Company, of Cincinnati, and of the Bucket Pump Company, of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, praying for the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Democratic executive committee of Seneca County, Ohio, praying for the repeal of the civil-service rules requiring competitive examination of applicants for appointment in the railway-mail service; which was referred to the Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of merchants, business men, and others, of Minneapolis, Ohio, praying for the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLISON presented two petitions of business men and farmers of Belmont and Shenandoah, in the State of Iowa, earnestly praying for the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of Indiana Assembly, No. 2013, Knights of Labor, of Indiana, Pa., praying for the free coinage of silver and for the abolishment of all banks, national, State, and private, and remonstrating against any further issue of bonds and foreign domination in American finance; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Local Assembly, No. 0401, Knights of Labor of Pennsylvania, praying for the free coinage of silver; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Erie Lodge, No. 101, International Association of Machinists, remonstrating against the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 323) for the relief of Margaret Kennedy, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. POWER, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 335) to provide for the disposal of the abandoned Fort Maginnis military reservation in Montana, under the homestead and mining laws, for educational and other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 109) for the relief of the legal representatives of Chauncey M. Lockwood, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 110) for the relief of L. A. Davis, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

COMPENSATION OF APPOINTED SENATORS.

Mr. VANCE. From the Committee on Privileges and Elections, I submit reports in reference to the compensation of the three appointed Senators who were refused seats in the Senate. The amount to be allowed to each appointee is specified in the report. I suppose I may ask for the immediate consideration of the reports.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the reports be read, and then we will determine whether we will consider them.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The first report will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

That certain certain Privileges and Elections, to which the reported resolution provides compensation for Jean B. Allen for his time and expense in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the United States Senate from Washington in respect of an alleged election fraud.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the resolution be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. SQUIRE and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections August 30, 1893, as follows:

Resolved, That, if there be no out-of-pocket fund of the Senate to John B. Allen, he shall be paid full compensation for all time and expense in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from the State of Washington.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from North Carolina that the resolution and report should go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. I was going to make that suggestion. Let all the reports take the same course.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. That will be the order.

Mr. VANCE. I ask that the other reports be also read.

The Secretary read as follows:

That certain certain Privileges and Elections, to which the reported resolution provides compensation for Jean B. Allen for his time and expense in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the United States Senate from Washington in respect of an alleged election fraud.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. VANCE. Let the third report be read.

The Secretary read the following resolution, reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Resolved, That, if there be no out-of-pocket fund of the Senate to John B. Allen, he shall be paid full compensation for all time and expense in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the Senate from the State of Wyoming.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 856) for the relief of John M. Goodhue; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 855) to repeal all laws providing for the creation or maintenance of the sinking fund; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 856) for the relief of Louis

Wheat down even below 50 cents a bushel, cotton 5 to 54 cents a pound, corn at less than 30 cents a bushel, and all because the banks and bankers have got the money locked up in their vaults and treasuries and will not let the people have it, while they are taxing them to pay interest on it, and we stand idly by here and dream of party success and party allegiance and party fidelity, and see our people starve and go naked, and never raise a hand, or a voice, to undertake to change this thing. I am not of such, thank Almighty God. [Manifestations of applause.]

I could go on, Mr. President, and show from the papers I have before me—but I shall not now refer to them—other very important facts to prove the necessity of our taking hold of this subject in a strong and earnest way.

Now, I have no pet policy or purpose about it. I am willing to go with and abide by my people after they have had a full hearing and after a free conference upon any system of measures which will make our people secure henceforth against these outrageous and wrongs from which we are just now escaping. I care not whether it may be called a Republican, a Democratic, or a Populist measure—it makes no difference. If it will give the relief to the people, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which they have a right to demand at our hands, I will unite with whoever it is that brings that measure forward if it commends itself to my judgment. I am not going to be illiberal or stringent about it, either. I am not going to inquire who is outside of this Chamber wants it done or does not want it done. I am not going to ask persons who have no legislative power whatsoever to form joint commissions to investigate this question. I feel upon this question the responsibilities of a representative of my State and people; I feel the necessity of action. I desire broad, catholic, orthodox action in respect of this question, consistently with the Constitution of the United States, and that is all I desire.

If you want to take the tax off the State-bank system, and that is the judgment of Congress as being one of the useful remedies or one of the best remedies which can be adopted, do so. If you want to remonetize silver as a means of restoring confidence and as a means of giving to the people a basis of credit and power of redemption, do that. I should be delighted if you were to do it. If you want to strike both gold and silver to death, if necessary, do it, if it is for the welfare of the people; but let us, Mr. President, hold the reins over our own institutions. Let our own assistants let America furnish to Americans the proper currency to circulate in their business, let us not be dependent upon Great Britain or Germany or France for anything in respect of our currency. We have the material here to build up a system of finance better than that which exists in this world.

We already predicate a system of finance which requires us to redeem \$800,000,000 of circulating paper on less than \$100,000,000 in gold, and we sustain it without difficulty. Why do we supplies the great vacuum between \$100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury and \$800,000,000 of paper in circulation in the hands of the people, for the redemption of every dollar of which the United States is responsible? What supplies it? The credit of the people. Their taxpaying power, their labor, their toil, their economy, their suffering, their patriotism supplies all that great breadth of disparity between \$100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury and \$800,000,000 of paper to be redeemed.

Any, let us help the people, Mr. President, let us give them as far as it is possible, to do so, all the relief that we can. While we are here in Congress, while this question is up, while it is absorbing the public attention, while it is engaging the utmost efforts of everybody connected with government, while it is making demands upon our time, upon our talents, upon our energies, our industry, and our honesty and courage, of the most supreme character, let us not refuse to take the whole subject into consideration, and so deal with it and dispose of it that this country and our noble toilers shall have a monetary system suited to our greatness.

Mr. President, I could broaden this view of the question, if I had time to do so and felt that I was warranted in doing so, upon one idea or line of thought, which I shall merely suggest. The States of the western hemisphere from Mexico and Central America down, including all of South America, have a monetary system which is somewhat akin to ours—pretty close kin, based chiefly upon silver. They have free republics and constitutional governments, which are copied after ours; they have sympathies in common with us; they are becoming more and more great producing peoples; their contributions to the commerce of the world are becoming exceedingly important. Those contributions ought to be interchanged in New York, and not in London.

There is enough of financial wealth and power in the western hemisphere to make of New York a city as great with the coin of the world as London at this time, than London is in its financial and commercial power. If we will, in the effort to adjust our

financial system, accommodate it to the interests and conditions of the people in South America, we can draw them right to our homes, with all their trade and credit. They are suffering as we are, perhaps in a worse degree, from the same causes; they have not got the credit that we have, and if a great joint committee of the two Houses would also take that subject into consideration and act upon it there would be brought into the Treasury of the United States and into the reach of the people an amount of wealth and power that we little dream of. That is one of the matters which this great committee ought to consider. It has not been considered heretofore, or, if so, in such a perfunctory manner that nothing has come of it. The subject has been slurred over.

Within what length of time, Mr. President, could this committee prepare itself to act upon all the leading propositions which I have suggested, or others, if you please, and report either separate bills or one bill to cover the whole question? I can take the honorable Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], whose seat is now occupied by my colleague [Mr. PUGH], and put him at the head of a committee of that kind, and in twenty days he would have all the facts before this body which would be necessary for the purpose of having the subject perfectly understood, and acted upon with wisdom, caution, and security. There would be no trouble about that.

By the time that in decency and in order the debate in this body should end upon the proposition which is now before it by the passage of the bill of the House as amended by the Committee on Finance of the Senate, the Senator from Missouri in charge of a committee of 14 members of both Houses—I designate him merely because his qualities and characteristics, his energy and his power entitle him to be designated—the Senator from Missouri could take such a committee as that, and under his leadership, be prepared, within thirty days, to submit a plan which would cover the whole field of financial and monetary legislation in which we ought to engage.

I am entirely unambitious in this matter, and if the Senate of the United States should raise this committee, I give notice now that I would not accept a position on it, my notice being predicated upon the fact that I can look around me and see half a dozen Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, who are better fitted for such work than I am.

I want, Mr. President, that our people shall come together; I want that the finances of the people of the United States shall not be knocked about, like a weaver's shuttle, between politicians while they are suffering and starving; I want that they shall have relief, and that the politicians shall not stand in their way. I am as much a politician as any of them; but when I get upon a question of this sort, I am willing to surrender my politics for the welfare of the people, and I am willing to do so. If the Senate should pass the resolution in the form I have it, or in any form whatsoever, I will not be a member of that committee. I want to stand upon ground where I can recommend this measure to the consideration at least of the Senate of the United States entirely aside from all party and personal considerations.

Now, is there any reason why we should not do this? Can any man, from pride of opinion or otherwise, rise in his place and object to having a great joint committee act on this subject? Have we not on many occasions when our country was imperiled, when the people were suffering, raised great joint committees to consider questions like this, before whom everybody could be heard and in whose body almost every feature of opinion in the Senate and House of Representatives was distinctly represented? That is all I ask you to do. It makes no difference whether the bill which is now before the Senate shall pass or shall not pass, the duties of this committee would be just as vital in the one case as in the other. The committee would be ready with its investigation, ready with its report, to take up this subject after the pending bill had passed or failed to pass, and enter upon the consideration of the broader view of the duty of the Congress of the United States toward the people. Then hope would revive in the hearts of the people, and we should inspire them with confidence, so much needed, in the justice of their own Government.

Mr. VOORHES. Mr. President, I ask now that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 1, on which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] desires to occupy the floor. It is not necessary, I suppose, to make a motion to that effect.

Mr. MORGAN. I should like to have a vote on the resolution. The hour of 2 o'clock has not arrived.

Mr. VOORHES. Let the resolution of the Senator from Alabama go over. I believe it goes properly to the Calendar.

Mr. HARRIS. The resolution of the Senator from Alabama is now before the Senate. It may be necessary to pass it, but it is not disposed of in the manner the Senator from Indiana suggests.

Mr. VOORHES. I supposed it would not be necessary to

make a motion to take up the regular order at this time, though I know a motion is necessary if there is objection to doing so. As there seems to be objection, I move the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 1.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill the title of which will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 111) to amend a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Indiana. (Putting the question.) The "noes" seem to have it.

MR. VOOHEES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

MR. JONES of Arkansas. I rise to a question of order.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas will state his question of order.

MR. JONES of Arkansas. Rule VII, in prescribing the order of morning business, after the first paragraph, specifies—

"The presiding officer shall himself call in the following order:
1. Consideration of pending constitutional amendments.
2. Reports of standing and select committees.
3. Introduction of bills and resolutions.
4. Consideration of other resolutions."
and then he shall proceed to call for a vote in each order unless unanimous consent be given to the contrary.

This being a resolution regularly before the Senate, it seems to me that it must be disposed of in some way by the Senate, unless unanimous consent is taken to the contrary; and a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business is not a proper disposition of this resolution.

MR. McPHERSON. If the Senator will look at Rule VIII he will find that—

"At the conclusion of the morning business for each day, unless upon motion the President or any other member of the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the order of business resolutions."

The motion of the Senator from Indiana is therefore in order.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the motion of the Senator from Indiana is in order; and upon that motion the yeas and nays are demanded. Is there a second to the demand?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

MR. ALLISON. About like to make a suggestion to the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Indiana. In seven minutes from now the regular order, which the Senator from Indiana desires to reach, will be reached in the course of the business of the Senate.

MR. VOOHEES. What we shall do in the next seven minutes is what is troubling me.

MR. ALLISON. The Senator from Alabama desires to have a vote upon his resolution this morning. I submit to him that the importance of his resolution and the suggestions which have been made by himself will probably elicit other suggestions in the same direction or perhaps in other directions. So I think it would hardly be practicable to get a vote this morning. I suggest that we go on as though the hour of 2 o'clock had arrived without taking the yeas and nays, which will occupy nearly the whole intervening period of time.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Iowa?

MR. MORGAN. I wish to say a word about that. Inasmuch as the morning hour had not yet expired I had a right to have a vote on my resolution, unless some Senator wished to debate it. Of course, if anyone wishes to debate it, I am entirely willing that it should go over; but it is not proper that the resolution should be destroyed merely by a resort to the regular order of the Senate within the morning hour.

MR. VOOHEES. I desire to say to the Senator from Alabama that my action was not prompted by the slightest disposition to destroy his resolution or to do anything derogatory to it or to put it in any wrong attitude; but there were ten minutes left of the morning hour when I rose, and I did not know what else to do with those ten minutes before the measure of which I have charge would be laid before the Senate as the regular order of business, and so I asked the Senate for permission to proceed with what would be the regular order in ten minutes. Objection was made, and nothing was left to me but to make the motion which I did, with perfect respect to the Senator from Alabama and his resolution.

MR. HARRIS. I suggest to the Senator from Indiana that we might consume the remaining minutes of the morning hour in taking the vote upon the resolution of the Senator from Alabama.

MR. VOOHEES. I would suggest, from what I have heard other Senators say, not to speak of my own views, that this is in matter of such importance that it deserves further consideration than one single speech. It seems to me; though, if the

Senate wants to consider a measure of this sort without anything further, of course I am not going to interpose.

MR. HARRIS. Of course, if any Senator takes the floor to debate the resolution, no one would go further than I to preserve his rights to do so; but as nobody does so, why not dispose of the resolution now?

MR. VOOHEES. I insist upon my motion to proceed with the regular order of business.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. This debate has been proceeding by unanimous consent. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

MR. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], whom I do not see in his seat, and therefore withhold my vote.

MR. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] has announced a pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE]. If it suits the convenience of the Senator from Oregon, we may transfer our respective pairs.

MR. DOLPH. That is entirely agreeable to me.

MR. HARRIS. Then I vote "nay."

MR. DOLPH. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

MR. LODGE. I am paired on this question with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

MR. PUGH. I am requested to state that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUITT] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON]. If the Senator from Georgia were present he would vote "nay."

MR. VANCE (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] on this question, and withdraw my vote.

MR. ROACH (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY] on this question, and therefore withdraw my vote.

MR. CALL (after having voted in the negative). I inquire if the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] is recorded as voting?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised that the Senator from Vermont is not recorded.

MR. CALL. Then I withdraw my vote, as I am paired with that Senator.

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 21; as follows:

YEAS—37			
Allison.	Gallego.	McPherson.	Smith.
Blackburn.	Gibson.	Mann.	Stockbridge.
Brace.	Gorman.	Mitchell, Oregon.	Vest.
Calhoun.	Hawley.	Moore.	Yates.
Cullum.	Hayden.	Pasco.	Voorshee.
Cyren.	Hughes.	Patigrew.	White, Ill.
Dixon.	Hunt.	Platt.	White, La.
Dolph.	Ingalls.	Quay.	
Paulmer.	Lewis.	Laurens.	
Frye.	McMillan.	Sherman.	
NAYS—21			
Allen.	Harris.	Perkins.	Teller.
Bate.	Leje.	Poston.	Walthall.
Brewer.	Morgan, Ark.	Reynolds.	Volcott.
Coke.	Morgan, Nev.	Shoup.	
Dunsmuir.	Morrison.	Squire.	
Hannemann.	Nettelbladt.	Stewart.	
NOT VOTING—8			
Alfred.	Cassidy.	Kyle.	Proctor.
Butler.	Condit.	Lodge.	Roach.
Call.	Dallas.	Marshall.	Turpie.
Cameron.	Conway.	Mason.	White, Cal.
Cameron.	Gordon.	Mitchell, Wis.	White.
Chandler.	Hill.	Drayton.	Wilson.

So the motion was agreed to.

MR. HARRIS. Does not the Senate proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business by reason of the fact that it is the unfinished business and the hour of 2 o'clock has arrived?

MR. VOOHEES. That will do very well, but the vote which has been taken is somewhat what I wish to emphasize.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The title of the bill which has been taken up by vote of the Senate will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act, approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

MR. TELLER. I rise to a question of order. I simply wish to know, as a parliamentary question, whether the bill is before the Senate by virtue of its being a special order or by virtue of the vote which has been taken?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Colorado that, in the opinion of the Chair, House bill No. 1 is before the Senate both by virtue of the vote just taken and the fact that the hour of 2 o'clock has arrived.

of justice and fair dealing, because these people are entitled to the same treatment that is accorded to citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and that the present provision for registration is a violation of that principle. The petitioners then add that the Methodist Episcopal Church has one hundred and twenty-five missionaries in the Chinese Empire; that it has churches, chapels, dwellings, school-buildings, hospitals, printing presses, and other property there to the amount of \$400,000, and that they think their property and their missionaries will be imperiled, and that the sentiment of the country is opposed to its maintenance. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Puget Sound Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Seattle, Wash., August 10, 1893, composed of 110 ministers, and representing 7,000 church members, praying for the repeal of the so-called *Geary Chinese law*, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. FAULKNER. I am instructed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 353) to punish the carrying or selling of deadly or dangerous weapons within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, to report adversely thereon, and to recommend its indefinite postponement, the bill having been introduced by mistake, the same measure in substance having become a law in July, 1892.

The report was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 933) relating to the disqualification of registers and receivers of the United States land offices, and making provision in case of such disqualification; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WHITE of California introduced a bill (S. 904) providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter, for service in the harbor of San Francisco, State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 905) to refer the claim of Sarah E. Haskell, and the legal representatives of Leonidas Haskell, deceased, to certain lands and the improvements thereon, in San Francisco, Cal., to the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CAMPDEN introduced a bill (S. 906) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Charleston, W. Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 907) providing a pension for George Welz; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 908) providing a pension for Mrs. Julia C. Sharper; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 909) for the relief of Thomas Antsile; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 910) for the relief of Eunice Tripler, widow of Charles S. Tripler; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PEPPER. I introduce a bill by request. It has some features with which I agree and some with which I do not agree. Still it is a bill which I think ought to be considered by the Committee on Finance, and I ask that it be referred to that committee.

The bill (S. 911) to institute a national currency based upon gold and silver, approximately in equal values, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. POWER introduced a bill (S. 912) to amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. WALSHALL introduced a bill (S. 913) providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 914) for the relief of the legal personal representatives of Henry H. Sibley, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 915) for the erection of a public building for the use of the custom-house and post-office at Newport News, in the district of Newport News, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. MILLS. My friend the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] contends that he will take Thursday next to deliver his address, and I will ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that I may have the floor next Tuesday at 2 o'clock. I do not give notice; I ask consent that I may have it, so that I shall not be taken off the floor by somebody holding it before.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Texas asks the unanimous consent of the Senate that he may be heard at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Mr. HOAR. I have very great respect for the Senator from Texas and am very unwilling to object to anything that he asks, but I must object to such a change in the practice of the Senate as gives unanimous consent, which can not be departed from under any reason of convenience or otherwise, to a Senator's taking the floor at a particular time to debate a measure. The notice of a Senator given beforehand that he desires to speak at a particular time always secures him the opportunity, unless there be some very good reason at the time in the convenience of the whole Senate to the contrary; and such a notice, will, I am sure, be ample to secure all the Senator from Texas desires. It would be a very great innovation upon the practice of the Senate and upon the freedom of debate to have the Senate put it out of its own power a week ahead to do anything but listen to a particular speech.

Mr. MILLS. I withdraw the request, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Texas give notice?

Mr. MILLS. I do not. I gave notice once before, and I had the floor taken from me by Senatorial courtesy. I do not wish to have that Senatorial courtesy extended to me again.

Mr. WHITE of California. Will the Senator from Texas allow me to make a suggestion? I do not think there is any likelihood of his being displaced. I have given notice that I would address the Senate upon the pending measure next Tuesday. I delayed giving the notice heretofore because I recognized what I thought was the propriety of Senators senior to myself occupying the time of the Senate if they desired; and as the Senator from Texas was displaced some days ago, I was anxious to accord him the privilege of speaking on Tuesday if he desired, knowing that it was unlikely that he would be interrupted at that time. I suggest that the Senator from Texas fix that day, and I am sure he will not be interfered with.

Mr. SHERMAN. My own impression is that if the Senator from Texas gives notice that after the morning business is over he will desire the floor, in not one case in a hundred probably would he be deprived of it. I do not know how he came to be deprived of his right the other day. Certainly that is the usual way. I hope the Senator will not feel that he has been slighted or unduly prejudiced in the action of the Senate heretofore. If he will take the usual course he will no doubt be entitled to the floor. But I would not say at 2 o'clock; I think it better always to say at the end of the morning business. At 2 o'clock, as a matter of course, the morning hour terminates, and it would not be later than that time.

Mr. STEWART. By the courtesy of the Senator from California, I withdraw; that if the Senate is disposed to hear me, I will take the floor at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Texas gives notice that he will take the floor at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next for the purpose of submitting some remarks.

Mr. WHITE of California. I presume it is understood that the notice heretofore given by me will stand for Thursday of next week, subject, of course, to the fortunes of war.

NATIONAL BANK INTERESTS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution which comes over from a previous day.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. STEWART on the 11th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of the Senate to inquire if any Senator is, or has been, a stockholder in any national bank or other financial institution, or is otherwise financially interested in any national bank or other financial institution, and to report thereon to the Senate within ten days. And the Senate shall have the benefit of such report. Senators who have been stockholders in any national bank or other financial institution, or are otherwise financially interested in any national bank or other financial institution, shall be notified by the President of the Senate to appear before the committee on the day specified in the report.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] suggested the other day that inquiring into the attitude of Senators with regard to their interest is unprecedented in the Senate and that my resolution is a reflection upon the honor of the Senate. I assure him that resolutions in a proceeding similar to this have been passed before. Again there was a rumor that members of the Senate were to be heard of appearing in the Supreme Court for corporations that had received subsidies from the General Government, Senator Beck

of Kentucky introduced the following bill, and asked for its consideration without reference to a committee:

Resolved, That it shall be unlawful for any member of either House of Congress to accept employment as attorney at law, or payment for services of any kind, from any railroad company, or any officer or agent thereof, which obtained its charter, or any grant of lands, or pecuniary aid from the United States; and any person who violates this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisoned not more than one year, in the discretion of the court.

That bill was passed by a very large vote without reference to a committee. It was afterwards reconsidered and referred, but I cite it as a precedent.

Then again it was suggested some years ago that members of Congress were in the habit of practicing for compensation before the Departments and before the courts with regard to claims against the Government, and a very severe criminal law was passed to prevent it.

I recollect further that at the time of the Credit Mobilier investigation a member of this body had invested of his own money \$4,000—I think that was the amount—in the Credit Mobilier, a part of it in the stock. The testimony came out during an investigation in the other House and it was sent here. A select committee was raised. The Senator did not give an entirely satisfactory explanation of his conduct, and a resolution was unanimously reported from the select committee to expel him. The supposed offense that he committed was of this nature: The Credit Mobilier was a contracting company. It contracted for the construction of a part of the Pacific Railroad. It issued stock, and that was the stock in which Mr. Patterson made his investment. There was no reason why the Pacific Railroad Company might not let contracts for its construction; that was the usual mode; but it was contended that inasmuch as the railroad company was subsidized by the Government and might possibly ask for further legislation, it was highly improper for a member of Congress to have stock in a construction company.

The Senate will recollect very distinctly the excitement there was in the country over that question. The country was extremely jealous of members of Congress being engaged pecuniarily in any transactions with the Government where it might possibly influence their votes.

As I said the other morning, this rule must have its limitations. It would be absurd to say that no man should participate in legislation that would be directly or indirectly benefited or injured by it. That would be very absurd. For instance, it would be absurd to say that farmers, who suffer more than any other class, should not be represented here, and it would be absurd to raise an objection that a Senator was a planter of cotton or a raiser of wheat, or to make any suggestion that it would be improper for him to participate in legislation. But it is very manifest that he would be directly interested in the result of his vote if he was engaged in that business.

I have taken the price of cotton and of wheat for the five years preceding the closing of the mints of the Latin Union. Taking the average price of wheat that was exported to Europe for 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and also taking the average price of wheat that was exported to Europe in 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, I find that if in the latter years the producers of wheat had received the same price that they did before the demonetization of silver, they would have made a very much larger amount of money. They have lost by the fall of silver a very large amount. It aggregates \$349,674,364 in five years. The fall in the price of wheat has made a loss to the producers of wheat in this country to that amount in five years. Taking cotton, the loss is much greater.

Mr. PEPPER. Does the Senator's calculation include only the exported wheat?

Mr. STEWART. Only the exported wheat. I now take the exported cotton. I am taking the average price of the cotton exported in 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and also the average price of the cotton exported in 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893. If the producers of cotton had received the same price in the latter years that they did in the former they would have a very much larger amount of money. They have lost, according to that calculation, \$1,514,207,409 by the depreciation in the price of cotton. The aggregate loss of the wheat-growers and the cotton-planters during the last five years, in consequence of the fall of the price of cotton, was produced largely by the demonetization of silver. The aggregate loss of the two classes is \$1,863,571,773. The following is the table showing the facts I have stated:

Table showing loss to United States by decrease in export price of wheat and cotton by comparison.

(Taken from Treasury statements.)

WHEAT.

Date.	Bushels.	Price.	Amount received.	Date.	Bushels.	Price.	Amount received.
1870.....	53,440,447	\$1.29	\$68,938,177	1888.....	119,634,344	\$0.85	\$101,680,692
1871.....	52,580,111	1.316	69,195,427	1889.....	88,000,712	.90	72,740,667
1872.....	38,550,733	1.472	57,440,747	1890.....	109,430,467	.83	94,867,287
1873.....	62,014,715	1.312	81,243,306	1891.....	106,181,316	.93	98,748,623
1874.....	51,510,288	1.29	66,556,884	1892.....	123,412,412	1.03	127,525,786
1875.....	72,912,817	1.124	81,954,003	1893.....	198,062,150	.85	168,028,317
	301,454,243	*1.324	476,448,511		847,564,831	*.89	772,501,372

*Average price.

COTTON.

Date.	Ponnds.	Price.	Amount received.	Date.	Ponnds.	Price.	Amount received.
1870.....	958,953,533	<i>Cents.</i>	\$230,150,045	1888.....	2,354,539,836	<i>Cents.</i>	\$231,583,841
1871.....	1,462,928,024	17	248,692,802	1889.....	2,384,410,669	9.9	236,037,250
1872.....	933,537,413	22.19	207,151,948	1890.....	2,471,720,853	10.1	249,630,870
1873.....	1,200,063,530	20.14	241,623,784	1891.....	2,807,358,705	10	280,735,870
1874.....	1,338,662,303	18	241,548,411	1892.....	2,933,219,811	8.7	254,304,124
1875.....	1,200,418,903	15.5	186,365,920	1893.....	2,216,116,316	8.0	188,890,708
	7,174,508,696	*19.47	1,367,581,932		15,179,353,300	*9.5	1,441,212,678

*Average price.

OPERATION.—Multiply total number of bushels sold from 1888 to 1893, inclusive, by average price during years 1870 to 1875, inclusive, 1.324, which shows the amount that would have been received 1893, \$1,122,175,736, minus \$772,501,736 actually received from 1888 to 1893, inclusive. This shows a loss to the United States of \$349,674,364 on wheat. The same rule applies to cotton.

Amount received for wheat in 1893, if prices in first period of six years ruled.....	\$1,122,175,736
Amount actually received in 1893.....	772,501,736
Balance.....	\$349,674,364
Amount received for cotton in 1893, if prices in first period of six years ruled.....	2,858,439,067
Amount actually received in 1893.....	1,441,212,678
Balance.....	1,514,207,409
Grand total loss.....	1,863,571,773

Mr. TELLER. I present a petition signed by a large number of merchants and business men of the town of Delta, Colo., praying for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1 or 16 to 1 of gold. I will state that this is one of the patent petitions which were sent out from New York "praying for the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act," and the people of Delta have stricken out those words and inserted the words which I have read. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I also present a petition of sundry labor organizations of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, praying for the coinage of silver, for the issue of legal-tender notes redeemable in coin, and for the establishment of postal savings banks. The secretary who transmits the petition informs me that it represents fifteen or twenty thousand laboring men in that county. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I present three petitions, signed by about 40000 of Oregon, praying that the law known as the Sherman silver-purchasing act be repealed by substituting a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio, and that that law shall contain a clause making silver and silver certificates a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. I move that the petitions lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Louisiana, praying that the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law be repealed, that the national banks be authorized to increase their circulation 10 per cent on their present deposit of bonds, and that a national non-partisan commission be appointed to consider the future financial needs of the country; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. QUAY presented a memorial of Local Assembly No. 9228, Knights of Labor, of Throop, Pa., remonstrating against the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law and praying for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; which was ordered to lie on the table.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR.

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent that the privileges of the floor of the Senate be extended to Hon. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, for the week ending September 23. Mr. Henry is an eminent citizen who has been at a previous name, and comes to Washington to deliver an address, at which the Senate has voted to be present in a body.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 924) granting a pension to Rebecca E. Kutz; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 925) granting an honorable discharge to John Russell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon introduced a bill (S. 926) for the relief of James Hastings, of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 927) incorporating the Society of American Florists; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a bill (S. 928) to incorporate the Washington and Benning Street Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 929) to require the clerk of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the northern district of Florida to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. CALL, it was

Ordered, That the memorial of John Pope Holbitt, praying the intervention of the United States Government in securing to him title to certain estates in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, alleged to belong to him, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, there being no adverse report.

CONSOLIDATION OF LAND OFFICES.

Mr. MANDERSON. I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent that it be now considered.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be instructed to inform the Senate whether any of the United States land offices in the State of Nebraska have been abolished or closed down upon whose recommendation or upon what showing of necessity or advisability;

the number of acres of public lands subject to settlement under existing law in each of the land districts existing prior to such abolition or consolidation; and to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence or other papers bearing upon the subject.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska asks for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I ask the Senator from Nebraska if he has any objection to inserting the word "Oregon," so as to include Oregon as well as Nebraska?

Mr. MANDERSON. None whatever, except as it might lead to delay in obtaining the information. I desire to say a word, with permission.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska will proceed.

Mr. MANDERSON. It has come to the members of the Congressional delegation from Nebraska as a mere matter of rumor that there has been a consolidation of many of the land districts in that State. It has been done, I may say, so far as I am concerned, without consultation with me, and I think without consultation with my colleague, and without consultation with any of the Congressional delegation from Nebraska. We are naturally very desirous to know why it has been done, and the reasons therefor.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Will the Senator include Oregon?

Mr. MANDERSON. I do not object to including Oregon also.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I am not aware that anything of the kind has been done in Oregon. I have, however, within the last week, received four or five different letters from constituents desiring to know whether any changes have been made, stating that they had understood such changes had been made there by consolidation. I ask that the word "Oregon" be inserted at the proper place in the resolution.

Mr. MANDERSON. I have no objection.

Mr. BERRY. I ask that the resolution be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read as modified at the suggestion of the Senator from Oregon.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be instructed to inform the Senate whether any of the United States land offices in the State of Nebraska and Oregon have been abolished or consolidated, and if so, which of them, upon whose recommendation or upon what showing of necessity or advisability; the number of acres of public lands subject to settlement under existing law in each of the land districts existing prior to such abolition or consolidation; and to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence or other papers bearing upon the subject.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest to the Senator from Nebraska that the word "or should be" and, "so as to read," upon whose recommendation and upon what showing of necessity," etc.

Mr. MANDERSON. Perhaps it should so read. I wrote the resolution very hurriedly.

Mr. PEPPER. I have information of the same character relating to Kansas that the Senator from Nebraska has concerning land-office affairs in his State, and I ask that "Kansas" may be inserted immediately after "Oregon."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to this modification?

Mr. BERRY. I ask that the resolution may go over until tomorrow. I want to look at it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution goes over under the rule.

Mr. TELLER. I suppose the Senator from Nebraska has a right to modify his resolution before it goes over, and I ask him if he will include Colorado.

Mr. MANDERSON. I have no objection; and before the resolution goes over, if the Senator from Arkansas is willing at a moment, I will state that I do not introduce it as a reelection upon the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of the General Land Office, except as I reflect upon them for making these changes, if they have been made, without consultation as to the advisability thereof with any member of Congress from that State.

Mr. WHITE of California. Will the Senator from Nebraska permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. WHITE of California. Do I understand that the announcements have been made with reference to changes in land offices? I ask for the reason that it has been rumored that in California such changes have been made. Does the Senator understand that there has been any official declaration touching the matter?

Mr. MANDERSON. The public press tells that that has been done, and I am in receipt this morning of telegrams announcing that the consolidations of land offices in Nebraska.

Mr. WHITE of California. I have not myself been able to ascertain the fact.

Mr. BERRY. I wish to say a word in response to what was said by the Senator from Nebraska. My information is that the last appropriation act cut down the appropriations for this pur-

pass with the express intention of reducing the land offices throughout the United States, and whatever has taken place in the way of consolidation has been done in response to the action of Congress in the general appropriation act of the last session. But let the resolution go over until to-morrow and I will look at it.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to occupy just a moment in answer to the question of the Senator from California and the statement of my colleague. I desire to say that in visiting the Interior Department this morning I heard that the change indicated in the resolution had been made. My colleague is entirely correct, so far as I am concerned, when he says that the change was made without the knowledge of the delegation from our State. My knowledge of the land districts in Nebraska leads me to believe that the consolidations are not wise from the standpoint of accessibility. I think there is nothing in the resolution to reflect at all upon the Interior Department. Certainly I support the resolution freely, and I do not reflect upon the Department a particle. It occurs to me that the information called for is essential for the delegation from Nebraska and for the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to say that the Senator from Arkansas is laboring under a slight misapprehension as respects the question of appropriation for the registers and receivers of public lands. It is true that the appropriation is a small one, relatively, but it was made for the purpose of dispensing with any necessary land offices. It was as well known when that appropriation was made, as it must be now known, that it was an inadequate appropriation for the entire year, as the appropriations for this purpose for several years have been inadequate. I do not wish it to appear that the consolidation goes on, if there are consolidations, in pursuance of any statute of Congress requiring such an abandonment of land offices.

Mr. BERRY. I wish to say in response to the Senator from Iowa, that my information is that the appropriation made in the last appropriation act is not sufficient to keep up all the land offices now in existence throughout the United States.

Mr. ALLISON. So I stated.

Mr. BERRY. That you conceded?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BERRY. I am glad to make any statement in regard to a provision requiring the abolition of any necessary land offices. I have information from the Secretary of the Interior—and I want to say, by the way, it was published three months ago in all the newspapers throughout the country that these offices would be consolidated—specifying the probable places where the consolidations would take place. It is no new matter sprung suddenly, because it was published, I think, in June or July. I saw it myself in the *Register*. Mr. Peffer's information that the consolidations have taken place have been done because the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Land Office believe that it was necessary to consolidate the land offices in order to keep within the appropriation made by Congress. That is the statement that I originally made or intended to make.

Mr. VORHEES. As this matter will all come up to-morrow I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 1.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule. The morning business is closed.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

Mr. VORHEES. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee on the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill; the pending question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. PEPPER to the substitute reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. VORHEES. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY] desires to address the Senate this morning.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. President, the bill under consideration proposes first, to repeal so much of the act of July 12, 1890, commonly called the "Sherman law," as requires the Government to purchase and store in the vaults of the Treasury silver bullion; and, second, to commit the Government to the policy of the continued use of silver as well as gold as standard money, and to the coinage of both metals into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, the same to be secured either through international agreement or by independent legislative enactments, providing such safeguards as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar, at all times, in the markets and in the payments of debts.

The bill contains not one word looking to the discontinuance of silver coinage under any existing law, and leaves unimpaired the provisions of the act of 1890 for the coinage of silver in the future, if any such there be.

It is strange to hear Senators assert, as has been done day after day, that the enactment of this bill into a law will be to demote silver, and to relegate it to the condition of the base metals, and to strike down the last hope of those who hold to the policy of the bimetallic standard.

And stranger still is the claim of Democratic Senators that the bill is undemocratic in its tendency, and in open opposition to the Democratic platform adopted last year by the Chicago convention.

In the course of a carefully prepared speech delivered a few days since, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] used this language:

It seems to me, that the great Democratic party which I have long supposed because I believed it to be not only correct in its theoretical opinions, but also in its practical measures, the basis of the land; it seems to me, that the Democratic party will now be so thoroughly that this great party will cease to be the people's friend and become the subversive of the combined capitalists, and will constitute in its final legislation the illegal and illegitimate successor of the thirty-three years of Republican rule, which we have always heretofore denounced as building up the consolidated corporations which have well-nigh absorbed the wealth of our country.

The gravity of the charge thus implied against the Democratic Executive who has recommended the pending legislation, and against Democratic Senators who are giving it their support cannot be overestimated. Is it true the President and his Secretaries, the Treasury and the majority of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, and the Democratic Senators who expect to vote for this bill, are engaged in the unholy work of setting aside Democratic traditions and separating that party from the common people, "the masses of the land," and turning it over body and soul to "the combinations and corporations which have well-nigh absorbed the wealth of our country?" Are the influences thus fairly deducible from the Senator's language warranted by the facts?

I would like to know when and where the Democratic party committed itself to the purchase and storage of silver bullion in order to protect and encourage the mining industries in the silver-producing States.

What part or lot did the Democratic party have in the enactment of the Sherman law, and what Democratic convention, national or State, ever gave the sanction of its approval to that law or to any of its provisions? It contains no single Democratic feature. It has all the while been denounced by the Democracy as the product of a political intrigue, whereby the representatives of the silver-producing States were induced to abandon the cause of silver coinage, accept a market for their silver bullion, and assist in the enactment of the McKinley tariff law.

It is only since a Democratic President has been elected and the Democratic Congress has become responsible for the legislation of the country that adhesion to this law has been made the test of Democracy and the shibboleth of bimetalism.

It is neither politic nor legitimate for the Government of the United States to deal in silver bullion as a mere commodity, and it is absurd to purchase silver bullion to be held as collateral security for Treasury notes, or any other form of indebtedness issued by the Government.

If we are not to coin silver, why purchase it?

This most pertinent question was asked when the conference report was pending in the Senate in July, 1890. It was not answered then, it has not been answered since, and cannot be successfully answered in accordance with the Democratic theory of the powers and duties of the Federal Government.

At the conference report in July, 1890, made it clear that this bill was intended to stop the coinage of silver and to require the Government to purchase monthly 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion at the market price for the sole purpose of furnishing a market to those engaged in the silver mining industries; the silver, when purchased, to be held as a commodity and, except to a limited extent, not to be coined into money.

Section 3 provides that:

The Secretary shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for.

But these Treasury notes were made payable in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to that discretion was attached the declaration that it was the policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other at the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law. This declaration meant, and was intended to mean, that these Treasury notes shall be paid in gold so long as the market price of silver as compared with gold bullion remains below the legal ratio of 16 to 1, or such other ratio as may be established by law.

It was so charged upon the floor of the Senate by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST], the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE],

Frank A. Healy, to be postmaster at Ironwood, in the county of Gozebic and State of Michigan.

Clark D. Smith, to be postmaster at Corunna, in the county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan.

Charles T. Russell, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Jewell and State of Michigan.

Henry Roehrig, to be postmaster at Wyandotte, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

William A. Gilmore, to be postmaster at Broken Bow, in the county of Custer and State of Nebraska.

Jerre Donovan, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska.

McLeod, H. W. Chappell, to be postmaster at Minden, in the county of Kearney and State of Nebraska.

Charles Nichols, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Box Butte and State of Nebraska.

Alvah W. Loomis, to be postmaster at Fairmont, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska.

Charles W. Hoffman, to be postmaster at Genoa, in the county of Nance and State of Nebraska.

William W. Welgel, to be postmaster at Creighton, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska.

Richard J. Grant, to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Furnas and State of Nebraska.

Pierre Sanders, to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Cheyenne and State of Nebraska.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, September 18, 1893.

The House met at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m. The Chaplain, Rev. SAMUEL W. HADDAWAY, offered the following prayer: Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, through Thy good providence we have come to an interesting period in the history of the nation and in the history of this city. We praise and magnify Thee for the marvelous development of science, of art, and of architecture in the past century. We adore Thee, gracious God, that magnificent architectural piles rise upon the right hand and upon the left hand; but we would learn from these architectural piles that they are only of the day; they are not to abide for ever and ever.

The day may not be far distant when one stone shall not be left upon another. But there is a magnificent temple rising, there is a corner-stone, Jesus Christ, Thy Son; there are living stones being built into this magnificent temple, and it is to be incorruptible, undefiled, and fadeeth not away—even a Christian character; and we beseech Thee to enable us to learn these lessons from all the science and circumstances which surround us, for Thy name's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate is in hearty sympathy with the sorrow of the death of Leland Stanford, late a Senator from the State of California.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the business of the Senate be now adjourned, that his associates may be enabled to perform proper rites to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the Senate do now adjourn.

CAPITOL CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the order adopted by the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House will attend the ceremonies of the centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol, September 18, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The recess was taken at ten minutes before 2 o'clock of that day and the House, accompanied by its officers, shall proceed to the place assigned, at the east front of the Capitol. That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is directed to make the necessary arrangements to carry out this order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would call the attention of the House to the fact that there is no provision made in this order as to the duration of the recess or the adjournment of the House. Therefore, the Chair would suggest that some motion be made respecting the return to the Hall and the adjournment of the House immediately thereafter.

Mr. CATHINGS. I move, that when the ceremonies have been concluded the House reassemble. I think that motion would be the idea.

Mr. REED. It is understood that there is to be an adjournment at once on return of the House.

M. LIVINGSTON. Why not adjourn now?

The SPEAKER. The only reason why the House can not now adjourn is that the House has agreed to attend this ceremony as a body, and both the House and Senate have agreed to take a recess. However, it can be the understanding, and without objection it will be the understanding, that immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the House will, or such members as return, reassemble, when an adjournment will be had until to-morrow. Without objection that will be the understanding and the order.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The SPEAKER. The House will, in accordance with the order, form in line and proceed to the place of the ceremonies. The officers will accompany the House and the pages will form in the rear of the members.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes), the House, headed by the Speaker and accompanied by its officers, proceeded to the platform prepared for their accommodation in front of the east portico.

The House reassembled at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes.

Mr. MCRAE. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, September 19, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D. The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of the Whittier Machine Company and 17 other firms and corporations of Boston, Mass., and of A. F. Breed and 42 other citizens of Lynn, Mass., praying for the repeal of the silver-purchasing clauses of the so-called Sherman law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of citizens of Sterling, Ill., praying for the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SMITH presented a petition of citizens of Salem, N. J., praying for the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GORMAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore, Md., and a petition of sundry merchants and business men of Baltimore, Md., praying for the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARRIS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 937) for the relief of the German Bank of Memphis and the Chemical National Bank of New York City; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VANCE introduced a bill (S. 938) for the relief of Thomas D. Moares, administrator of Armand D. Vound, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 937) for the relief of the heirs of Nathaniel Magruder; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 938) for the relief of Fanny B. Randolph and Dora L. Stark;

A bill (S. 939) to authorize Charles E. Fenner, executor of George E. Payne, deceased, to prosecute his claim before the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 940) for the relief of James J. Person and Isabella M. Person;

A bill (S. 941) for the relief of the Union National Bank of New Orleans, as the successors of the Union Bank of Louisiana; and

A bill (S. 942) for the relief of the receivers of the Towboat Association of New Orleans, La.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a bill (S. 943) for the relief of Commodore Oscar C. Badger; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DOLPH. I introduce a bill to authorize the State of Oregon to import machinery for a steam mill, and present with it resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland,

partially unrepresented States, be postponed in the Senate until Monday, the 15th day of January, 1891, to enable the States of Washington, Montana, and Wyoming to have the votes, influence, and protection in the Senate which are guaranteed to each sovereign State by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. DUBOIS. I ask that the resolution be printed and lie over. I should like to submit some remarks on it to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution is ordered printed, and lies over until to-morrow.

SILVER BULLION EXPORTS.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to inform the Senate what amount of silver bullion was exported during the months of July and August, 1893, together with the dates and amounts of such exports.

INTEREST ON OUTSTANDING BONDS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions, the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a former day.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. PEPPER, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to inform the Senate when, in what amount, and under what circumstances the Treasury Department has anticipated the payment of interest on Government bonds outstanding.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask that the resolution may be amended by adding at the end the following words: "Since the year 1861."

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Kansas has a right to modify his resolution, if he chooses.

Mr. PEPPER. Let it be modified accordingly then, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The modification will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of the resolution add the words "Since the year 1861."

Mr. SHERMAN. Let the resolution be read as it now stands. The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Secretary will read the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is, Will the Senate agree to the resolution as modified?

Mr. SHERMAN. The whole of that is merely historical. It seems to me it is hardly worth while to pass such a resolution. The cases have been numerous, and it would require a good deal of labor in the Treasury Department, and without any use, because the whole of the information can be obtained in the ordinary history of the times.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. GOVERNOR. Let the resolution be read again.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no doubt it would take a good deal of time to furnish the information, because during all the war, and for periods after the war, in every stage of the refunding operations, in innumerable instances interest was prepaid, as it was always prepaid under the refunding operation. So it would involve an enormous amount of labor. I do not see, unless the Senator from Kansas has some object in view, any use in requiring it to be furnished. I never like to object to any call for information; but this is a call for information upon a matter of public notoriety. I presume every Senator in the sound of my voice knows that during the last thirty years there have been innumerable cases, probably myriads of cases almost, where the interest has been advanced on bonds that have been refunded or on bonds that have been paid or prepaid, etc. I do not see any purpose that can be gained which will be useful to the public at large or to anybody by calling for this information. It will merely involve a great amount of labor on another department of the Government without any use.

Mr. PLATT. The information is to be found in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. SHERMAN. It will be found in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury in general, but not in detail. The resolution calls for the details of every particular case where interest has been prepaid, as it always had to be prepaid in cases of refunding, and the cases of that kind are practically innumerable. The Secretary of the Treasury would probably be compelled to say that he could not give the innumerable cases where interest has been prepaid. It has always been done as a matter of public notoriety, and generally upon public notice given that in case the bondholder would surrender his bond interest would be paid up to a certain time. To give in detail the cases where it occurred would amount to an immense labor, for which I do not see any use. Unless the Senator has some particular object that he wishes to accomplish I certainly can not vote for the resolution.

Mr. PEPPER. I certainly would not have introduced the res-

olution if I did not have some object in view. In case it is objected to, I will state my object.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Will the Senate agree to the resolution as modified?

Mr. HOAR. Why can not the Senator from Kansas modify his resolution so as to call for the classes of cases? Undoubtedly that is all the information he wants. I do not suppose he desires that the case of John Smith and John Jones shall be specified, indicating the holder of every individual bond, but he desires to have the facts in regard to the general policy or practice. To that there will be no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am surprised, although I ought not to be, at the tenderness which is exhibited upon the part of some Senators on both sides of the Chamber whenever any proposition is made to probe the transactions of the Treasury Department or any branch of it. I was hoping that the resolution would be permitted to go through without any objection; but it seems that nothing which is offered upon that particular line, and especially if it comes from me, is to be entertained.

This is a matter which the people have a right to understand. The Senator from Ohio does not perceive that I have any object in view. Does the Senator suppose that I am sitting here without any object in view? Have the good people of Kansas sent me here under commission to perform their will, to execute what they have charged me with executing, and am I to have no object in asking for information? Is the Treasury Department in its operation so scared that the Senate of the United States and the people of the United States shall not be permitted to know what it is doing?

The people in that section of the country which I have the honor in part to represent are getting very tired of this sensitiveness. We believe that we have a right to know what every officer of the Government does, why he does it, when he does it, and what public exigencies, if any there be, require such action. The Secretary of the Treasury is a public officer charged with a public trust, and one of the most sacred trusts confided to any officer is that of dealing with the people's money. Time and time again, as the Senator from Ohio informs us, this thing has been done, the saving of interest on Government bonds, and yet it is a question about what object I have in view.

The Senator from Massachusetts would have the subject classified in some way so that there should be less labor involved in the matter, and that the people should acquire less information concerning it. Mr. President, while I am in this body (and I shall be here three and a half years yet) I expect to probe a good many more things that have not yet seen daylight.

I did not intend and I did not desire to say anything upon the resolution, but it seems to be perfectly appropriate, indeed, I feel as if the duty were forced upon me to call attention to a little history that has taken place in this body.

Mr. McPHERSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly.

Mr. McPHERSON. I do not know whether the debate is proceeding in order this morning. The resolution has just been passed, and I understand.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution came over from yesterday, and the debate is perfectly in order. The Senator from Kansas will proceed.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, among the first subjects which I had the honor to present to this body for consideration, in the early part of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, was a resolution proposing to instruct the Committee on Finance to inquire into the cost of lending money; in other words, to inquire into the reports of the Senate what are the actual expenses, in percentage of the amount of money loaned, attending the business of money-lending—one of the most important lines of business transaction in this or any other country, as the people, and especially the working people, know so well.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, very properly, and if it has ever been considered by that committee, or by any member of the committee, the Senate is none the wiser for it. If it has been reported, I am certain I never heard of it, and my attendance has been quite constant, I believe.

After a while I offered another resolution, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury what amount of paper currency had been issued by the Government since 1860 or 1861. While that resolution was permitted to pass, when the report of the Secretary came in it omitted all mention of a large number of classes of notes which had been issued and used as currency. I believed then, and so stated to the Senate, that it was a studied attempt upon the part of the Treasury Department to conceal from the people, and I took occasion to criticize the report the next morning after its appearance.

Then, Mr. President, after a time I offered another resolution

touching a subject of very great importance indeed, asking that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the state of the law as concerns the relation existing between employers and employees. That resolution, instead of going to the Committee on the Judiciary, where it was intended and where it ought to have gone, as it seems to me, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, for the purpose, I have no doubt, of preventing any action upon it and any report to the Senate.

During the present session I offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether certain large banking institutions of this country were being conducted in violation of the law. The resolution met with violent opposition in this body from both sides of the Chamber. When I say "both sides," I mean Democrats and Republicans. There are three sides, although the Populists have not got into the center yet, but we shall be there in time. That resolution was debated hotly for an hour and a half, and then it went upon the Calendar. Now it is before the Committee on Finance, where it has been sleeping since the 31st day of August.

Another resolution, inquiring more specifically about matters in some measure of a similar character, was treated in the same way. This resolution inquired also whether any officer of the Government was in any way connected with the New York clearing house—a very important matter—was treated similarly, and it sleeps the same sleep in the pigeonholes of the Committee on Finance, if I am not speaking out of order.

Another resolution, inquiring as to the amount of bonds which had been purchased and the premiums paid upon them, fortunately went upon the Calendar without any discussion. We shall see what will become of it when it is brought up.

Now comes the present resolution, asking for information which the Senator from Ohio insists will require a great deal of labor to furnish. No matter how much labor is required, the Senate not only has a right to the information, but it seems to me to be under existing circumstances, when the first bill upon the Calendar of General Orders is a bill proposing to enlarge the circulation of the national banks, that the Senate ought to have all the information we can get. It will be but a little time until there will be a proposition to issue more bonds. The cry of the miser will have been changed by that time from "more gold" to "more bonds," on which to establish more banks, in order to issue more bank currency, to take from the people more interest, more of the products of their labor.

The people, Mr. President, are inquiring about these things; they have a right to know what their officers are doing. I repeat that I am surprised at the sensitiveness which is exhibited on the part of some Senators concerning the financial management of our affairs. No wonder that the people are asking why is it, what is there so sacred about the banks, what is there so sacred about the bonds, what is there so sacred about the management of the Treasury, that we are not permitted to learn all about them?

As long as I am here, when I want any information for my people, for the Senate, or for the country at large, I shall have no hesitancy in asking for it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Kansas supposes that I desire to conceal any information which is necessary for his guidance, or for the guidance of any one else, he is greatly mistaken.

What I desired to call attention to was the abuse—for I call it an abuse, and it is a gross abuse sometimes—of the rights of the people, and especially of the money of the people, to call upon the heads of Departments for information, which can only be obtained by careful analysis of details, and often at great expense to the Government. Sometimes a great mass of matter is sent here, is printed, and never read, never referred to, never looked at.

The Senator by his resolution calls for all the cases, for all the information which can be given by the Treasury Department for thirty-two years, during a period when millions upon millions, and I may say billions of money, bonds, and securities of various kinds have, in different forms, been passed through the operations of the Treasury Department.

I say that to literally comply with the terms of the resolution would cause the employment of a great multitude of clerks in the Treasury Department and in the sending here of a great mass of unnecessary matter, which will be of no service either to the Senator himself or to the people of the country. It is mere buncombe, waste matter, waste labor, at the expense of the people of the United States.

There is not a single transaction in all the multiplied transactions which are called for by the resolution, but what has been made public and exposed in public documents from time to time and from year to year. The amount of bonds refunded, the amount of bonds paid, under what circumstances they were paid, upon what terms issued, and all that mass of matter, if this resolu-

tion were passed, would have to be collected and sent here, and it would never be referred to.

It is in the interest of the public service that I have called attention to this matter. I never like to stand in the way of gratifying the wishes of any Senator for any amount of information; but I believe that the Senate is derelict in its duty to the people of the United States at large in not preventing a waste of public money in calling upon the Departments to answer questions which amount to nothing whatever and can have no results.

Mr. CULLOM. And which have already been answered. Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, Sir, and which have already been answered by public documents, which can be found on the files of the Departments, and which come here to our libraries in multiplied form. To have all this matter gathered together and sent here in the form of another document for the purpose of informing the Senator from Kansas upon a subject upon which there is already ample information, seems to me to be unnecessary. If the Senator from Kansas would take the pains to go to the public libraries and examine the various reports and public documents he would find the information he desires.

Is it right for him to throw upon the people of the United States the expense of gathering this matter in the form of manuscript, as must be done when it is sent here by the Treasury Department after great labor? Is it right for him to involve the Government in large expenditure to answer such a resolution? It would probably cost as much as the salary of the Senator for a year to gather the information he seeks, and even print that document for his information. What use is there in it?

It seems to me that it is a mere waste of public money to pass such resolutions; and when I hear them read I can not but feel that it is my duty to object to their passage. At the same time, there is so much yielded to the wishes of a Senator and it is so much the habit of the Senate to grant every request which is made, and to allow the passage of every bill that is presented, that the resolutions merely for buncombe, without having any good result, and without giving the Senate or the Senator any information which can not already be found in the files of the Senate and the published records of the country. I do not care anything about it, however, except that the resolution involves a considerable sum of money.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to ask the Senator whether the payment of interest on the bonds was anticipated by virtue of some statute or by the custom of the Department?

Mr. SHERMAN. Always by virtue of a statute.

Mr. TELLER. When was that statute passed? Mr. SHERMAN. Statutes on the subject have been passed, I think, from time to time in respect to the funding bills, etc. As a matter of course, when calls are made for the payment of bonds a time is fixed when the interest shall be computed, and prepayment of interest is sometimes made in calling in bonds.

Mr. TELLER. The resolution, as I understand, inquires practically how often the Government has anticipated the annual interest becoming due, and paid it.

Mr. SHERMAN. The interest has never been prepaid, I think. I do not know of any case. There may have been times during the war when the interest was prepaid, but I think not.

Mr. TELLER. Before the interest is due, I mean?

Mr. SHERMAN. It has always been prepaid when refunding operations were going on, and was no doubt prepaid up to a certain time, generally as an inducement to refunding. The law authorized it.

Mr. TELLER. That was part of the statute for refunding. I understand the Senator from Kansas to address himself to another different condition—that is, how often when and by what authority has the Treasury Department anticipated the annual interest on bonds. That is the way I understand the resolution.

Mr. GORMAN. Will the Senator from Ohio permit me?

Mr. SHERMAN. Certainly. Mr. GORMAN. If the Senator from Colorado will read the resolution he will find that it embraces the anticipation of the payment of interest at any time. When refunding takes place, the Senator from Ohio has well stated, the bonds are called in. I will read the resolution of the Senator from Kansas:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to, keep in the Senate when, at what moments, and under what circumstances, the Treasury Department has anticipated the payment of interest on Government bonds by refunding, since 1872.

I beg to call the attention of the Senate to the phraseology of that resolution. It not only calls for the payments made and the times at which they have been made, but it goes beyond one or two other resolutions offered by the Senator from Kansas, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to state "under what circumstances" these payments have been made. That is unusual. Resolutions of inquiry as to the amounts of money which have

been paid out and the dates of their payment are perfectly natural and right, as the Senator from Ohio has well said. I call the attention of the Senator from Kansas to this point. Certainly he does not mean to impose the duty upon the present Secretary of the Treasury of going back to edit and cull from all the reports of thirty-two years the reasons which have been given for such action by each of his predecessors. That is not an ordinary resolution calling for information.

I suggest to the Senator from Kansas that if he will content himself by looking over these reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, he will find that every item has been heretofore reported to Congress. The Senator wants all the information collated and put in one document, but I think he ought not to require the Secretary of the Treasury to go back and give under what circumstances all this was done; which would be a history of the last thirty-two years of the Treasury Department.

If the Senator will content himself by asking for information as to the amounts and dates of these payments, that would be a proper resolution; but I cannot, for one, consent to the passage of a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to go back and give a history of the times. I therefore move in line 3, after the word "amounts," to strike out "and under what circumstances;" so as to leave the resolution one asking for the dates and the amounts of the payments.

Mr. CULLOM. Let me inquire of the Senator whether the amounts and dates are not already given in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, which are on file in the library?

Mr. GORMAN. Certainly; they are in the reports which have been furnished from year to year.

Mr. CULLOM. I think so.

Mr. GORMAN. The Secretary of the Treasury has reported the information to Congress over and over again.

Mr. CULLOM. The resolution is unnecessary from any point of view.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President—

Mr. SHERMAN. I wish simply to read the law.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SHERMAN. In a moment I will yield.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] inquired of me whether the advancing of the payment of interest was in virtue of law or custom. I will say that section 3699 of the Revised Statutes, which was passed on the 17th of March, 1864, and is now the law, provides as follows:

Section 3699. The Secretary of the Treasury may anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, without the consent and approval of the Congress, as a means of temporary experiment, and he is authorized to disburse any gold in the Treasury of the United States, not necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt. The obligation to create the sinking fund and not, however, be impaired thereby.

That is the broad authority.

Mr. TELLER. What was the purpose of the law?

Mr. SHERMAN. It was passed in the midst of the war, because, I presume, it was thought necessary in order to give confidence to the bondholders, etc., and secure the sale of bonds. But how can Secretary Carlisle tell what induced Congress to pass this law or what induced Secretary Chase at the time to ask for the passage of the law? This law is still the standing law, and I am told by Senators by the side of me that it has been asked upon in the last year or two in order, I suppose, to relieve the money market.

Mr. QUAY. I rise, Mr. President, simply to say that I regard the resolution of the Senator from Kansas as trivial and blocking the way of an important discussion. Therefore I move to lay the resolution on the table.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Pennsylvania moves to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. CALL. I hope the Senator will withdraw that motion.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is not debatable.

Mr. CALL. I ask the Senator to withdraw the motion.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. QUAY. For what purpose does the Senator from Florida desire me to withdraw the motion?

Mr. CALL. I desire to say a word on the resolution.

Mr. QUAY. I withdraw the motion until the remarks of the Senator from Florida shall be concluded, and then I shall renew it.

Mr. CALL. It seems to me, Mr. President, that this resolution is an entirely proper one, and that all the objections which have been made to it are unfounded.

Suppose it is true that the information called for by the resolution is contained in the reports of the Treasury Department, is that any reason why a Senator here, occupied with public business, should not have the aid of a clerk in a Department to

condense the statements and present them in a form in which he can readily use them?

There can be nothing in that objection, nor can it take any great amount of expense or time. If, as the Senator from Ohio says, these statements are contained in reports already published, there is nothing but the time occupied in collation; and a clerk had better be employed to do that than a Senator of the United States, occupied as he is with the study of these great questions and with their bearing upon the interests of his constituents. I think the labors of a Senator ought to be lightened. The dignity of his position, the value of his thoughts to the public, are all considerations which make this resolution an entirely proper one.

In regard to the circumstances under which the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] says would be a history of the Department, what difficulty is there in setting off the data published and giving the information for the particular exigency under which these payments were made? Certainly there can be nothing in the objections which have been made to the resolution of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. QUAY. I renew my motion.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Pennsylvania moves that the resolution lie upon the table, upon which motion the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] has demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] on the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, so called, and I have a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. I withhold my vote for the present, to see whether either of those Senators is paired with anybody else.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]. Not knowing how he would vote if present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], whom I do not see in the Chamber, and I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I have a temporary pair with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS]. If he were here, I should vote "aye."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSENBOUGH].

Mr. QUAY, when his name was called. I am paired upon all questions with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. MORGAN]. I do not know how he would vote on this question. He is not present in the Chamber, nor is his colleague, but I have all confidence in the good sense of the Senator from Alabama, and believe, if here, he would vote "yea" on the proposition, and therefore I vote "yea."

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON], and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CULLOM. I see that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], with whom I have a general pair, is present, and I therefore take the liberty of voting. I vote "yea."

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will state to the Senator from Illinois that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] informed the present occupants of the chair, as he was leaving here, that he had a pair with the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CULLOM. If the President has understood that the Senator from Arkansas has a general pair, I shall withdraw my vote. I had an understanding with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. VILAS] to pair with him upon what is known as the silver bill; but if the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] regards that as a general pair, I will withdraw my vote and stand paired with the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CALL (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. As this vote seems to be regarded as a proper subject for pairs, I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 19; as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Brice	Harbo	Johnson	Wadsworth
Coffey	Hawley	McMillan	Smith
Cockrell	Hoke	Platt	
Foran	Lindsay	Wadsworth	
McMillan	McMillan		
Gray	McPherson		
Hale	Moore		

For subject see Index.

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Stockbridge
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Walthall,
Wilson.

when he yielded it. When once the floor is yielded it is yielded for good, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Mr. STEWART. Is there any difficulty about taking the floor when an opportunity is presented?

Mr. FAULKNER. I will say to the Senator from Nevada that I am not making any point on that, but I want to clearly understand the parliamentary rule of the Senate on a question of this kind. I think I am correct, and I ask the views of the Chair.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Nevada was recognized by the Chair after House bill No. 1 was taken up and became the question before the Senate. The Senator from Nevada occupying the floor would have a right to yield to a question, to any suggestion that a Senator might choose to make, but neither the Senator from Nevada nor any other Senator can hold and farm out the floor to Senators as he may choose, for extended argument.

Mr. STEWART. I do not propose to do anything of the kind. I will take an opportunity to address the Senate when no one else wants to speak.

Mr. TELLER. The suggestion of farming out the time, I think, hardly applies to the condition now before the Senate. Since I have been a member of the Senate I have never known—

known—The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Colorado will allow the Chair to remark that he did not intend to imply that any such state of case existed, but he was answering a parliamentary inquiry and chose that form of words in which to answer it.

Mr. TELLEZ. Since I have been a member of the Senate I think I have never known anyone to interfere with a Senator who had given notice that he wanted to make a speech at a particular time. Of course, as the Vice-President decided one day during the present session, when the question is raised he is not entitled to the floor by virtue of his notice, but the Senator has the floor from the preceding day is entitled to the floor he sees fit. However, it is the custom in the Senate, and it is a very ancient custom, that the Senator who had the floor, when the time arrived at which a Senator had given his notice, would give the floor to the Senator who had given the notice.

As some Senators around me by their remarks seem to think that he is farming out the time, I wish to say it is nothing of the kind. In a body where its members are not limited as to the time in which they are to speak, as is the case in some bodies, one may not only farming out the floor and giving up the time. The Senator from Nevada is entitled to the floor, and it does not make any difference whether he is discussing his resolution, the bill before the Senate, or something that has never come before the Senate and never may. There has been no rule in this body for many years that a Senator may not, when the subject he speaks on any subject he sees fit. That has been the unbroken rule in this body.

Mr. McPHERSON. May I ask the Senator from Colorado a question?

Mr. TELLE. If the Senator will wait a minute I will answer him. I do not desire to keep any Senator entitled to the floor by the common custom from the floor. I have stated the condition so far as business is concerned. I have stated the condition that I may leave the floor and in the middle of my remarks it was necessary to adjourn. The same evening the Senator from Ohio asked me if I intended to continue or whether I would give him the floor, he having given notice for the next day. I replied to him certainly, that he was entitled to the floor, not by law, not by rule, but by custom, and I should not think of taking him off the floor. He finished and I followed him. That is the basis of the universal custom in this body. It can not be a matter of complaint that a Senator yields to a Senator who has given notice.

Mr. FAULKNER. If the Senator will permit me, the question arose on this state of facts: I understand that the Senator from Nevada yesterday had the floor by virtue of a resolution which was then properly before the Senate. That resolution at the end of the morning hour went to the Calendar, and the Senator from Nevada assumed, as I understood, from the conditions of matters this morning, that when he rose a few minutes ago he took the floor by virtue of the fact that he had the floor on that resolution. Certainly there is no such condition existing under the parliamentary status of the resolution.

Mr. TELLER. Oh, no; the Senator from Nevada had the floor on the pending measure, and it does not make any difference whether he was discussing the resolution or the bill, he was proceeding on the bill before the Senate.

Mr. TELLER. He was recognized by the Chair and was entitled to the floor. By the uniform custom of the Senate he is entitled, when that bill comes before the Senate, to continue his remarks. He would like to complete the remarks, I understand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Tennessee that the petition also refers to the formation of a commission, and for that reason the Chair thought it should be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well; let it be so referred.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TURPIE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the speedy and unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman silver law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial of the Farmers' Protective Tariff League, of Windom, Pa., remonstrating against any reduction in the present tariff laws on imported agricultural products and imported tobacco; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Center Hall, Pa., of citizens of Erie County, and of Corry (Pa.) Grange, No. 55, Patrons of Husbandry, praying for the free coinage of silver; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Deer Creek Grange, No. 337, Patrons of Husbandry, of New Vernon, Pa., remonstrating against any reduction in the volume of currency or any increase of the national debt; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Board of Trade of Scranton, Pa., of the Board of Trade of Greensburg, Pa., and of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1011) for the relief of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MCILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1012) to correct the muster roll of J. Seymour Taylor; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1013) for the relief of the heirs of the estate of John Holroyd, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 1014) fixing the fees of United States circuit court commissioners, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1015) authorizing the judges of the court of appeals for the District of Columbia to appoint a coroner; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MCPHERSON introduced a bill (S. 1016) to increase the limit of cost for the erection of a public building in Camden, N. J.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 1017) for the relief of Henry E. Rhoades; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 1018) granting a pension to Susan E. Cunningham; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1019) reimbursing George B. Edmonds, late collector of customs of the port of Bridgeport, in Fairfield customs district; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1020) to correct the military record of William Murphy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 30) authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in Statuary Hall at the Capitol the statue of Père Marquette; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON BONDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. TELLER was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate when, in what amounts, and under what circumstances the Treasury department has anticipated the payment of the annual interest on Government bonds since July, 1890.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I do not desire to discuss the

resolution if there is no objection to it. It seems to me that it is not an objectionable resolution. It does not call for a statement of the interest paid during the time of refunding. There will be no difficulty in the Department in answering it. I think it is a resolution that ought to pass, and if there is no objection to it, I shall not take the time of the Senate to debate it. If there is objection, then I want to be heard on it.

Mr. SHERMAN. I see no objection to a general resolution of this kind. I objected the other day to the details called for by the resolution of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER].

Mr. TELLER. This does not include those details.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no objection to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. GORMAN. Let it be read again.

The resolution was again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. VOORHEES. Let me call the attention of the Senate to the fact that a literal compliance with the terms of the resolution would call for a history of public affairs for the last thirty-one years.

Mr. TELLER. Oh, no.

Mr. SHERMAN. Since 1860.

Mr. VOORHEES. It does not go back so far as I supposed. Very well, then, for thirty years; and that would be something of a task for a historian. "Under what circumstances" would call for a description of the condition of the country, why it was thought necessary and proper to anticipate the payment of interest. The reasons would have to be stated and their cogency. In other words, it is a resolution thrust at the Treasury Department asking it to justify itself for what has been done.

Now, Mr. President, I am the last person to close a single door against inquiry in this Government on any subject. I am not much for secret sessions anywhere; certainly I am not in favor of the Departments having sessions kept secret from the American people; but there is no secret to be discovered. The resolution does not go to any information that has not already been spread upon the records of the country and in its press a hundred times over. A payment of interest before it falls due is one of the things that is always chronicled in the public press and the financial journals, and the reasons for it are given at the time. The resolution simply asks for a restatement of the history of the Treasury transactions for the last thirteen years.

I would, with great respect for the author of the resolution, ask that at least the words "under what circumstances" may be stricken out. It would lighten the burden of the Department very much and call for all the information the Senator would need to have. Further than that, it seems to me, it would be a more sensible resolution than it is. I say that without intending to reflect upon the acumen and wisdom of its author, but it sounds to me like a strained resolution, one totally unnecessary in the light of the past, and involving, by its literal compliance, a queer piece of history that would reach us on this floor.

Mr. TELLER. The statement of the chairman of the Committee on Finance is inaccurate when he says that all the information which the resolution requires is to be found in the public archives. That is not correct. The bare statement that the Department has paid the interest in advance may be found, I think, in all the archives. What is desired is to know under what circumstances it was done; and the very clause the Senator objects to is the one that is meritorious in my estimation.

Mr. VOORHEES. May I ask the Senator a question, so that we may understand each other?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. VOORHEES. I ask the Senator to explain, then, the sense of the words "under what circumstances." To what do they relate, and what is it that is sought under them?

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, we are entering upon the commencement of a new Administration. The country has a right to expect that there is to be from the dominant party enunciated some financial policy. I know it was said the other day by a Senator on this side that the remnant of our party left here did not have the ability to formulate and present a financial system or a financial policy. It is not incumbent on us to do that now. The other party coming into power largely because of their criticism of our policy, largely because they found fault with our financial policy, as they had been doing for years, are now charged with the entire administration of this Government, and I assume of course that it means a radical revision and reconstruction of the financial policy of the country. In fact, I can not see how the party can meet the just demands of the people who supported them unless they do.

A number of months have passed since the party came into power, and they have had two messages from the President of the United States and innumerable interviews and letters, or at

least one very recently, and I defy any man to determine from what has been said by the Treasury Department, what has been said by the Executive, what has been said by the advocates of the Administration on this floor or anywhere else what the policy is, except that it stands out in the forefront without contradiction that it is to be, if the Executive Department is supported by the legislative part of the Government, a single gold standard. I am speaking now so far as the money question is concerned.

It does seem to me that after so many months and after two months of session of Congress called for the special purpose of dealing with the monetary question and that alone, as we are told, there ought to be something from the dominant party indicating their financial policy, or else admitting that there is to be no change in the financial policy. I can not conceive it possible to suppose that the Government can sit idly by and do nothing further done; and yet from anything that we know from the Administration that is the inference we must draw. Of course we have before the Senate a temporary measure, as we were told it was—the allowance of the banks to issue up to 100 cents on the dollar upon their bonds, which would give us, we were told, \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 more currency. That of course does not meet the requirements of the country and nobody will pretend that it does.

In 1864 we entered upon a policy that we did not have much choice in entering upon. We were just emerging from a great war with a tremendous debt, with one-third of our country in a disorganized state, without government. In fact, we entered upon the policy before the war was over, but we perhaps crystallized and brought it into the present condition immediately after the war. We have followed that policy up to the present time, and one of the features has been that the Treasury of the United States, acting like the Bank of England or the Bank of France in those countries, could come to the rescue of the business of the country and afford it relief in times of distress and panic. In 1864, I believe, the Senator from Ohio said the law was passed which enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate three months, six months, or a year the interest on the public debt. The interest on the public debt was comparatively small at that time. It was \$150,000,000 a year, or to be a little more accurate, it was \$155,000,000. The payment of \$155,000,000 in three months, six months, or a year, in advance, was a matter of grave consequence to the commercial interests of the country, and from time to time the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled in the interest of commerce and trade to anticipate the payment of interest.

I am making no complaint of that. It was a policy deliberately adopted. It is a policy which I do not mean to say has ever been abused. I do not think it has been. It certainly saved us on several occasions from a severer panic than we have on hand.

Mr. President, we are about to make a change in this country. What is to be the policy? What is to be the method? We want to find out how every provision of law we made to meet these occasions has worked; and we have the right to know under what circumstances and why the Secretary of the Treasury anticipated by six months or a year the payment of interest on the public debt; we have a right to know how many times it became necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury and the President—because they are supposed to act in accord in such matters—to disburse large sums of money, amounting to millions of dollars, months in advance of the time they became due.

What can be the objection to the resolution? It is an attack, says the Senator from Indiana, upon the Treasury. Certainly it is not an attack upon the present Secretary of the Treasury, for I am not myself aware that he has paid out in anticipation of its becoming due any interest at all. He may have done so; but if he has I do not know it, and the amount paid must be absolutely inconsequential if it does not count in the emergency we are passing through.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. I said to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] the other day that I should not object to his resolution if he would so modify it as not to seem to involve for the reason of its purpose to win an interest which has been paid, which would impose an enormous duty on the Treasury Department. So I put this question in no spirit of hostility to the pending resolution, because it meets the objection I made to the other resolution. The question I wish to put to the Senator is, whether by the words "under what circumstances" he conceives it will be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to defend and continue for the reason of his predecessors in making these payments? If the Senator disclaims that, it seems to me there is no objection to the resolution.

Mr. TELLER. I have no idea that, when the Secretary of the Treasury shall come to answer this resolution, he will enter upon any criticism of his predecessors.

Mr. HOAR. The resolution uses the words "under what circumstances."

Mr. TELLER. The words "under what circumstances." I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts, in my judgment mean this: Was there at the time a commercial stringency, a money stringency of such a character as in the opinion of the Department required it to anticipate the payments of interest? I will say to the Senator that, in my judgment, under no other circumstances have payments been anticipated, as I think the Senator from Ohio will bear me out, except in the refunding operation.

Mr. HOAR. If I can have the attention of the Senator from Indiana, I hope that with the interpretation of the resolution the Senator from Colorado himself puts upon it, the Senator from Indiana will allow it to pass. The resolution can not be objectionable as the Senator explains it.

Mr. VOORHEES. After the explanation of the Senator from Colorado I see no serious objection to the resolution.

Mr. TELLER. Then I shall not detain the Senate, except to say further that I am a good deal astonished at the way resolutions of inquiry have been received in the Senate since this session began. I do not think that anybody who has been connected with the past Administrations—I am speaking now of the Republican Administrations—need be afraid to have inquiries of this or any other kind made touching public affairs. If there is anything in the Treasury Department or in any other Department of the Government which the public ought not to know, I shall be very sorry to learn it. I hold that the only way to maintain proper administration is to have absolute publicity. It is essential to proper administration that no doors shall be closed against any inquiry whatever.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] said the other day that to answer the inquiry, as it is introduced by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] would cost as much as a year's salary of a Senator. If that were true, if we are entering upon a new system of finance, we ought to have that knowledge, even if it should cost ten times as much. We want to determine, in preparing for a new system of finance, some way by which in times of panic and distress the Government of the United States may legally, properly, and effectively come to the rescue of the business interests of the country.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. CHANDLER. Does the Senator desire under this resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury, in giving the amounts which have been paid out when the Government interest has been anticipated, shall give in each instance the amount in detail paid to each individual?

Mr. TELLER. The resolution calls for nothing of that kind, and if the Senator thinks it does I have no objection to a modification of it.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator will allow me further, I voted not to lay a similar resolution offered by the Senator from Kansas on the table, although I thought that the resolution was liable to that construction. If the Senator means that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to report to the Senate when, in what circumstances, and under what occasions, and under what circumstances, the Treasury Department has anticipated the payment of interest, I can not conceive that there can be any objection to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. TELLER. I will explain what I mean to the Senator, without detaining the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think that the resolution of the Senator from Kansas called for the amounts paid on each occasion and the circumstances connected with the payments. After the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] reads the law authorizing the anticipation of the payment of interest, I can not see that it is not a perfectly proper inquiry when, upon what occasions, and under what circumstances the power has been exercised; and with the admission from the Senator from Colorado that he does not want all the detailed amounts, but only the gross amounts on each occasion when the payment of interest was anticipated, I certainly shall support the resolution.

Mr. TELLER. Let me illustrate what I mean. In 1864 there was a severe financial stringency; that is, money was very scarce in the country, and we approached what we call a panic. I know that at that time the Secretary of the Treasury did anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt. I suppose the present Secretary of the Treasury, in reporting what occurred in 1864, will say that "the Treasury Department, believing there was such a financial stringency in the country that relief would be afforded by paying the interest on the public debt before it was due, therefore paid it."

work of the Eleventh Census, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana wishes to have the bill considered?

Mr. TURPIE. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOLPH. Has the bill been referred in the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana had probably better state the nature of the measure for the information of the Senate.

Mr. TURPIE. No, the bill has not been referred. In fact there did not seem to be any necessity for a reference. The chairman of the Committee on the Census, however, has taken a poll of the members of that committee, and they are unanimously in favor of the bill. Every head of a Department and head of a bureau interested in the census, every one who wishes the success of the investigation, and the speedy success of it, is in favor of the passage of the bill. There is hardly anything in the bill to justify a reference and a call of the committee in relation to it. It is very simple. There are only two subjects provided for. One is the extension of the term for completing the work of the census until the 1st of July, 1894, instead of December 31, 1893, the present law. The other is the appointment of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, as superintendent for the remainder of the term.

Mr. DOLPH. I object to the consideration of the bill at the present time. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] desires to address the Senate. After he has concluded, which will be within an hour, I will withdraw my objection and the bill may then be considered.

Mr. TURPIE. I did not understand the remark of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. DOLPH. I say, for the time being I will object to the consideration of the bill. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] proposes to address the Senate now, but he will not speak long, and when his speech is concluded I will have no objection to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. After the Senator from Michigan has concluded, the Chair presumes the Senator from Indiana can bring the matter up again.

Mr. TURPIE. Very well.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

I.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, those who now have in charge financial legislation have given assurance that the monetary system of the United States is to be changed in several particulars. The pearl of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law, they say, is to be but the beginning of a monetary reform. Just what is proposed they are careful not to tell. Vague intimations as to legislation favorable to silver and as to the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation are in the air; and the tax repeal is said, on definite authority, to find favor in Administration circles. Doubtless the promises of a change are induced by the knowledge lately forced upon the people that some change is necessary to bring our currency system but of its present condition of unstable equilibrium.

It has been argued with great spirit that the Government can, and, on the other hand, that it can not by mere legislation create value in the form of money. Yet all nations do create value in otherwise valueless paper, merely by giving to that paper the legal-tender quality. On the other hand, experience has shown clearly that when the amount of Government issues exceeds the uses created for them by the Government, that currency declines in value when compared with the universal standard. So, too, mankind has learned that the only way in which any one nation can maintain gold and silver in its currency is by limiting the amount or the availability of that metal which is cheapest in the world's markets.

To-day this nation has essentially the same kind of a mixed currency that is in use in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, and Austria. Each of these nations is on a gold basis: each uses silver coins which are legal tender to any amount and which are kept at par with gold by limiting the quantity; and each makes a large use of paper money issued either by the state or by banks chartered by the nation. England alone has both a gold standard and a gold currency. The amount of her bank-note issues is comparatively small and both law and policy tend to make them smaller.

By a process of natural selection this country has reached the

point in currency evolution that the great majority of the commercial nations have reached. Our people do not favor a gold currency such as England has; they do favor the use of silver as a currency basis to the utmost extent consistent with the retention of a gold standard. Nor is there any objection raised on any side to the use of the present amount of greenbacks, so long as their convertibility is maintained. It is only to the small and necessarily diminishing issues of national-bank notes that any objection is made; and the sure approach of the day when such issues must cease, for want of a basis, makes the discussion of national-bank notes pertinent only in connection with schemes to broaden the basis of issue, or to give to State banks also the privilege of putting forth notes.

On the whole, therefore, it may be said that the people are content with the nature of their currency. The present discussion is as to the enlargement of one or the other of its elements. It is admitted that the constant increase in business calls for fresh supplies of money. The question is as to which element—the gold, the silver, or the paper—shall be increased; and in what manner this increase shall be brought about.

Perhaps it is not strictly correct to say that there is no objection to the use of gold as a constituent part of our currency. Every person who advocates the free coinage of silver by this nation alone is an opponent, by implication at least, of the use of the gold basis, for the inevitable result of the free coinage of silver must be silver monometallism. It is maintained by some that the power of the United States is so great that were this nation to turn to the silver producers other nations would speedily do the same, and that the result would be international bimetalism.

A careful reading of the report of the Brussels conference must satisfy any person that so long as England refuses to use silver as an unlimited legal tender, no European nation will again open its mints to free coinage. And, if by reason of Mr. Balfour's utterances on the currency question in an address delivered by him at the House of Commons, London, August 3, 1893, any are so optimistic as to put their faith in an immediate change of policy on the part of England, such an illusion must be dispelled by the recent reply of the present chancellor of the exchequer to Mr. C. C. Everett, M. P., in which letter he says:

But it is of the highest importance in the interest both of this country and of other governments that we should not encourage expectations which we are not likely to be able to realize. Her Majesty's Government adhere to the declaration made in the House of Commons that any interference with the single monetary standard now by law established in this country is so far as the Government are concerned, a question. (See *Questions*, published in New York Sun, September 17, 1893.)

And thus such an expression, international bimetalism must be postponed to the indefinite future; and this fact must be regarded in all currency legislation.

Forced to give up, for the present at least, the idea of international bimetalism and the free coinage of both gold and silver, we still have left the refuge of national bimetalism and the use of silver as unlimited legal tender within wide limits. Silver will be used to a greater extent than gold can be in the currency of each individual nation; and after the production of the white metal shall reach a normal basis, the value of silver will again increase, the supply being regulated by the demand, and the value being established by the cost of production.

The use of silver in the arts: the demand for it as the only money used by the nations of the far East; the need of it to establish the coinage of our own and other countries; all these causes will in time insure its constant production and give it a stable value, whereas the artificial stimulus given by the Bland or the Sherman laws tend to produce such wide fluctuations in value that thereby silver becomes unfitted for a standard.

II.

It is necessary here to note the difference between gold monometallism, such as England has attained, and national bimetalism, which is the condition of the other nations. The distinction is easily made; and the difference is very great. Monometallism, either of silver or gold, requires a currency in which the given metal plays the controlling part. Monometallic England is forced to keep a gold currency; but a nation may be on a gold basis without having any portion of its currency made up of gold, as is the case with Canada.* France is on a gold basis with a currency consisting of one thousand three hundred and sixty millions of silver and paper and one hundred and fifty-five millions of gold. Holland is on a gold basis with but twenty-five millions in gold and one hundred and thirty-five millions in silver and paper.

If a gold basis required a gold currency, then there would not be gold enough in the world to allow either France or the United States to replace its silver and paper money with gold money without bringing all other nations to bankruptcy. The essen-

* Report of the Indian Currency Commission, p. 23.

tical condition of a gold basis, however, is that persons having a foreign debt to pay—shall be able to convert the national currency, be it gold, silver or paper, into the international currency, which is the commodity gold. The United States should maintain its finances on a gold basis, because, as compared with other nations, it gets gold cheap. Not only is this country one of the great producers of gold, but the normal condition of our trade with other nations is such as to draw gold from them, both by trade balances and by importing capital.

There is a world of wisdom in the summing up made by that experienced and clear-headed financier, Mr. Bertram Currie, in his remarks at the Brussels conference.

The real desideratum for a nation:

Said he—

is to maintain a surplus of revenue over expenditure, and thereby fully extend its credit. When that has been accomplished, it may commence as *monna gold* as it can proceed by free and falling such credit its monetary system can never rest on a safe foundation.

The revenues of the United States, until the recent depression set in, have shown a surplus, and doubtless they will do so again when business shall revive. If they do not, then it should be the first duty of Congress to establish such a balance. With a surplus in the Treasury and the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to insure the parity of gold and silver and paper, the United States may maintain a gold standard with a comparatively small stock of gold.

III.

As the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] has well pointed out, neither of the great parties in this country has called for the free coinage of silver, at the expense of the gold standard. At the same time there is a widespread belief that the struggle of the nations to obtain gold has made the use of that metal expensive to the nations, and that some mitigation should be found for the condition of affairs, as recently stated by Mr. Goschen to the House of Commons, when he said:

I feel a kind of shame that, on the occasion of two or three millions of gold being taken to Brazil or any other country, it should immediately have the effect of causing a monetary alarm throughout the country.

He might well have said, throughout the commercial world.

What is the remedy? The ideal remedy is the free coinage of both gold and silver, but such a thing either one may be used to pay a debt anywhere in the world. For that remedy we should continue to strive. In the meantime, the best way to reduce the difficulty to a minimum is the plan suggested to the Brussels conference by Mr. Van den Berg, the delegate of the Netherlands, and the head of the great chartered bank of his country.

Is there not a more effective means—

He asks—

for protecting ourselves against "the struggle for gold" which is to be seen to-day in a more intense form than ever, and which, it seems, must assume a far more acute and serious character still if the present conference should lead to no result? For my part, I believe that this means is already discovered. As in my opinion, a great step in advance would be taken if all the great central banks which are subject to the "lumping standard" were to be guided by the example of the Bank of the Netherlands in the policy which they pursue with regard to the stock of gold they hold.

The Bank of the Netherlands is very wisely with its gold when it is demanded for home circulation, being of opinion that the stock of gold and silver in the Netherlands is sufficient for 10 and 50 florins, with the notes of the Bank of the Netherlands for 25 florins and upward are sufficient for international exchange. The Netherlands is so liberally the reputation of being a poor country, accommodates herself well enough to the lack of gold coins in her circulation.

If the Bank of France, the Bank of Belgium, and the other banks could follow our example, they would see their stock of gold grow much larger than it is at present, and they would be able, with no inconvenience, to liberate as much as they were allowed to come and go at the bidding, with the certainty of seeing it return to them shortly, as we have so often observed in the case of Holland. If no impediments were put in the way of the free circulation of gold, and the nations were allowed to come and go at the bidding of the temporary needs of the money market, we should see the course of business assume an entirely different aspect and calm would reign where too often at present, a feverish and unreasonable agitation turns men's minds and business out of their proper course.

I have made this lengthy quotation to show that the problem which disturbs us also weighs upon the minds of foreign financiers; for commerce, the great civilizer, has united all nations in a common bond and has made them all allies and friends in mutual help. Trade means commercial friendship, not warfare. We have friends, not enemies, across the Atlantic.

IV.

The amount of currency in any country depends on the stock of money multiplied by the rapidity of its circulation, which is another way of saying that "A nimble sinner is better than a slow sinner." If some means can be found by which the rapidity of the gold circulation can be increased, the result will be the same as if the amount were increased.

Adopting Mr. Van den Berg's argument that gold should be reserved for international uses, let us see if some feasible plan can not be suggested for giving wings to gold, as we have given

wings to silver, by the use of the certificate and Treasury note. I believe that it is not only possible to issue an international currency based on gold; but that, before many years shall pass, the inventive genius of the world's inventors will overcome the present, and wasteful methods of carting gold about the world. Within the year past over three hundred tons of gold have been transported across the ocean at an absolute waste of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The cost to the Government in transporting gold from Washington to New York during the gold exodus a few months ago was \$500 a day, the amount of the daily shipments being a million dollars. Within ten days our country is estimated to have transferred \$1,000 in gold, whereas the same amount of currency is shipped for 15 cents. The cost of sending a million dollars in gold across the Atlantic, including freight, insurance, interest, etc., is about \$900. Add to this \$500 for transportation from the Treasury to Washington to the subtreasury at New York, and the total sum required to deliver \$1,000,000 in gold in London is \$3,500. Moreover, during the time required for shipment this million dollars is absolutely withdrawn from the currency and locked up.

Mr. Bagehot, in discussing the gold movement between Paris and London, well says:

The expense of sending gold to and fro having been reduced to a minimum between the two cities, the difference can never be very great; but it must not be forgotten that, the interest being taken at a percentage calculated on the premium, and the probable loss on the occasion of the months' bills (as contemplated) to be divided by four, whereas the percentage of expenses has to be wholly borne by one transaction, a slight expense becomes a great one immediately. If the interest is half of 1 per cent, there must be a profit of 2 per cent in the rate of interest or one-half per cent on three months, before any advantage can be shown. Thus, supposing that Paris capitalists calculate that they may send their gold over to England for one-half per cent expense, and chance their being so favored by the exchanges as to be able to draw it back without any cost at all, there must nevertheless be an excess of more than 2 per cent in the London rate of interest over that in Paris before the operation of sending gold over from London to Paris, merely for the sake of higher interest, will pay—*London Street*, page 182.

If "a very slight expense becomes a great impediment" in the flow of gold between two cities where "the cost has been reduced to a minimum," how infinitely greater must be the impediment to the transportation of hundreds of tons of gold between New York and London, where for every hour required in transit between the French and English capitals a full day is required for the transportation across the Atlantic, with the ocean risks added.

I have called attention to the waste and the difficulties incident to the transportation of gold between nations for the purpose of suggesting a method by which that cost may be reduced indefinitely, and at the same time gold may be made more quickly and more widely available for the payment of international balances.

Suppose the holder of gold bars were able to deposit them at a subtreasury of the United States and receive in return for the stored certificates of deposit payable at the United States subtreasury in New York (or any other subtreasury) in gold certificates of such denominations as the New York (or other holder) of the certificate of deposit might find most convenient. These gold certificates would at once become part and parcel of the currency of the country, and could take the place of gold coin in bank reserves, while the actual gold remained in the subtreasury in which it was originally deposited.

Extend the operation one step further, and pass from national to international certificates. Suppose the owner of gold or gold certificates were able to deposit his holdings at the subtreasury in New York and receive therefor registered certificates calling for gold or its equivalent at the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Amsterdam, or the Reichsbank in Germany. A small charge would be made to compensate for the shipping of the gold as might be required to pay annual or biennial balances between the nations. These international registered certificates would at once pass current in every country which participates in the movement of gold, and would form an absolutely safe means of transfer not only among European nations themselves and between those nations and the United States, but also with the politically unsettled nations of South America.

From February 13, 1891, to April 1, 1892, the exports and imports of gold were over \$113,000,000; the net loss of gold to the United States was \$40,680,137. The minimum amount in shipments saved by the use of certificates would have been \$22,346,714. It is not the actual saving in transportation that counts, although this is no inconsiderable item. The saving would be in the form of interest on the money which gold representatives would circulate, and the ease with which debts between nations could be paid through an international clearing house, if once an international currency, based on actual deposits of gold, and guaranteed by the issuing nations were to be established.

The plan outlined is neither new nor original. A plan for international clearing was presented to the London Institute of

Bankers on November 18, 1885, by Mr. Henry Chevasus,* who advanced the proposition that warrants based on gold and silver should be issued, these warrants to be legal tender and capable of transfer by telegraph. Under such conditions, Mr. Chevasus maintained, there need be no greater fluctuations normally than half a centime above or below the metallic par between England and France.

Warrants would flock from all financial centers instantly on any monetary pressure occurring in any one of these. By this means, he maintained, the scramble for gold would come to an end, and the reluctance of France to part with gold for export and the prohibitive measures of Germany would come to an end.

Substantially the same plan was advocated in the London Economist of December 14, 1889, by Mr. Ottomar Haupt, of Paris, who contends that by means of certificates the real par of exchange would at the same time be the gold point and the remitting rate of exchange through a certificate. He says:

The very highest aim of several economists—the continuance of the gold bar or the value thereof, of one nation in the money of another, without any deduction for coinage expenses, and so on—would then, indeed, have been attained.

Again—
all the charges incidental to the forwarding of gold bars or coins, as freight, insurance, any loss on the standard bars, would henceforth be done away with, and even the postage of the letter would not be increased, seeing that in case of loss an indorsed certificate could not be trifled with. In the procuring and forwarding of the certificate would involve no expense whatever, and consequently the price paid for it will find its immediate and absolute expression in the rate of exchange itself.

Even though the advantage of the plan should prove much less than is claimed for it, our own experience with paper as a substitute for coin will readily convince an American that the use of international currency based on gold would enable one dollar's worth of gold bullion to do the work of many dollars as at present utilized.

Since the movement of gold across the Atlantic is mainly between New York and London, the present Administration could not do a greater service to the business interests of this nation than would be done by opening negotiations with the British Government for a commission to arrange for cashing, at either New York or London, any New York or London bank drafts of the Bank of England, of certificates issued against gold deposits of gold, and for such periodical clearings as might be found necessary. This would be the first step to an international currency, portions of which would, in time, be furnished by all countries having a gold basis.†

V.

It is contended that the appreciation of gold is one of the causes of the general fall of prices which has been going on the world over. Admitting that gold has somewhat advanced in price, it is due mainly to competition brought about through improvements in production and the resort to more productive soils. Congress should never lower the standard of value for the benefit of the comparatively few debtors who years ago incurred debts measured in money of less value, when by so doing the result will be to lower the real wages of labor, and to reduce the standard of living among the great mass of the active and productive people of the nation.

The striking fact brought out in the report of the Senate Finance Committee on Wholesale Prices and Wages (see volume I, pages 15, 179, 180) is that while there has been a considerable fall in the price of commodities, there has been an advance in the price of labor. Investigations carried on in other countries show that this advance is not confined to the United States, but that in every commercial nation the condition of the wage-worker has steadily improved and that his standard of living has advanced. Moreover, David A. Wells has shown that when measured in commodities, the real wages of the laboring man during what are called the "flush times" that followed the war really suffered a decline as compared with 1860. (Recent Economic Changes, page 417.) It is a sufficient objection to the free coinage of silver that it will raise general prices in this country, since in that rise the laboring man, as experience shows, must suffer.

We should ever strive to keep the standard of value steady and uniform, but better a slight fall in prices than a rapid rise in which the speculator and a comparatively few debtors shall reap the advantage at the expense of the man whose welfare is measured by his daily wage.

VI.

After all is said about the increased value of money, the chief reason for that increase is to be found not in the scarcity of

* London Economist, December 11, 1889.

† The international certificate presented no greater difficulties than have been overcome already in the case of the international postal money order, whereby money deposited in any money-order office in the United States may be transferred by an order payable in one of twenty-nine foreign countries or colonies at a cost of 1 per cent.

money, but in the improvement of production, in the decline in cost of transportation, and the linking together of the markets of the world. The farmer in the middle United States has experienced a decline in the price of wheat, due to the fact that the Indian and the Russian farmer have become his competitors in the world's markets, while at the same time the resort to new lands in the West has increased home competition.

But the invention of farming machinery and the extension of railroads have decreased his cost of production, and every dollar that he has received has enabled him to command more of both the necessities and the luxuries of life. He has seen his rate of interest decline from 10 to 12 per cent to 6 or 7 per cent; and at the same time facilities for obtaining money for his children and the means of enjoyment have vastly increased for him. It is only when he comes to pay the principal of his debt, if he happens to be a debtor, that he is somewhat the worse off; and in the long run even the farmer would be the loser by reason of the free coinage of silver or any other method of creating a general rise in prices. It is true that he might get more dollars for his products, but he would also pay more for clothing, groceries, and those other commodities with which he has to supply himself. The only thing that will really benefit the farmer is to have his products rise in price while other commodities decrease. So long as his foreign and home competition in raising wheat increases, no decrease in the value of money will give him real benefit.

The farmer has suffered by reason of the fall in the prices of his products. The manufacturer and the trader have also suffered from the fall of prices of manufactured articles and commodities generally. Every mile of new road that England has built in India has helped to reduce the price of wheat in America. The Suez Canal has reduced the value of wheat lands in Kansas. The competition of the Pacific ports with those on the Atlantic has become so keen that about one-third of all the wheat sent from the United States to England goes around Cape Horn.

What is the remedy for the farmer? Surely not a rise in general prices which would enhance the cost of everything he buys, while at the same time the value of his products is regulated by the demand and supply in foreign markets. His future prosperity depends, first, on the building up of cities to supply which he can diversify his products and thus in part escape from the effects of competition in wheat; and, secondly, in the fact that according to the best authorities the wheat acreage of the world can not be extended much beyond the present limit. When the ultimate limit shall be reached the value of food products must rise as compared with manufactures, and the farmer will then be able to command a larger share of commodities.

The argument that this country should continue the purchase of silver for the sake of the silver-mining and kindred industries will not stand. Silver has declined in value for the same reason that iron has. Taking the price of best refined bar iron as 100 in 1860, the tables submitted by the Finance Committee show that the price advanced until in 1864 it was represented by the index number 249.3. From that year there has been a pretty steady decline, so that in 1891 the price was 27.6 points below the price in 1860, and 176.9 points below the price in 1864.

With every fall in price the iron manufacturers were sure they could not maintain themselves, and profits have been cut down enormously; but improvements in machinery, the decrease in the cost of transportation, and the discovery of richer mines have all tended to a reduction in the price of iron, just as the same causes have reduced the value of silver. I venture to say that in the whole silver-mining section of the country the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law will not work so much suffering as the panic of this year has already worked in the iron-mining regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. One of the most experienced and most successful silver-mining owners in Colorado writes me as follows:

I believe in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. I believe the demand should regulate the price of silver, and that the miners should regulate the supply. I believe that the repeal tender up to \$5, and used as circulating medium. Let it be coined to supply the demand, and when redeemable in silver bullion the demand will regulate the supply.

The result of closing the silver mines has been to start work in the gold mines. The reports which come to the New York Sun from Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, and California show that capital and labor are now fast turning to the production of gold; that instead of men clamoring for work, they are combining to raise the price of their labor, and that during the present year the production of gold will be enormously increased.

VII.

One of the most common objections to the use of gold and silver and one of the arguments most relied on to justify an expansion

sion of the paper currency is that there is not enough money in existence to pay the debts of the world. This is an argument much in vogue with men who claim to be friends of labor. How fallacious it is may readily be seen by examining the daily routine of business that is carried on through the various clearing houses. On September 1, 1893, the interest-bearing debt of the United States, exclusive of the \$84,625,512 of bonds issued in aid of the Pacific railroads, amounted to \$585,037,590. The bank clearings in seventy-seven cities for the week ending August 31, 1893, as reported by Bradstreets, amounted to \$661,152,209.

In other words, in the leading commercial cities of this country during one week an amount, of indebtedness in excess of the bonded debt of the nation was liquidated without the use of one dollar in money of any sort, kind, or description; and this, too, when the exchanges showed a decrease of about one-third of the normal amount. There is no greater fallacy than that which insists that debts are paid in money rather than in credits. And, further, in estimating the amount of currency, it is necessary to take into consideration credits as well as cash.

The Treasury statement shows that the currency of the United States on September 1, 1893, was \$25.01 per capita, and that the per capita in France was about \$44; but the probability is that the use of banking facilities in this country so far outstrips those of France that doubtless we have in circulation a greater amount of currency per capita than has France or any other country on the globe. Even in London, the clearing house of the world, the sum of the weekly exchanges through the Bankers' Clearing House of that city fall hundreds of millions below the aggregate of those of the clearing houses in the seventy-seven reporting cities of the United States.

Whatever may be the evils of a scarcity of money the evils of an overabundance of money are still greater. When money becomes so plenty that the persons to whose keeping it is temporarily intrusted use it to promote purely speculative schemes; when it is used to bolster up stocks and bonds of little or no intrinsic value; when, in a word, money is so plenty that it can be obtained readily to purchase anything, then the evils of an oversupply become destructive beyond all calculation or conception. I believe that this country has suffered a hundred times more from the effects of an oversupply of money than it has suffered from a scarcity in the circulating medium.

VIII.

The chief use of money is as a basis of credits. At the present time 92 per cent of the world's business is conducted on credit, and only about 8 per cent of the world's transactions are made in cash. It is an argument to prove that the most disastrous thing which can happen to the monetary affairs of a nation is to have its currency impaired. Better by far lose a portion of the money outright than have suspicion cast on the value of the currency as a whole.

While I believe that the money of the country should be maintained at a stable value for the sake of protecting the credits which furnish the lifeblood of commerce, manufactures, and business of every kind, I can not overlook the fact that bank credits are every day being impaired by other means than the impairment of the currency; and that while the banks appeal to Congress to protect them, and through them the people, from the evils of a debased standard, it is equally the duty of Congress to protect people and banks alike from certain vicious practices which some banks in the effort to protect their deposits have been drawn into—practices more destructive to credits than the Sherman law has ever been. I refer particularly to the practice of the national banks in parting with the control of their reserves in order to secure interest on deposits made in other banks.

Congress undertakes to control national-bank credits by certain regulations to which every such bank must conform. I propose to show by the testimony of the most experienced bankers that the present regulations must be extended if the national banks are to do the duty which the people have a right to expect of them. I believe that the man of business, the manufacturer, the laborer, and the farmer—in a word, every member of the industrial system—has a right to demand of Congress that it shall legislate with regard to the national banks so as to prevent, or at least greatly mitigate, those suicidal acts of bank credits which with alarming frequency prostrate every kind of business, causing widespread distress and carrying destruction throughout the land.

The safety of banking depends on the size and the nature of the reserve. Unfortunately it is impossible to lay down any exact rule as to how much money it is necessary for the banks to hold in their vaults in order to meet their depositors' claims. The law does require a minimum reserve of 15 per cent for banks outside of the reserve cities, and of 25 per cent for all other banks, and it provides for closing any bank which allows its reserve to remain below the required amount.

Admitting that the law provides for a sufficient amount of reserve, provided that reserve were actually at the disposal of the bank, it can readily be shown that the law as it now stands permits the banks outside of the central reserve cities to part absolutely with from one-half to three-fifths of that reserve; and that by the payment of interest on the deposits made by other banks the national banks in the reserve and central reserve cities have built up a vicious system of banking, by which system panics are encouraged.

In making these strictures I have no fault to find with the bankers of this country as individuals. They are first of all business men, who give what attention they may to their duties as directors of banks, and in the evils which a bad system precipitates they are the men of business and the first and sometimes the only ones to suffer. More than this, the practice of paying interest on deposits finds its most strenuous opponents among the bankers themselves, many of whom resort to it only when their dwindling deposits give warning that their interest-paying competitors are outstripping them in the race for commercial success.

IX.

Under the acts of 1887 and 1877 respectively, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis have become central reserve cities, and some twenty-four others have become reserve cities. Of the three central reserve cities, New York outstrips the other two.

The practical result of interest paying is to draw money to the central reserve cities, and particularly to New York. It has been estimated that as high as \$80,000,000 of the reserves of the interior banks is often held by the New York banks. Hence it happens that the whole monetary system of the United States depends for its stability on the solvency of the New York banks. If at any time they are unable to meet their liabilities the whole banking system collapses. They are the link which determines the strength of the monetary chain.

Take for example the state of the reserves on October 2, 1890. The country banks, so-called, then held a reserve equal to 26.2 per cent of their deposits, or nearly twice the amount required by law. This reserve was divided as follows:

Specie and other lawful money	Millions.
Due from agents	92.0
Redemption fund	128.5
	5.2

In other words, the country banks, with an apparent reserve of more than double the amount required by law, really had control of but 10 per cent of their deposits. Manifestly their solvency depended absolutely on the ability of the reserve city banks to pay their debts; for nobody will contend that 10 per cent of cash is a sufficient basis to sustain a bank when even a rumor of trouble is abroad.

On the same date the banks in the reserve cities held reserves equal to 28.3 per cent of their deposits. They were 3.3 per cent above the legal requirements. Their reserves were distributed as follows:

Specie and other lawful money	Millions.
Due from agents	68.0
Redemption fund	61.0
	7

In actual cash the reserve city banks held an available reserve of but 12.6 per cent of their deposits, and their solvency depended on the repayment of their deposits in the central reserve cities of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.

On that date the St. Louis banks held in available cash less than 21.3 per cent of their deposits. The Chicago banks were 5 per cent above the limit required by law and the New York banks were 2.8 per cent above the limit.

A month later, on November 12, 1890, the banks of New York confessed their inability to pay their obligations in cash, and resorted to the device of issuing clearing-house loan certificates, which were not retired until February 7, 1891. The collapse of speculations in our own country and the Baring troubles in England precipitated a crisis that was prevented from becoming a panic only by the timely action of the Government, which between July 19 and November 1, 1890, emptied the Treasury of \$80,000,000 of surplus in the purchase of bonds. During this panic the public mind supposed that the surplus was available for the purchase of bonds, and the panic came with full force.

X.

The point to be observed is this: If the national banks, when supplied with the reserves called for by law and distributed as the law provides, they are unable to sustain themselves without the intervention of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is an imperative duty, now that the Treasury is no longer able to afford relief, to provide by law for larger reserves and more available ones. That duty is one which Congress owes to the people. The banks protect themselves by the issue of clearing-

house certificates, which are in themselves a confession of temporary insolvency on the part of the banks as a body; but in their struggle for existence, loans are curtailed, stocks are sacrificed, and the army of industry is put to rout.

Hon. Edwin S. Lacey, in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1891, says:

"The monetary stringency culminated on the 15th of November, 1890, and its effects within thirty days thereafter had to a considerable extent passed away, so far as the ordinary business of the country was concerned. But, as large as it was, it still continued. Inability to place securities and to borrow money had arrested the operations of a great multitude of corporations and small enterprises. The confidence of the public had been in a large measure destroyed. Where failure did not take place new work was stopped, all credits were curtailed, and business in its various forms languished and depressed. The growth of the business was in many cases arrested, and the prices of city property, especially of a suburban character, became greatly reduced.

Mr. Lacey calls attention to the fact that under the present system of banking a general monetary stringency is felt first and most seriously by banks located in the larger of the reserve cities, in part because banking associations in these cities pay interest on bank balances in order to accumulate loanable funds.

Attention has been called to the dangerous condition of the bank reserve, even when they meet large requirements—a condition which demands prompt and effective treatment at the hands of Congress. I say at the hands of Congress, because the banks, while fully conscious of the source of danger, are powerless, in and of themselves, to work a remedy. I believe that the time has come when the New York bankers should maintain a reserve of more than 25 per cent of their bank deposits; and that legislation should be enacted to put a stop absolutely to the payment of interest on deposits of banks. Occupying a position analogous to that of the Bank of England, and yet being weaker than that institution in times of stress, because both of divided responsibilities and also because of not being able to replenish their reserve by a rise in the rate of discount, the New York banks should not be content with a 25 per cent reserve when the Bank of England needs from 33 to 44 per cent, and at times even more.

I have shown by figures taken from the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency how small the actual cash reserves of the banks in the country and the reserve cities usually are and how the banks, sending a large proportion of their reserves to New York, impose upon the banks of that city burdens which the nature of their loans and the character of the demands liable to be made on their deposits ill fit them to bear. Let me quote from the report of the Committee of Nine, which was prepared by that experienced and conservative banker, Mr. George S. Coe, and adopted by the New York Clearing-House Association in 1873. The evils to which I have called attention, although acknowledged by the New York banks, have not been corrected, but rather have become more widespread.*

Mr. Coe's report applies as well to the crises of 1884 and 1891 and to the panic of 1893 as to the panic of 1873.

Now says the report—

"The actual depositories of the current capital of the nation passing into and out of active industry and commerce. The balances held by them are for the time specially reserved by their owners for permanent investment and for the use of the immediate necessities of the business. These balances are consequently bound by the very nature of their trust to preserve them in their integrity and to apply them only in such ways as will prevent any diminution in their value. The banks, therefore, in order to keep their cash in hand as long experience has proved to be necessary to meet immediate demands in every possible emergency.

How the banks have recently failed to meet these necessary and reasonable requirements needs no discussion.

Mr. Coe continues:

"No institution can, in the long run, purchase deposits of money payable on demand and at the same time refuse to issue on these deposits and proper compensation for the business, without violating some of the conditions indispensable to the public safety. It must either use them in ways which are illegal and perilous to the community, or it must have been abundantly proved by innumerable instances in years past, and the practice of paying interest for such deposits was unanimously condemned by the bank officers in 1858 as one of the principal causes of the panic at that period.

The panics of 1857 and 1873, as the bank officers themselves confessed, were caused by the payment of interest on deposits, and yet the banks suffered the practice to continue until this year for the third time it has culminated in a panic.

A sharp and degrading competition has not only prevailed among banks in this city (New York), but has been excited as a necessary consequence in other places, where the far-reaching enterprise of some of our associates has led them in the pursuit of business. These banks, located in the country have been aroused to enlist in the same destructive practices toward each other and in defense of their various localities. A premium has been placed on the giving of business orders with the view of withdrawing the cash out of its natural channels, and adjusting itself to such localities as the convenience of the people and the best interests of the country require.

Just here the report makes a most important point. It is the

complaint of the West and the South that New York drains away the money, in so far as money naturally flows to that place where it is most needed, this complaint is unfounded. But in so far as the central reserve cities or the reserve cities create a dangerous and unnatural demand for money, the complaint is one that deserves not only the negative consideration of bankers, but also the positive operation of restrictive legislation.

Without such rivalry—

Says the report—

"the resources of the nation would be so diffused among the banks as to give increased financial strength and stability to every part, and not only remove that cause of irritation, but add to the comfort, efficiency, and profit of all.

Since the report was written this nation has escaped from an irredeemable currency, but we are still afflicted by the lesser ills which attend an inelastic currency. Like an irredeemable currency, it is superabundant in summer and scarce at the crop-maturing season. At times money accumulates in New York. As the report says:

"Legitimate commerce does not then demand it. It is still subject to instant call. There is consequently no resource but to loan it in Wall street upon stocks and bonds, in doing which so much of the nation's taxable property is being loaned into the hands of irresponsible speculators. Its essential character is instantly changed. Loans are made with facility upon securities which have a strictly commercial quality, new and various securities are being introduced, and the business is stimulated on the one hand, and upward are heaped upon the same operations. The annual demand for the resources of the nation is naturally diverted from their legitimate uses, and they can be turned back only with difficulty and public inconvenience.

Such has been our well-known experience year after year. Interest upon money in the city, fluctuating widely from 3 to 4 per cent in summer, and in summer to 15 or 20 per cent in the fall and winter upon commercial paper, and upon stock to one-half to even 1 per cent a day. Violent fluctuations are the necessary result of speculative commerce, and institutions whose operations are in such results are enemies to the public welfare.

These are strong words to be printed over the signatures of nine of the leading bankers of New York City, but the facts show that they are none too strong. When the panic of 1873 began twelve interest-paying banks held about one-half the total deposits in New York, and the other forty-eight banks held the other half. The active demand for currency came first, as it always does, from that portion of the deposits due country banks, made timid by failures among their New York correspondents.

The deposits were loaned largely in Wall street "on call." The banks, on undertaking to call these loans to fill their depleted reserves, not only shut off the borrowers from every resource, but also made stocks unsalable. In twenty-four days the legal-tender reserve dropped from thirty-four millions to five and eight-tenths millions. The interior banks, whose resources consisted mainly of debts due from the country, found themselves unable to meet the demands of their depositors. For a time the whole monetary system of the country was in disorder; and it was not until the strong banks of New York came to the aid of their weaker brethren that the finances once more assumed shape.

On asking themselves what reforms are required in the operations of the banks with each other and the public to increase in security of their business, the committee "first and most prominently recommend that the banks entirely discontinue the payment of interest upon deposits, whether directly or indirectly."

Unfortunately, the New York Clearing-House Association, while admitting the evil, took no effective steps to remedy it. So it remained to breed another panic.

Mr. FRYE. Is that limited to deposits made by other banks? Mr. McMILLAN. Yes, deposits of other banks—country and reserve city banks.

In my judgment, the time has come for Congress to say that no national bank shall pay interest, or procure interest to be paid, on deposits, and the penalties for the violation of the law should be sufficiently stringent and sufficiently simple in their application to insure obedience. In this way each bank would seek uses for its money at home, the reserves would become more widely diffused; rates of interest on local loans would be less and money would be more available for domestic purposes; Chicago and St. Louis would increase in importance as money centers, and probably New Orleans and San Francisco would become central reserve cities. In this way the annual drain of money from New York for crop movements would be lessened, and the exchanges of the country would be put on a more conservative basis.

The objection to a law which should prevent the national banks from paying interest on deposits is that State banks, not being subject to such a provision, would gain prominence at the expense of the national bank, and that there is no hope of securing restrictive legislation in the various States.

The late John Jay Knox, in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1873, recognized the force of this objection and proposed that a tax be imposed on all deposits which either

*See New York Financial Chronicle, November 15, 1873.

directly or indirectly are placed with other banks, whether national, state, or private, with the offer or expectation of receiving interest.

Such legislation—

He says—

It is rigidly enforced, would have the effect not only of reducing the rate of interest throughout the country, but of the same time would prevent the fictitious organization of savings banks, which organizations should be allowed only upon the condition that the savings of the people shall be prudently and carefully invested, and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting reasonable expenses, distributed from time to time among the depositors and not to other persons whatever.

Mr. MANDERSON. I should like to ask the Senator whether that course in savings banks has not led throughout the country to this remarkable condition: That profits have accumulated; that depositors have passed away, ceased to be depositors either by death or transfer of accounts or what not, and we have a condition such as obtains, we will say, in the saving institution or association of Cleveland, where there is an accumulation, I understand, of \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 that does not seem to belong to anybody.

Mr. McMILLAN. It is a pretty good security for depositors' any way.

Mr. MANDERSON. Exactly—

Mr. McMILLAN. I am only quoting John Jay Knox, who is an expert in banking, and who gave it as his opinion that that would be the wisest course. I understand that in New York State there is a law to the effect that the interest and profits of savings banks, after deducting reasonable expenses, shall be distributed among the depositors.

Mr. MANDERSON. There is, but it would not be better than the New York law or the suggestion of Mr. Knox to establish in this country the English system of postal savings banks?

Mr. McMILLAN. Possibly it would.

XI.

It may be that the simple prohibition of the payment of interest on deposits would not be sufficient to place the reserves on a basis of safety. If experience shall show such to be the case, the next step should be to increase the percentage of reserve to deposits. The average reserve of the New York banks is about 28 per cent. Those banks might be required to keep a reserve of 40 or even 50 per cent of the deposits of their banks. Even then the element of flexibility is absolutely wanting. The New York banks are restrained by the usury laws from adapting the rate of discount to the demands for money, and in this manner drawing cash from abroad or from the market.

In times of panic or crisis we have no method of filling the depleted reserves other than the harsh and dilatory one of forcing a fall of prices and an increase in exports of commodities in exchange for gold. The business community has great need of some means of turning securities into cash at will, and thus quickly and effectively preventing a crisis from developing into a panic. I believe that such a means would be supplied by giving to any holder of United States bonds the option of presenting them at any subtreasury of the United States as a special deposit and receiving for them legal-tender currency redeemable only in bonds.

The only objection to such a plan is to be found in the encouragement it gives to bank officers to throw off a part of this responsibility for prudence; but with proper legal safeguards to protect the reserves, the elasticity in the currency to be secured by the convertible-bond plan seems to me the best that can be devised to secure relief from the financial storm and stress that no amount of human ingenuity can at all times foresee.

There are other reforms which can be invoked to make banking more serviceable to the people; but by far the greatest part of the journey towards a sound monetary system will have been taken when Congress shall do three things:

First, provide for a currency every part of which shall always be maintained at par with the world's money;

Secondly, provide for increasing banking reserves distributed throughout the country as nearly as may be in accordance with the local business necessities; and,

Thirdly, provide a ready means of converting securities into cash and cash into securities according to the need for a more expanded or a more contracted currency.

These things accomplished, the quantity of money may well be left to natural business causes, which, in doing so, will determine the value of money in spite of all hindrances devised by man.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President—

Mr. WOLCOTT. Before my colleague proceeds with his remarks, I desire to call the attention of the Senate and the Chair to the fact that there is not a quorum present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum being pressed, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Dubois,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Hatch,	Faulkner,	Manderson,	Stevart,
Berry,	Frye,	Martin,	Teller,
Canby,	Gallinger,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Turpie,
Call,	George,	Nance,	Vance,
Chandler,	Gibson,	Palmer,	Voorhees,
Colburn,	Gorman,	Polk,	Washburn,
Craig,	Gray,	Perkins,	White, Cal.
Cullum,	Harris,	Platt,	Woicott,
Davis,	Hawley,	Ransom,	
Dickson,	Hickman,	Sherman,	
Dolph,	McMillan,		

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Colorado will proceed.

Mr. TELLER. I understand that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] desires to take a little time now, for that purpose I will allow him to go on, if it is agreeable to the Senate, instead of going on myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from Oregon that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE] desired to call up a matter at this time, if the Senator from Oregon will yield.

Mr. DOLPE. I promised the Senator from Indiana that I would withdraw my objection to the consideration of the census bill, and I will give way for that purpose.

ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3607) to extend the time for completing the work of the Eleventh Census and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. HARRIS. Let the bill be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time provided in the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1893, and for the years 1894 and 1895, for the purposes, and for other purposes, of closing the work of the Eleventh Census, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses," and that act relating to the Eleventh Census, be, and the same is hereby, extended from the 31st day of December, 1893, to and including the 30th day of June, 1894; that the President of the United States, his deputy, in his discretion, authorize and direct the Commissioner of Labor to perform the duties of Superintendent of Census, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior until the work of closing the Eleventh Census is completed at such additional compensation, payable from the appropriations for compiling the results of the Eleventh Census, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, not exceeding one-half of the compensation now paid by law for the Superintendent of Census.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HARRIS. There is no objection so far as I am concerned. By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act, approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

Mr. DOLPE. Mr. President, a few days ago, when the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] was addressing the Senate on the pending measure, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON] interrupted him to ask him a question, which was, If the operation of the Sherman law has not caused our present business depression and financial disturbances, what has? The Senator from Kansas [Mr. FERRIS] in an elaborate speech, recently undertaken to give a real many causes for our present business and financial troubles, some of them in my judgment having no existence except in the minds of the Senator from Kansas and others who believe with him, and all of them together not sufficient to cause our present deplorable condition.

Believing it important that the Senate and the country should not lose sight of the real cause of our present disturbances, I have ventured again to occupy the time of the Senate for a few minutes for the purpose of very briefly giving my views as to what is the cause of our present business and financial troubles.

As I have said before in the Senate during the present session, I believe that the cause of our present disturbances is the fear of tariff legislation hostile to our industries. It is the fear of the same cause that, when the colonies had secured their selves from the mother country, they sought aid and on their independence, flooded this country with foreign goods, destroyed our domestic industries, deprived labor of employment, drained the

hind we will not use it; we will cut it off, and stand and walk on one financial leg." That is their idea of maintaining parity.

The United States could maintain the parity without difficulty; but now gold is worth 50 per cent more than it was twenty years ago. It will buy 50 per cent more of all the necessities of life. That fact, notwithstanding some have questioned it here, is so well established by scientists all over the world that any argument with regard to it is unnecessary.

THE AVERAGE RANGE OF PRICES

has fallen 50 per cent, and gold has appreciated. Why has this happened? Because the demand for money was thrown upon gold alone. Now, let the demand be thrown upon silver; sell your gold when you can get the most for it, as you sell your wheat and your cotton and everything else; sell your gold; let the gold go; sell it; sell it for the highest price; and put the demand on silver. Suppose we could sell six hundred millions of gold and buy six hundred millions of silver, would there be any doubt about the ability of this great country to undertake this?

How did Germany depress the price of silver and enhance the price of gold?

SHE HAD BEEN ON A SILVER STANDARD FOR AGES.

She had absolutely demonetized gold in 1857. How did she do it? She sold her silver and bought gold; and other countries did the same. They sold their silver and bought gold, and put up gold and put down silver. At the time this was done silver was recognized throughout the world as the best money metal. Chevalier and all the advocates of the demonetization of gold, when California and Australia were so productive, demonstrated that silver was more stable; that its production had been more regular; that it was the money of the people; that it was less likely to fluctuate; and they wanted to go to the silver basis as a matter of philosophy. Countries which have been the most prosperous have been on a silver basis. If you have but one basis, the silver basis is far the more stable basis.

What kind of a basis do you want? One that is stable. You want parity. What kind of a parity? You want the parity of your money with labor, with property. You know if it is not on a parity with property

IT IS NOT AN HONEST MEASURE—

if it is worth 50 per cent more at one time than it is at another. We hear talk about parity of the two metals, when what we want is an honest measure of value. The country having that will prosper, and without it it can not prosper.

See how India prospered with an honest measure of value. With a parity between her rupees and labor and property her manufactures rose to be colossal. She was dominating the markets of the Orient. The manufacturers of Great Britain were excluded from India almost entirely, and they were losing the entire Asiatic trade, because India had an honest measure of value and a man could calculate with certainty upon an enterprise.

WHY IS RUSSIA TAKING OUR MARKET FROM US?

Why is she supplanting us in the European markets with her wheat? Because she has a stable measure of value. It is true it is fiat money, but by the quantity she keeps it on a par with silver. She regulates it so that her paper roubles shall be of the same value as silver, and she has not disturbed the silver of her country.

We are distressed because

OUR MEASURE OF VALUE IS CHANGING.

Gold is going up and property is going down. Will the United States do what Germany did when she desired to depress silver and advance gold for the purpose of imposing a heavier load upon France? She sold silver and bought gold. When we desire to lift the burdens off of our people and bring about the parity let this great country assert its power and buy silver and sell gold. It appears to me to be the end of the argument when we are told

THAT OUR GOLD WILL GO AWAY.

Has any country ever been any better off with gold, if they could get silver, and is not silver better? Is there anything in the history of the world that will justify a contrary conclusion? The impression that there is something peculiar in the quality of gold and that prosperity never can come by the use of silver. We do not want anybody to use it unless he wants to do so. If we sell our gold we can take the output of the silver mines for the next twenty years and not have money enough. Is not silver good money? Did not the German Empire prosper with silver? Did she not whip France with silver? She was on a silver basis at that time, and gold was not a legal tender until 1871, after the Franco-Prussian war.

Now we are told that the way to maintain the parity is

TO SELL SILVER AND BUY GOLD.

That is the way the parity has been destroyed. That is the way gold has been put up and silver put down. I have heard men on this floor propose to involve the country in debt, to increase the taxation and burden upon the people by destroying the parity between gold and silver by buying gold and selling silver. Men propose that to strengthen the reserves. The reserves are strong enough if you do not destroy them. I am opposed to destroying the \$600,000,000 of silver we have and I am in favor of getting more.

I did not intend to speak at length upon this point, because I propose to discuss it in connection with my amendment

PROPOSING A COMMON COIN

with Mexico, Central and South America, when it shall be more important to advocate this proposition, but I could not help, in this connection, calling attention to the way the enemies of this country propose that we shall maintain the parity between gold and silver by buying gold and selling silver. Did you ever hear of a stockbroker who wanted to put up stock to sell it? Did you ever hear of a stock operator who wanted to bear stock to buy it? The Secretary of the Treasury has refused to execute this law in order to put down the price of silver, to destroy, not to maintain, the parity.

HE HAS REFERRED US TO FOREIGN MARKETS.

foreign markets manipulated by English speculators in paper rupees, not silver. If this should be done by an agent refusing to buy silver at 75 cents, an ounce, with the limit of \$1.29, he would be liable in an action for damages. Of course the Secretary of the Treasury is acting for the Government. I can not believe that Mr. Carlisle, although his name is signed to it, could have written such a document. I think it was prepared in the Mint office by some clerk and handed to him to sign. He could not, as a lawyer, say that we must look to the market price in London when all the authorities say that the market price is the price at the place of purchase and delivery, or that the Secretary of the Treasury has the law by counter his act, which silver could be bought. Mr. Carlisle's name must have been secured to it by the Bureau of the Mint in some way. He is overwhelmed with business; he could not have read it; he could not have gone so far outside of the law.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I do not desire to occupy the time of the Senate more than a few minutes. It occurs to me, sir, that the present is a very good time to have a select committee charged with nothing else temporarily than to examine the condition of our banking system, and, in view of what has taken place within the last ninety or one hundred and twenty days, to suggest remedies, if any there be, to conceded defects existing in the system.

The Committee on Finance, very properly charged with matters of this kind, has all of the business which it can properly and carefully and deliberately attend to. This is evidenced by the fact, if there were no other considerations entering into the calculation, that a number of resolutions, very important to the nature of the business before the present extraordinary session been referred to the committee, and because of the pressure which the business attending the consideration of the pending bill imposes upon that committee, it has been unable so far to report any of the resolutions to which I have referred, and it is a fact which we will all concede, I think, that during the next six months the Committee on Finance will have still greater pressure upon it for its time and its mental energies.

If we may place reliance upon the current newspaper literature it is evident that within sixty or ninety days at the farthest there will probably be presented to this body for its consideration a bill proposing a complete revision of our tariff laws. When that bill comes to this body, if it does, the Finance Committee will have charge of it. Then there are in connection with the pending bill fifteen amendments at this time. How many more will be presented during the next two or three weeks it is impossible now even to conjecture. In any event, the time and the attention of the Committee on Finance, with all of its combined ability, will be taxed to the utmost in the consideration of matters regularly brought before the committee.

Hence it has occurred to me that this is a good time to select a committee of three Senators whose natural and political inclinations would lead them to a very careful and a very full, complete, and deliberate consideration of the whole question.

These discussions have brought to light some of the more glaring defects of the present system of banking. They have brought to light not only the defects in the system, but they have shown great dangers attending the operation of our present system of

banking. The Secretaries of the Treasury during the last three or four Administrations have repeatedly called the attention of Congress to defects in the national banking system.

Perhaps the best elaborate statement and the clearest was presented by the Comptroller of the Currency in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury for 1890. I will not read it nor do more than simply refer to it as showing a number of features of the banking system which are really defects from the bankers' standpoint, and the Comptroller urges various amendments. His predecessor had urged amendments to the law, and the recommendation was repeated the next year, in 1891, and again in 1892. It has been the constant recommendation of the part of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Comptroller of the Currency that some changes ought to be made in the national banking system.

Then upon the part of the great masses of the people, outside of the bankers, there is a growing dissatisfaction with the present banking system. The merchants, the small merchants, the men who do a limited business, complain of the extravagant and exorbitant rates of interest which they are compelled to pay for the use of money. There are a few private banks, and where they are they are governed by the rates of interest that are charged and the rates of discount that are exacted by the national banks. Upon the part of the mechanics and upon the part of the farmers, more especially on the part of the farmers, there is a growing dissatisfaction with the banking system based upon the grounds which I have just mentioned. Upon the part of the ground that it is an outrage (they so express it, and they so feel it) that men who are able to purchase fifty or one hundred thousand dollars worth of government bonds may deliver them in escrow, if I may use the term, with the Treasurer of the United States and receive banking circulation upon it, receiving interest upon the bonds and also receiving interest upon their notes which they lend to the people. These are only a few of the complaints that might be enumerated.

Hence, repeating, and with that concluding, I think this is a very good time to take up the subject carefully, deliberately, and with an earnest and sincere desire to arrive at some conclusion which will not only benefit the bankers, benefit the large manufacturers, benefit the large dealers in all lines of trade and traffic, but which will equally well contribute to the general welfare, by some means to be recommended by a committee acting under instructions from the Senate.

Mr. President, in opposing the reference of the resolution to the committee (for I can not see any good purpose to be subserved by that), I ask that the yeas and nays be called.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Jersey, to refer the resolution of the Senator from Kansas to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MITCHELL (when his name was called). I rise from Kansas (that there, sir, I think, two resolutions of the same character before the Committee on Finance proposing the appointment of a committee or a commission for the purpose of ascertaining somewhat the same things the Senator desires in his resolution. I think all such resolutions have gone to the Committee on Finance, and I therefore submit to him whether it would not be wise to have them all referred to that committee. The committee will certainly report something back very soon.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey, if I may with propriety, whether there is any indication that there will be a speedy report upon these resolutions from the Finance Committee?

Mr. MOPHERSON. I will state that it is the practice of the Finance Committee to report back as speedily as possible everything that is submitted to that committee for consideration. As the Senator from Colorado well knows, we have been considerably hurried in this Chamber, and therefore the Committee on Finance have had very short sessions and very few of them; but I think I can say to the Senator that the Committee on Finance will take up these matters and make a report upon all of them very soon.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, there is no resolution similar in character to the present one now before the committee. This is a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to examine and report what, if any, legislation is necessary to improve the national banking system. It is not for the collection of any facts or statistical information for the Senate, or anything of that kind, but simply for the appointment of a committee composed of three members of the Senate to be appointed by the Vice-President. That is all.

While I am on my feet I will state that the Senator from New Jersey confirms the statement I made a few minutes ago, that the time and attention of the Committee on Finance are so much taken up with other matters and the regular pending measure in this body, that it is practically impossible for the committee to give that attention to the subject which it ought to have; and

it is for that reason that I oppose the reference of the resolution to the committee.

Mr. HILL. Let the resolution be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be again read. The Secretary read Mr. PEPPER's resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee of three Senators be appointed by the Vice-President, whose duty it shall be to consider and report whether any and what legislation is necessary to improve the banking system of the country, to the end that greater steadiness may be maintained in currency circulation; that there may be less interruption in the business of exchange; that depositors may have better security against loss, and that savings of the people may be more safely kept.

Committees that hold its sessions in the city of Washington, its necessary clerical work shall be performed by a person or persons then in the employ of the Government—a committee, and not then a person, as was not equipped as a person to be detailed by the Secretary of the Senate. Said committee may sit during sessions and recesses of the Senate, but shall not incur any expense for the provision for the Senate without express authority first had and obtained.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in my opinion the resolution is simply an effort to take away from the Finance Committee the functions that properly belong to that committee. I do not think the resolution ought to be adopted. The safe way to dispose of it is to refer it to the Finance Committee.

Mr. MANDERSON. Before the resolution is referred, I desire to suggest to the Senator from Kansas the advisability of changing the language in that part where it says the committee shall be appointed by the Vice-President. The Vice-President in his relations to the Senate is the President of the Senate. It would be simply following precedent and I think a very proper construction of the constitutional position of the Vice-President that the language should read instead of "Vice-President" the "President of the Senate."

Mr. PEPPER. That modification will be made, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection the resolution will be so modified.

Mr. PEPPER. And then upon the question of reference I ask that the vote may be taken by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. Not knowing how he would vote on this proposition, I will withhold my vote.

Mr. CALL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], but being absolutely certain that he would vote "yea" on this question, I vote "yea."

Mr. MAHTIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. DOLPH (when the name of Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon was called). My colleague [Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon] is paired with the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS]. My colleague is necessarily absent from the Senate.

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE]. If he were here he would doubtless vote "nay" on this question, and I should vote "yea."

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired generally with the Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY], but as we agree on this question I vote "yea."

Mr. SHIOP (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. COMILLAN (when Mr. STOCKBRIDGE's name was called). My colleague [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE] has a general pair with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. MANN]. I will state that my colleague is detained from the Chamber on account of an accident that happened to him while temporarily in Chicago.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. WILSON] is absent on account of illness, and is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUITT], who is also absent on account of illness.

Mr. AIDEN. I have a general pair with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW], who is not in his seat; and I will announce my pair, without voting.

Mr. CAIRY. I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], and withhold my vote.

Mr. ALLISON [after having voted in the affirmative]. I have a general pair with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL].

I believe he has not voted. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 8; as follows:

YEAS—35.

Bate,	Dixon,	Harris,	Sherman,
Berry,	Dolph,	Hayley,	Smith,
Blackburn,	Paulkner,	Hill,	Turpie,
Brice,	Frye,	McMillan,	Vest,
Caffery,	Gallinger,	Manly,	Voorhees,
Coxey,	Georgia,	Palmer,	Walhall,
Cullum,	Gorman,	Ransom,	Washburn,
Daniel,	Gray,	White, La.	
David,	Hale,	Roach,	

NAYS—8.

Allen,	Peffer,	Stewart,	Vance,
Dubbs,	Perkins,	Teller,	Walcott.

NOT VOTING—42.

Aldrich,	Gordon,	Martin,	Proctor,
Alshon,	Hansbrough,	Mills,	Puga,
Baker,	Higgins,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Quay,
Call,	Hoar,	Mitchell, Wis.	Shoup,
Cameron,	Hunt,	Morgan,	Spencer,
Cannedy,	Hunt,	Mortill,	Stockbridge,
Carey,	Jones, Ark.	Murphy,	Vilas,
Chandler,	Jones, Nev.	Kyle,	White, Cal.
Cochran,	Lindsay,	Platt,	Wilson.
Colquitt,	Lodge,	Power,	
Crisen,			

So the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY CONCERNING ACT OF 1837.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted on the 4th instant by Mr. MORGAN, as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into and report what provisions, if any, of the act approved January 15, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coin of the United States,' are now in force."

Mr. MORGAN. If the Senate is ready for a vote on the resolution I shall not occupy any time in discussing it. I ask for a vote on the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills received this day from the House of Representatives were severally read twice by their titles, and referred as indicated below:

The bill (H. R. 1920) to amend section 4430, Title 52, of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 2000) to amend the first paragraph of section 1, chapter 4, of the acts of the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, relating to vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President—to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The bill (H. R. 3131) to disqualify justices, judges, and commissioners of the United States from sitting in courts and hearing certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (H. R. 3203) for the relief of Mrs. Victor Thunot—to the Committee on Finance.

The bill (H. R. 356) providing for the sale of the old custom-house and lot connected therewith in the city of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 34) providing for the disposition of certain personal property and money now in the hands of a receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, appointed by the supreme court of Utah, and authorizing its application to the charitable purposes of said church—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

Mr. VORHEES. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 1.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," the pending question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. PEPPER to the substitute reported from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MCPHERSON. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Monday morning, voice and health permitting, after the morning business is ended, I will ask the indulgence of the Senate to make a very brief statement in respect to one or two points that have been made very prominent in this discussion by the opponents of the bill.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, when I addressed the Senate on a

former day I endeavored to show, not only by argument but by reference to a condition of things which had formerly existed, in which there had been a great variation between the value of the money metals of the world and by the observation of men of great wisdom and experience in those matters, that wherever there was a departure in the market value as distinguished from the monetary use of the money metals of the world the remedy was not in the cessation of the coinage of the cheaper metal, but in diminution of the coinage value of the dearer metal. This conclusion seems to be supported by reason. It is further supported by the experience of all commercial countries in the adoption of the single gold standard.

I endeavor to show that the limitation of the money use to the dearer and scarcer metal of necessity creates the use of public and private credit as a substitute for money, and that private credits are without limit, are without control; they are the property of private individuals under charters of incorporation. I endeavored to show that the money use of the world to-day is not in gold but in paper, in public and private credits; and that while the price of money and of commodities and the transactions of business are regulated upon this artificial standard, increasing always by the multiplication of money uses by law, it resulted entirely to the benefit of the individuals who acquire under this system a perfect monopoly of the money use of the world.

Mr. President, this debate, prolonged as it has been, and prolonged as it may well be, is not without great public value. This body, however indifferent we may be to these questions, represents the American people. They are listening to the Secretary energetic and thoughtful mind, with a degree of attention which surpasses anything that has existed in the history of the world; and the great public thought of the American people in every school-house and every community is considering and discussing these problems, discussing them intelligently, reading these debates with attention. We have here the great function of sitting in judgment upon their thoughts and upon the intelligent consideration of this subject throughout the world. I protest against all the criticisms which have been made upon the Secretary of the Treasury and upon Senators on both sides of the Chamber for their opinions upon this subject. I think the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, was right, in the midst of the agitation of the public mind and the contrary opinions upon this subject of the continued purchase of silver. In not taking the responsibilities of continuing a condition which in his judgment seemed to threaten disaster.

I justify him in not purchasing and coining this money if, in his judgment, upon its continuance a great public evil impended. What the monetary powers of the world controlling this monopoly are arrayed and consolidated, threatening and insisting, as they do now, that the legislation of this country and its public policy shall submit to them, it is a serious question, and none but the constitutional power of this body properly exercised is capable of resisting it.

So, Mr. President, I say let us consider whether we are not in that condition of things in which, as Mr. Balfour said, the money power of despotic governments dictates the money policy of our country, the price of money, the price of labor, takes away from each man within the limits of the United States so much of his labor as it chooses, and determines the degree of comfort that shall belong to every family of our great country of 70,000,000 people. I say facts which can not be contradicted demonstrate that the money of this country now, and of the world, is a private monopoly in the hands of a few individuals. Upon that proposition I challenge discussion and intelligent consideration.

Let us consider the most prominent example which, if properly regarded, is conclusive upon this subject. If so, certainly we should pause in urging the passage of the pending bill without some qualifications and conditions. Let us consider the example of France. I read from MacLeod's *Economical Philosophy*, printed in London, page 327:

By the definite treaty of peace between Germany and France, signed at Frankfurt, May 10, 1871, France was compelled to pay to Germany five milliards of francs, which was equal very nearly to two hundred millions sterling, at the following dates: Five hundred millions thirty days after the restoration of order in Paris; one thousand millions in the course of 1871; five hundred millions on the 1st day of May, 1872; and the remaining millions on the 23rd March, 1874, together with a part of the interest on these three milliards.

For the indemnity payable by France to Germany, France had to put an indemnity of 2,000,000,000 francs in the hands of the German Government, the notes of the Bank of France, partly in gold and partly in silver, and bills on Berlin for 1,000,000,000 francs, and the remainder in 100,000,000 francs in bills upon London at six months, and the right at the expiration of 2520 francs for the point of settlement.

Let us see how this vast amount of money was paid. Let us see if it was paid in the gold which is established by law as the money of the world.

The debt was finally liquidated in the following way: By composition—

Mr. WOLCOTT. I rise to a point of order.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The point of order is that whilst a majority of all the Senators constituting this body make a quorum, forty-five Senators are required to be present before a quorum is present in this Chamber; and I ask for a ruling of the Chair on that point.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask for the reading of the rule.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will have the rule read.
The Secretary read the second clause of Rule III, as follows:

2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that the constitutional provision with reference to a quorum of the two Houses of Congress may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Section 5. There shall be the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as they may deem proper.

Mr. MANDERSON. If I may be allowed I wish to make a suggestion, for this is a question of very grave import, and I make the suggestion, not with any view of preventing a quorum, for I am greatly desirous that a quorum of this body shall be present and that we shall get to a vote upon the questions involved in the amendments to this bill and upon the bill itself.

The Senate, by the Constitution of the United States, is composed of two Senators from each State; and the provision of the Constitution which has just been read provides that a majority of the Senate shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, not a majority of those who may be qualified to be seated here or who may have been elected to seats here, but a majority of the Senate, the potential Senate, with its representatives of two Senators, representing each sovereign State.

Cushing in his Manual lays down in very decisive and emphatic language the proposition that as to each House it is necessary that the majority of the House, as it is composed in its full corporate body, shall constitute a quorum. I read from section 261 of Cushing's Manual:

When the number of which an assembly may consist at any given time is fixed by constitution, and an aliquot proportion of such assembly is required in order to constitute a quorum, the number of which such assembly may consist, and the number of which it does in fact consist at the time in question is the number of the assembly, and the number necessary to constitute a quorum is to be reckoned accordingly. Thus, in the Senate of the United States, which by the Constitution is composed of two Senators from each State, and which may consequently consist of two members of each State, the quorum is a majority of that number, whether the States have elected their constitutional right or not. So in the second branch of Congress, in which, by the Constitution, the whole number of Representatives of which the House may consist is fixed by the last apportionment, increased by the number of members to which newly admitted States may be entitled, the quorum is a majority of the whole number, including the number to which such new States may be entitled, whether they have elected members or not, and making no deduction on account of vacant districts.

This language is exceedingly plain, and it is supported by all the early decisions upon this question in the two Houses of Congress. It continued as the measure of the quorum until the rule which has been read was adopted, after considerable debate, on the 4th day of May, 1864. The circumstances of that time are recalled by the mere mention of the date. Both Houses of Congress were under great stress. Certain States had seceded from the Union; they were without representation in either House of Congress, and it was under the stress of the great necessity that the constitutional provision should receive strain that this rule was adopted. A most valuable debate was had upon that day, participated in most actively by Mr. Davis of Kentucky, on the one hand, and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the other; and upon that debate, it is true, that by the decisive vote of 26 to 11 the rule which has been read, and which has since obtained in this body, was adopted, and there is no question but that the rule has since that time been enforced; but if the rule of the Senate as read is in contravention of the constitutional provision, then, of course, it falls to the ground.

There is no necessity for such stress or strain to-day. There are no States now out of the Union; they are all represented here, but, unfortunately, three of the sovereign States of the Union are represented by but one Senator from each; so that there are eighty-five members who have been chosen and have been qualified to sit here; but, none the less, the Senate of the United States is composed, under the Constitution, of eighty-eight members, two from each State, and I submit that, when the Constitution says a majority of the Senate—not of those elected, not of those chosen or appointed, not of those qualified, but a majority of the Senate as a body—shall constitute a quorum, there can be no question as to what the language means.

But, I submit, Mr. President, if this rule is in contravention of the plain import of the Constitution, it falls to the ground, and that forty-five members of this body, and not forty-three, constitute its quorum.

Mr. ALDRICH. The rule which has been read in the hearing of the Senate, and which has been the rule of this body since 1864, is certainly as clear and explicit as language can possibly make it. It is true that the Constitution provides that each State shall choose two Senators to represent it upon this floor, but the Senate itself is composed of the men who are qualified and chosen, under the language of this rule, and no other persons are members of the Senate, except such persons as are qualified and sworn, and a majority of the members of the Senate by the Constitution constitute a quorum.

The Senators who discussed this question in 1874 were Mr. Fessenden of Maine, Mr. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, and Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, on one side, and Mr. Davis of Kentucky on the other. I think upon the question of constitutional law certainly it could be said, without the slightest disrespect to our former colleague in this body, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Fessenden, and Mr. SHERMAN, and the other Senators who participated in that discussion, were all well informed in constitutional law and in parliamentary law as the Senators who took the other side.

For thirty years the Constitution has been interpreted by the plain rule of the Senate in this way, that a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members who have been qualified and sworn.

Mr. MCPHERSON. May I ask the Senator from Rhode Island a question before he sits down?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I ask, is this a Senate in the meaning and intent of the Constitution?

Mr. ALDRICH. It seems to me very plainly it is.

Mr. MCPHERSON. If it is a Senate, will not a majority of the Senate be sufficient to pass a bill?

Mr. ALDRICH. It seems to me so.

Mr. MCPHERSON. If this is not a Senate in the contemplation of the Constitution, we had as well adjourn and go home.

Mr. HALE. I suppose there is no question as to what the rule is. It has been read here, and is as plain as language can make it; and until the Senate changes the rule it is clearly a guide for us and for the Presiding Officer, and under it we do business.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. President, after the remarks by the Senator from Maine (Mr. HALE), I feel that I am scarcely justified in occupying the attention of the Senate.

The rule which has been read is a rule of the Senate; it has been adopted by the Senate. Countervailing authority may have some persuasive value in the mind of the Senator from Nebraska or myself, but where this body has authoritatively settled the question the Presiding Officer, as a matter of course, could hardly be expected to disregard the authoritative rule of the Senate.

I understand that I am in the condition of a judge in Illinois, who listened to arguments for two or three hours as to the construction of a certain statute, and after the arguments were exhausted he said, "Gentlemen, the law was repealed several years ago." [Laughter.]

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska will suspend until the point of order is disposed of. The second clause of Rule III says:

A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn.

The Senate, as at present constituted, consists of 85 members. Forty-three constitute a quorum. It is the duty of the Chair to enforce the rule of the Senate; and the Chair has no doubt that is the correct decision.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I feel it my duty to appeal from the decision of the Chair; and on that appeal I ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. HALE. I move to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. WOLCOTT. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HIGGINS. When his name is called, I am joined with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. HILL. When his name is called, I do not understand that this is simply a question about which a pair is to apply. I understand that this is simply a plain, naked question of parliamentary law, on which Senators are to vote according to their judgment. It seems to me it is a question where pairs do not come in. I vote "yea."

Mr. DOLPH (when the name of Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon was

called. My colleague [Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon] is absent on leave of the Senate. He is paired with the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I have paired for three hours with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question if present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. I do not understand that it extends to a question of this kind, and I shall take the liberty of voting "yes," unless I shall be advised by Senators older on the floor that a pair of that kind ought to have effect on such a vote.

Mr. DOLPH. As far as I am concerned, the Senator will have to exercise his own judgment. My colleague sent word to me by his secretary that he was paired, but whether he construed this as a case in which the pair should be observed I am not able to say. I suppose he meant the pair in reference to the pending bill or any measure which involved a party division.

Mr. VILAS. I met the Senator's colleague in Chicago only two days since, and from the conversation I had with him I feel entirely authorized to vote.

Mr. DOLPH. What I have stated is all that I know about the matter.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DAVIS (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], and withdraw my vote.

Mr. CAMERON. I am paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. HARRIS. May I inquire of the Chair what the question is? I came while the roll call was proceeding.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Tennessee that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] appealed from the decision of the Chair that forty-three Senators constituted a quorum as the Senate is at present constituted. The Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] thereupon moved to lay the appeal of the Senator from Colorado on the table, and the yeas and nays are being called upon the motion of the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HARRIS. I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], who is absent. Notwithstanding that pair, being absolutely satisfied as to how that Senator would vote if here, I record my vote "yes."

Mr. MANDERSON. I am requested by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] to announce that he is necessarily absent from the session to-day by reason of a death in his family. I make this announcement now for all future votes.

Mr. HATE. I desire to say that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] is unwell, and left the Chamber.

Mr. DOLPH (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted not remembering that I was paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], and not observing whether he was in the Senate Chamber. I can not ascertain how he would probably vote if present, and I therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 5, as follows:

YAYS—38.

Allen,	Dixon,	Lindsay,	Smith,
Blackburn,	McMillan,	McMillan,	Squire,
Brace,	Payne,	McPherson,	Vest,
Cady,	Gallinger,	Mitchell, Wis.	Vilas,
Call,	Murphy,	Voorhees,	Walthall,
Cameron,	Hale,	Passo,	White, La.
Cole,	Platts,	Harris,	
Cullom,	Hill,	Proctor,	
	Huntin,	Quay,	

YEAS—5.

Allen,	Martin,	Morgan,	Peffer.
Manderson,			

NOT VOTING—42.

Allison,	George,	Lodge,	Shoup,
Butler,	Gibson,	Mills,	Stockbridge,
Cameron,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Teller,
Carey,	Gray,	Morrill,	Vance,
Chandler,	Hambrough,	Perkins,	White, Cal.
Cockrell,	Higgins,	Pettigrew,	Wolcott,
Colquitt,	Hoar,	Power,	
Daniel,	Irby,	Pugh,	
Davis,	Jones, Ark.	Ransom,	
Dolph,	Jones, Nev.	Roach,	
Dubois,	Kyle,	Sherman,	

So the motion to lay the appeal on the table was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN resumed his speech. After having spoken some fourteen hours, with interruptions, he said:

Mr. President, I surrender the floor to my friend from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN], who I understand desires to address the Senate.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, does the Senator from Nebraska assume the right to farm out the floor after his occupancy of it?

Mr. ALLEN. I am somewhat unfamiliar with the usages of the Senate. The Senator from Kansas, as I understood, asked me to surrender the floor to him.

Mr. VOORHEES. I have every respect both for the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Kansas, but I do not understand that the Senator has that right.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I do not care anything about being ejected by the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. VOORHEES. I am not ejecting the Senator.

Mr. ALLEN. I have finished, Mr. President.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, I move to lay the pending amendment to the bill on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Indiana to lay on the table the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] to the substitute reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALDRICH. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRIS. Let the amendment be reported in full.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

Mr. WOLCOTT (at 8 o'clock and 3 minutes a. m., Thursday, October 12). Mr. President, there is evidently not a quorum present in the Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Daniel,	Hill,	Perkins,
Allen,	Dixon,	Huntin,	Platt,
Bate,	Dolph,	Proctor,	Quay,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Smith,
Brace,	Payne,	McPherson,	Squire,
Cady,	Gordon,	Manderson,	Vest,
Call,	Gray,	Martin,	Vilas,
Cameron,	Hale,	Mitchell, Wis.	Voorhees,
Cole,	Harris,	Murphy,	Walthall,
Cullom,	Hawley,	Passo,	Washburn,
	Higgins,	White, La.	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present, and the question is upon the motion of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] to lay on the table the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] to the substitute reported by the Committee on Finance, which will be read.

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 13 of the amendment of the Committee on Finance it is proposed to insert:

That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper; and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver in the proportion of one-half of the whole alloy.

SEC. 2. That of the silver coins the dollar shall be of the weight of 412 grains; the half dollar of the weight of 206 grains; the quarter dollar of 103 grains. And that dollars, half dollars, and quarter dollars, and dimes shall be legal tenders of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever.

SEC. 3. That of the gold coins the weight of the eagle shall be 258 grains; that of the half eagle, 129 grains; and that of the quarter eagle, 64 grains; and that for all sums whatever the eagle shall be a legal tender of payment for \$10, the half eagle for \$5, and the quarter eagle for \$2.50.

SEC. 4. That the silver coin certificate issued at the Mint of the United States and the gold coins issued since the 31st day of July, 1833, shall continue to be legal tenders of payment for their nominal values on the same terms as if they were of old design and provided for by this act.

SEC. 5. That gold and silver bullion brought to the mint for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers, for the payment of the bullion. Provided, That no bullion is to be refused at the mint, any deposits of less value than \$100 and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint. And, provided also, That when gold and silver are combined, if either of these metals be in such small proportion that it can not be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for the value of such metal.

SEC. 6. That when bullion is brought to the mint for coinage it shall be weighed by the treasurer, in the presence of the depositor when practicable, and a receipt given which shall contain the description and weight of the bullion being before its value can be ascertained the weight after melting shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited.

SEC. 7. That all provisions of existing laws relating to coinage which are inconsistent with the provisions of this shall be construed in aid of the execution of this act.

SEC. 8. That all provisions of law in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That this act shall take effect and be in force immediately.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES], to lay on the table the amendment just reported upon which the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that I may make a brief statement as to the nature of the amendment.

Mr. FRYE and others. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HALE (when Mr. COCKRELL's name was called). The

Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], whose name has just been called.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], but I know how he would vote on this question, and I vote "yea."

The Secretary called the name of Mr. DUBOIS.

Mr. VILAS. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] is present in his chair. The roll requires a Senator to vote when his name is called, unless excused by the Senate. I ask for a ruling of the Chair on that point.

Mr. HARRIS. I suggest to the Senator from Wisconsin that he raise the question prematurely. It is after the roll call and before the result is announced that the question he now suggests can be raised, if raised at all.

Mr. VILAS. I withdraw my point for the present, if that is according to the regular order of proceeding.

Mr. GRAY (when his name was called). On all votes connected with this question I am at present paired with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. FRYE. I understood an arrangement had been made with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO] by which the pair of the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] was transferred to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], who is absent, and when the roll call was finished I proposed to announce that fact.

Mr. GRAY. Then I transfer the pair I announced with that Senator from California to the Senator from New Hampshire, and shall vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, I ask if the authority of the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] to this transfer of his pair has been obtained, and I would ask if his colleague [Mr. PERKINS] knows what disposition the Senator from California desires to make of his pair?

Mr. GRAY. I have never known, in the observation of some years now, the authority to transfer a pair questioned where the parties are known to vote on different sides of a question.

Mr. PERKINS. I will state in substance the same as the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] has stated, that my colleague [Mr. WHITE] informed me that he had paired with the Senator from Delaware upon all questions relating to the bill now pending, or on the silver question. Whether my colleague has transferred his pair or authorized anyone to do so, the Senator from Delaware is, of course, the one to be the judge, not I.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. If he were present I should vote "nay" on this question.

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). On this bill and its amendments I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES]. I do not see him in the Chamber and therefore withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. If he were present I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay." Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired until 9 o'clock with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. He not being present, I withhold my vote, not knowing how he would cast his vote.

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). On this and all other questions I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

While upon my feet I will also mention the pair of my colleague [Mr. CAMERON] with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN].

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER], with the understanding, however, that whenever it is necessary to make a quorum, I shall be at liberty to vote. I shall determine whether it is necessary.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WALTHALL. I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. GEORGE] has a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. PALMER after having voted in the affirmative, I am informed that my vote ought to be withdrawn, and I will do it on account of my pair. I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSENBERG].

Mr. QUAY. As I have stated, I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. The Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] is paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I suggest to the Senator from California that we transfer our pairs so that we may both vote.

Mr. PERKINS. I can not assume the authority to do so. The Senator from Massachusetts left the Senate Chamber for three hours and I gave my word that I would pair with him. I have no authority to transfer the pair.

Mr. QUAY. Very well.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I desire to say that whenever my vote will make a quorum, I shall consider, under the agreement made with the Senator with whom I am paired, that I am at liberty to vote.

Mr. VILAS. I ask to have the rule read which relates to the obligations of a Senator when his name is called to vote; and I ask the attention of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] to the rule while it is being read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will first announce the result of the vote.

Mr. HARRIS. The question the Senator from Wisconsin proposes to raise must be raised after the roll call and before the announcement of the result.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The rule will be read as suggested by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask whether the vote has been recapitulated by the Secretary?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not been.

Mr. MANDERSON. It seems to me the proper time to raise the question is after the recapitulation, but before the announcement of the result of the vote by the Chair.

Mr. HARRIS. There is no question about that.

Mr. MANDERSON. The vote should certainly be recapitulated, whether it would not be known who had voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary was about to recapitulate the vote when the Senator from Tennessee made the point.

Mr. HARRIS. My suggestion was before the announcement of the result of the recapitulation; but I think it is wholly immaterial whether it comes before or after.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks it is not very material. The Secretary will recapitulate the vote.

Mr. DOLPH after having voted in the affirmative. Has the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] voted on this motion? Mr. WALTHALL. I announced his pair with the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. DOLPH. Then I withdraw my vote. I voted inadvertently.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Rule XII will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the second paragraph of Rule XII, as follows:

2. When a Senator declines to vote on all of his name, he shall be paired to another Senator, and having assigned him, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the roll call and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

Mr. VILAS. I should like to have the first clause of Rule XII read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The clause referred to will be read. The Secretary read as follows:

1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless he is in the Senate, and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend the rule shall in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I desire that my name shall be called.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the name of the Senator from Louisiana.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. WHITE of Louisiana.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. Under the terms of my pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER] I consider that I am at liberty to vote to make a quorum; and I vote "yea."

Mr. IRBY (after having voted in the negative). I voted under a misapprehension. I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY], and therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. HIGGINS. If the Senator from South Carolina is willing to transfer his pair, as I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], we can transfer the pairs so that the Senator from Arkansas will be paired with the Senator from Wyoming; and the Senator from South Carolina and myself from votes.

Mr. IRBY. I do not feel authorized to transfer my pair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Upon the motion of the Senator from Indiana to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] to the substitute reported by the Committee on Finance, the yeas are 29 and the nays are 12.

The yeas and nays are as follows:

YEAS—23

Albright	Pay	McMillan
Brace	Clayton	Manderson
Cameron	Gray	McMillan, Wls.
Call	Hale	Murphy
Dixon	Hill	Proctor
Doyle	Lindsay	Ransom

NAYS—12

Brace	Call	Hughes	Proctor
Berry	Cameron	Martin	Pay
McMillan	Daniel	Pasco	Waltball

NOT VOTING—14

Albright	Cameron	McMillan	Shortall
Brace	Clayton	Mitchell, Oregon	Smith
Cameron	Gray	Proctor	Stewart
Call	Hale	Pay	Waltball
Cameron	Hill	Perkins	White, La.
Colewell	Pay	Proctor	White, Cal.
Colewell	James, Ark.	Proctor	Wilson
Dixon	James, Nev.	Pugh	Wolcott
Dixon	Kyle	Platt	
George	Lodge	Roach	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted.

Mr. VOORHEES. I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Mr. MANDERSON. There must be a call of the Senate before the first order can be made.

Mr. HARRIS. There being no quorum shown by the vote, Mr. VOORHEES. I stand corrected of course, Mr. President, but I thought the announcement by the Chair of the absence of a quorum sufficiently proved that fact; but if it has to be done by a roll call, I have no objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum being shown by the vote, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Albright	Faulkner	McMillan	Proctor
Bate	Few	McMillan, Wls.	Ransom
Berry	Gallinger	Manderson	Smith
Caffery	Gordon	Martin	Squire
Call	Gray	McMillan	Voorhees
Cameron	Hale	National Wls.	Waltball
Colewell	Harris	Pay	White, La.
Colewell	Hawley	Palmer	White, Cal.
Daniel	Higgins	Pasco	Wilson
Dixon	Hill	Peffer	
Dixon	Huntton	Perkins	
Doyle	Lindsay	Platt	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will order the roll to be again called upon the motion of the Senator from Indiana to lay on the table the pending amendment to the amendment.

Mr. VILAS. I desire to call attention to the fact that if Senators who are present were voting—and no excuse or reason for not voting has been given—a voting quorum is present.

I drew the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Senator from Idaho was in his seat at the time when the vote was taken, and that the rule of the Senate, which I asked the Chair to direct to be read, and which was read, is explicit—

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order. Mr. VILAS. I believe I have the floor at present.

Mr. TELLER. I rise to a question of order, and the Senator does not have the floor then.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the question of order.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator from Wisconsin is out of order. The next thing is the roll call. He has no right to be heard now. After the roll call he may raise the question.

Mr. HALE. Before the announcement.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President—

Mr. TELLER. I submit that the question is not debatable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will decide the point of order. Upon reflection the Chair will hear the Senator from Wisconsin on the point of order.

Mr. VILAS. I only ask to make one additional observation, and it is this, that it is hardly fair to ask Senators to wait while the Sergeant-at-Arms brings in other Senators or brings in those who are temporarily absent, when Senators who are present proffer no excuse for not voting, the rule being imperative that every Senator should discharge that responsibility which is upon him by virtue of his holding a place in this Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will sustain the point of order made by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] as to the time in which the point of order may be made by the Sen-

ator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], and will direct the roll to be called.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]; but he would vote "yea" if present, and I therefore vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I announce again my pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] and withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. BERRY (when the name of Mr. JONES of Arkansas was called). My colleague [Mr. JONES of Arkansas] is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. I transfer that pair to my colleague [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE], and vote "yea."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. If he were present, I do not know how he would vote; but I should vote "yea."

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. PROCTOR (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL], and withhold my vote.

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. If it meets with the approval of my colleagues [Mr. CAMERON], who is paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], I shall transfer the pair, and he and I can both vote.

Mr. CAMERON. That is satisfactory to me. I vote "yea."

Mr. QUAY. I vote "yea."

Mr. SQUIRE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], and not seeing him present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], as I before announced.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER]. Under the terms of my pair I am at liberty to vote if my vote is necessary to make a quorum.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GRAY. I intended to announce when my name was called that I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. I again announce that I have a general pair with him upon this question, but that pair has been transferred to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER].

I have already recorded my vote, "yea."

Mr. CAMDEN (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. FETTERGREW], and I observe he is not in the Chamber. In making the pair I reserved the privilege to vote to make a quorum. I will withdraw my vote for the present, and, if necessary, shall hereafter vote to make a quorum.

Mr. HOAR (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH] and shall withdraw my vote before the result is announced unless the Senator returns to the Chamber or is paired with some one else.

Mr. BATE. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH] is not present.

Mr. HOAR. Then I withdraw my vote for the time being, unless an arrangement may be made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator's vote will be withdrawn.

Mr. CAMDEN. I ask if my vote will make a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will not, with the pairs announced.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. Under the arrangement of my pair I vote to make a quorum. I vote "yea."

Mr. CAMDEN. I shall vote to make a quorum. I vote "yea."

Mr. VILAS. I think this is the orderly time under the ruling of the Chair for calling attention to Rule XII. I desire to ask attention to the fact, to which I have already called attention, that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUNFORD] was present in his seat and did not vote upon the call of the roll, and that his vote was necessary to make a quorum.

We have heard considerable about the lack of rules in the Senate. We have been called several times during the past night by the Senator from Idaho in order that the rule for the maintenance of a quorum should be constantly observed.

This rule of the Senate divides the Senators into two classes. In making the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the

question, unless excused by the Senate. That rule contains this addition:

No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

There, sir, is a rule which, if observed, would render it unnecessary for sending at all for absent Senators by the Sergeant-at-Arms in order to declare the opinion of the Senate upon the vote now depending. Is that rule to be observed? The Senate was organized in the earlier days of the Republic upon the principles which our great courts are organized. —

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order. The question of order I state to the Chair is that this is not a debatable question. If the Senator from Wisconsin is to debate it, then everybody else must have the same right.

Mr. VILAS. There is no man upon this floor who will welcome a cessation of debate more heartily than I —

Mr. TELLER. The Senator will speak in order.

Mr. VILAS. Upon this or any other question ready to debate.

Mr. TELLER. I ask the Chair to rule upon the question of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will consider the question of order raised by the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. TELLER. I wish the Chair would make the Senator from Wisconsin remain in order until the Chair considers it.

Mr. VILAS. Unless the point of order made by the Senator from Colorado is correct, I am in order until ruled to be out of order. I am entitled to proceed; and, with great respect to the Senator from Colorado, I am sure he will think so.

Mr. TELLER. The Chair does not seem to have any chance to rule upon the question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The attention of the Chair has been called to a rule which will again be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

RULE XII. VOTING, ETC.

1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator may, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for special reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the roll call and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

Mr. VILAS. I desire to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the second clause of that rule as read requires that the Senator declining to vote shall be required to assign his reasons for such declination. I suppose that that duty is upon the Chair.

Mr. PROCTOR. The Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] has come in since I announced my pair, and I should like to have my name called.

The name of Mr. PROCTOR was called by the Secretary, and he voted in the affirmative.

Mr. CAMDEN (after having voted in the negative). It is not necessary for me to vote now to make a quorum. I withdraw my vote. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW], with whom I have a general pair, has come in.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin has called attention of the Chair to the fact that a Senator present has not voted. Rule XII has been read. The Chair will direct the Secretary to call the name of the Senator from Idaho.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. DUBOIS, who failed to respond.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will read the rule.

RULE XII.

2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the roll call and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

The Chair will hear any excuse that the Senator from Idaho desires to make.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, there are several very good excuses that I could give. I am not correctly informed (if not I shall be very glad to be corrected) the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] has not authorized definitely any pair of his. The Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] very definitely paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] in order to protect his interests on this question. I have noticed that several Senators have voted and withdrawn their votes as they

thought necessary. There is another reason which is of more importance. There is a most important amendment before the Senate, one far-reaching in its consequences to this country. A motion was made to lay that amendment on the table, thus cutting off debate. The author of that amendment asked the courtesy of the Senate for a few minutes to explain his amendment, which was refused. I have refused to vote for those reasons, and I submit that they are sufficient. My duty to my constituents should and will control my vote. I shall cast or withhold my vote as their interests demand. I am to judge what their interests require. They gave me the vote to use for them and the best interests of the country.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under the rule the Chair submits to the Senate the following—

Mr. HOAR. I ask leave to transfer my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], who will withdraw his vote. I will vote "yea." Mr. ALDRICH (after having voted in the affirmative). Under the arrangement suggested, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. TELLER. I rise to a question of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado will state his question of order.

Mr. TELLER. Is there a quorum present?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the vote has not yet been announced. The rule has just been read, and under the rule the Chair will submit to the Senate the following: Under the second section of Rule XII shall the Senator from Idaho, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?

Mr. BUTLER. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], but I am satisfied how he would vote, and I vote "nay."

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. I will transfer the pair to my colleague [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE], and vote "nay."

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. Not knowing how he would vote upon this question, I withhold my vote. Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I withhold my vote unless it is necessary to make a quorum. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL].

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER]. Unless my vote is necessary to make a quorum, I shall not vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HIGGINS. I announce my pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. HALE. I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGHE].

Mr. VANCE. I am paired with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE] on this question. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. BUTLER. I should be very glad to inquire of the Chair or of some Senator more familiar with the parliamentary rules than I am what would be the effect of the withdrawal of my vote if I chose to do so? I should like to have that question decided.

Have I a right to withdraw my vote?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina desire an answer?

Mr. BUTLER. No, sir; I will not press it.

Upon the question, Shall Mr. DUBOIS be excused from voting?

the result was announced—yeas 21, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Bate,	Coke,	Keto,	Squire,
Berry,	Daniel,	Lindsay,	Vest,
Butler,	Faulkner,	Mavin,	Walden,
Call,	George,	Morgan,	
Cammon,	Huntin,	Palmer,	
Carey,	Irby,	Ransom,	

NAYS—29.

Aldrich,	Fry,	Mills,	Quinn,
Blackburn,	Gallagher,	Mitchell,	Stevenson,
Caffery,	Gordon,	Murphy,	Smith,
Cameron,	Gray,	Murphy,	Voorhees,
Callum,	Hayley,	Palmer,	Washington,
Davis,	Hear,	Pasco,	
DeLoach,	McMillan,	Pitt,	
Dolph,	McPherson,	Proctor,	

NOT VOTING—38.

Allen,	Cockrell,	Griffin,	Hughes,
Allison,	Colquitt,	Hale,	James,
Bates,	Dobbs,	Hatch,	James, Ark.
Chandler,	Johnson,	Hatch,	James, Nev.

For object see order.

Lodge,	Dwight,	Storckbridge,	White, Cal.
McNinch, Oregon,	Quaker,	Talley,	White, La.
Morrill,	Reach,	Turpie,	Wilson.
Peffer,	Shoup,	Vance,	Wolcott.
Pettigrew,	Smith,	Vilas,	

So Mr. DUBOIS was not excused.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will announce the vote upon the motion of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VORHEES] to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] to the pending bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. I desire to vote before the result is announced. I vote "yea."

Mr. VILAS. I desire to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that he has announced that the Senate has refused to excuse the Senator from Idaho from voting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has so announced.

Mr. DOLPH. The Senator from Idaho has not voted.

Mr. MANDERSON. I suggest that his name be called.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS].

The Secretary called the name of Mr. DUBOIS, who failed to respond.

Mr. MANDERSON. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MANDERSON. Before making the parliamentary inquiry of the Chair, I should like to make a suggestion. Nothing, of course, is more desirable than that every Senator present should vote, unless he has such an interest in the question as to prompt him to abstain from voting on account of his interest.

The rule has been read requiring that every member of this body shall vote unless excused by the vote of the Senate, after he has given his reasons for not voting. The question proposed by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] is one that opens up the utter uselessness of such a rule. Suppose that on the vote which has just been taken as to whether the Senator from Idaho shall be excused, some Senator present did not vote. The motion could at once be made that that Senator must vote unless excused by the Senate, and upon that vote the same thing might occur, and we might thus go around in a circle until the end of time, piling motion upon motion and order upon order in that way. It is to me, as it seems to me, that there is not in the history of the Senate a precedent where a Senator has been compelled to vote. By what process could he be compelled?

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President—

Mr. MANDERSON. How would you open his mouth if he sees fit to stand mute?

Mr. ALDRICH. I dislike to interfere with the Senator from Nebraska, but I raise the same point of order which was raised a few moments ago by the Senator from Colorado.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. What is the point of order?

Mr. ALDRICH. That pending the motion to lay upon the table (and it is pending until a final decision is made) debate of all kinds is out of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will sustain the point of order and announce the vote.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire to vote. What is the question?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question on which the roll was called is the motion of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VORHEES] to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] to the pending bill.

Mr. MORGAN. On that motion I vote "nay."

Mr. CAMDEN. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE] is now in the Chamber and I will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. KYLE. I vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS. The question whether the Senator from Idaho shall be excused from voting for the reasons which he stated has been submitted to the Senate and the Senate has declined to excuse him. I suppose before any announcement of the vote the Senator from Idaho should be required to obey the decision of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will call the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin to the last clause of Rule XII:

"In cases of proceedings, had he laid under the roll call and the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be out of order."

It is for this reason that the Chair sustained the point of order made by the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. VORHEES. I ask that the vote be declared on the motion to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, one moment.

Mr. BUTLER. I rise to a point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina will state his point of order.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Wisconsin is out of order

The Chair has already ruled upon the question raised by the Senator from Rhode Island that debate is not in order. I insist that the Senator from Wisconsin be required to conform to the ruling of the Chair. I make the point that he is out of order.

Mr. VILAS. I rise to a point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. As the Senator from Wisconsin states that he rises to a point of order, the Chair will hear him before deciding on the point raised by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. VILAS. I do not mean to dissent from what the Chair rules, but for the completion of the order of the Senate declining to excuse the Senator from Idaho it is necessary that his name shall be called, and that he shall be required to vote in obedience to the order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the name of the Senator from Idaho was called in accordance with that suggestion, and that, without the action of the Senate, that is the end of the authority of the Chair upon the point. Prior to that, under the last clause of the rule to which the Chair has called the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin, it is the duty of the Chair to announce the vote.

Mr. VILAS. Then I ask that the fact that the Senator from Idaho refuses to vote be entered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be entered, of course, in the proceedings.

The result was announced on the motion to lay Mr. PEPPER's amendment on the table—yeas 33, nays 17; as follows:

YEAS—33.

Galley,	Gallinger,	McPherson,	Sherman.
Canfield,	Gordon,	Manderson,	Smith.
Carey,	Gray,	Millis,	Squire.
Cullom,	Hale,	Mitchell, Wis.	Voorhees.
Davis,	Hawley,	Murphy,	Washburn.
Dixon,	Hill,	Platt,	White, La.
Dolph,	Hoar,	Proctor,	
Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Quay,	
Frye,	McMillan,	Ransom,	

NAYS—17.

Bate,	Cameron,	Kelly,	Peffer.
Berry,	Cole,	Lytle,	Reid.
Blackburn,	Daniel,	Martin,	Walthall.
Butler,	Hunt,	Morgan,	
Call,	Huntington,	Pasco,	

NOT VOTING—31.

Aldrich,	Gorman,	Palmer,	Teller.
Allen,	Hastings,	Perkins,	Turpie.
Chandler,	Harris,	Pittenger,	Vance.
Brewer,	Hickman,	Powers,	Vilas.
Cookrell,	Jones, Ark.	Pugh,	White, Cal.
Culbuck,	Jones, Nev.	Roach,	Wilson.
Dubois,	Lodge,	Shoup,	Wolcott.
Gibbs,	Dubois, Oregon,	Stewart,	
	Morrill,	Stockbridge,	

So Mr. PEPPER's amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. VORHEES. I desire now to state the condition of the business before the Senate. That is the only pending amendment except the amendment which was reported to the House bill by the Committee on Finance. That is the next pending amendment, and that is debatable, and on that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN] desires the floor, and I yield to him.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President—

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that the pending question be stated, so that we may know the parliamentary status of the bill. Is the question on the committee's amendment?

Mr. VORHEES. Yes. I will state a little more distinctly that the amendment just laid on the table was the only pending amendment except that reported by the committee itself to the original House bill. That is still pending and will be the next in order for a vote. That being established, the Senator from Kansas takes the floor upon that amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator from Kansas yield to me for a parliamentary question?

Mr. MARTIN. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask the Senator from Indiana what became of the other amendments offered to the bill?

Mr. VORHEES. They have not been formally offered. They have been submitted as intended to be offered, and printed.

Mr. McPHERSON. Will the Chair please state what is now the pending order of business?

Mr. VORHEES. House bill No. 1.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state in response to the inquiry of the Senator from Indiana that the pending question is the amendment of the Committee on Finance to House bill No. 1. Upon that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN] is recognized.

Mr. McPHERSON. I wished to have it stated by the Chair, that is all.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

Mr. VOORHEES. I object to —
Mr. PEPPER. I wish simply to give notice of an amendment to be offered hereafter.

Mr. VOORHEES. I do not want to have it offered now. I shall object to it now, but to a notice to be offered hereafter of course I shall not object.

Mr. PEPPER. I have the permission of my colleague. I desire to give notice that I shall propose the amendment at the proper time which I send to the desk. I ask that it may be printed.

Mr. MORGAN. Let it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER].

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the bill the following additional sections:

SEC. 7. The silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be—the dollar, the half-dollar, the quarter-dollar, and the dime, made of standard metal as provided in section 8 of the act of Congress approved January 18, 1857.

SEC. 8. That of the silver coins the dollar shall be of the weight of 412 grains; the half-dollar of the weight of 206 grains; the quarter-dollar of the weight of 103 grains; the dime or tenth part of a dollar, of the weight of 41 grains. And that dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, and dimes shall be legal tenders of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever. The said coins shall be made in the same form and have upon them the same devices and inscriptions as the silver coins now in circulation.

SEC. 9. The gold coins of the United States shall hereafter be—the double eagle, to contain 208 grains of standard gold, and to be of the value of \$20; the half eagle, to contain 104 grains of standard gold, and to be of the value of \$10. The said coins shall be made of the same form as the coins now in circulation, with like inscriptions and devices as the coins of like denominations made under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1875, and shall be legal tenders according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever.

SEC. 10. That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such that of 1,000 parts by weight 900 shall be of pure metal and 100 of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper; and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver: *Provided*, That the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy.

SEC. 11. That all silver coins hereafter issued at the mint of the United States and the gold coins issued since the 31st day of July, 1834, shall continue to be legal tenders of payment for their nominal values on the same terms as if they were of the coinage provided for by this act.

SEC. 12. That gold and silver bullion brought to the mint for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers, for the benefit of the depositor. *Provided*, That it shall be lawful to refuse at the mint any deposits of less value than \$100 and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint; *And provided also*, That when gold and silver are received, if either of these metals be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for the value of such metal.

SEC. 13. That when bullion is brought to the mint for coinage it shall be weighed by the Treasurer, in the presence of the depositor, when practicable, and a receipt given which shall state the description and weight of the bullion. *Provided*, That when the bullion is refused at the mint as requiring melting before its value can be ascertained the weight after melting shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited.

SEC. 14. That all provisions of existing laws relating to coinage which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this shall be construed in aid of the execution of this act.

SEC. 15. That all provisions of law in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. That this act shall take effect and be in force immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Kansas will lie on the table and be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 1890) to amend section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes"; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 65) fixing the qualifications to vote and to hold office in the Cherokee Outlet, Oklahoma Territory, at the first municipal election.

The message also announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution authorizing the Public Printer to print 2,000 copies of the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means for the use of the House; in which the concurrence of the Senate was requested.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 1076) to release certain limitations existing in an act of Congress touching the Episcopal Church at St. Augustine, Fla., which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 1896) to amend section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands; and

The joint resolution (H. Res. 65) fixing the qualifications to

vote and to hold office in the Cherokee Outlet, Oklahoma Territory, at the first municipal elections, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

HEARINGS BEFORE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The following concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Public Printer be, and is hereby, authorized to print 2,000 copies of the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, for the use of the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. R. 33) authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to grant the privilege of using and drawing books from the library to the chief justice and associate justices of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. Res. 14) authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in Statuary Hall at the Capitol the statue of Piere Marquette.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. Res. 14) authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in Statuary Hall at the Capitol the statue of Piere Marquette; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," the pending question being on the substitute reported from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MARTIN addressed the Senate, and after having spoken for some time—

Mr. PEPPER (at 9 o'clock and 52 minutes a. m., Thursday, October 12, 1891) : President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). Does the Senator from Kansas yield to his colleague?

Mr. MARTIN. I do.

Mr. PEPPER. I suggest that there is no quorum present. I request that there be a quorum present that my colleague may be heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas suggests the want of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison,	Dolph,	Lindsay,	Proctor,
Bate,	Faulkner,	Lozic,	Sherman,
Berry,	Fry,	Mr. Pierson,	Smith,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Squire,
Call,	George,	Martin,	Stockbridge,
Cameron,	Hale,	Mills,	Vance,
Carey,	Harris,	Murphy,	Vest,
Coke,	Hawley,	Palmer,	Vilas,
Cullum,	Huntton,	Peffer,	Washburn,
Dixon,	Jones, Ark.	Platt,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty-nine Senators have responded to their names. A quorum of the Senate is not present. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. ALLISON. In the absence of the Senator from Indiana, I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the presence of absent Senators in the Chamber.

The motion was agreed to.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. BRUCE, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. HILL, and Mr. WALTHALL entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (at 10 o'clock and 2 minutes a. m., Thursday). Forty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that further proceedings under the bill be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Kansas will proceed.

Mr. MARTIN resumed his speech.

Mr. WOLCOTT (at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes a. m., Thursday) : Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. WOLCOTT. There are less than 30 Senators in the Chamber, and I suggest that there is no quorum present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado suggests the want of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison.	Prison.	Jones, Ark.	Ransom.
Bate.	Dodge.	Laage.	Sherman.
Berry.	Faulkner.	McPherson.	Smith.
Blackburn.	Frye.	Martin.	Stockbridge.
Brice.	Gallinger.	Mills.	Vilas.
Call.	George.	West.	Vilas.
Cameron.	Harris.	Palmer.	Wadsworth.
Carey.	Hawley.	Peffer.	Walthall.
Cole.	Hill.	Proctor.	
Cullum.	Hoar.		

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty-nine Senators have responded to their names. A quorum of the Senate is not present.

Mr. McPHERSON. I move first the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to summon the absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS, Mr. HALE, Mr. MANDERSON, Mr. SQUIRE, and Mr. WASHBURN entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes a.m., Thursday). Forty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. McPHERSON. I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Kansas will proceed.

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator from Kansas give way to me for a moment? I have a message here. It is one that comes from an enthusiastic gold man. It is similar to others which have been put on my desk and I sometimes like to read them. The letter is as follows:

DALTON, Oct. 11th, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR: I look in my mind that you are the leader in this great agitation that is going on in the U. S. Senate for about 8 weeks. Don't you know that these are hundreds of thousands of working men who are waiting and thousands staring for the repeal of that dastardly Sherman bill? You are now warned not to put your foot on the toiler's neck although you have him down for there might be something drop between your feet that will swing you down. Take warning.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Mr. JOHNSON'S. It is a warning. I also take warning.

P. S. This is no anarchist talk: I am an American born.

He has his bomb pictured here [exhibiting].

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator from Nevada will allow me, I of course will not undertake to criticize him, except he will allow me to say in all courtesy that I do not think such things do any good to read in the Senate. I have had three or four from the far West which I treated as a mere jest. My honorable friend from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] will remember that I showed him one early in the session, which purported to come from his State, in which the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] and myself were marked out with skull and crossbones, but I supposed that it was one of those very poor jests of men who are out of employment, and who sometimes resort to such things to relieve the tedium and monotony of their existence.

Mr. STEWART. I would not have called attention to the letter if it were not almost in harmony with the language of the public press of New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN. I suppose that the letters received by my distinguished friend from Massachusetts from people out West of that character were from people who had recently gone West from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. I assented.

Mr. MARTIN resumed his speech.

Mr. POWER (at 10 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.). Mr. President, I suggest the lack of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana suggests the want of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison.	Higgins.	Proctor.
Bate.	Hoar.	Ransom.
Berry.	Lindsay.	Roach.
Blackburn.	Leage.	Sherman.
Call.	Gallinger.	Smith.
Cameron.	Gordon.	Stockbridge.
Carey.	Gorman.	Mills.
Cole.	Gray.	Peffer.
Cullum.	Harris.	Perkins.
Davis.	Hawley.	Platt.
Dixon.	Hill.	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty-eight Senators have responded to their names. A quorum of the Senate is not present. Mr. McPHERSON. I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of the absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask that my colleague [Mr. GIBSON] be excused from attendance. His health is such that his attendance is impossible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] asks that his colleague [Mr. GIBSON] be excused from the order of the Senate requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absent senators. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none and the junior Senator from Maryland is excused.

Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PALMER, Mr. PASCO, Mr. VANCE, and Mr. VILAS entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (at 10 o'clock and 58 minutes a. m., Thursday). Forty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. McPHERSON. I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Kansas will proceed.

Mr. MARTIN resumed his speech.

Mr. PEPPER (at 11 o'clock and 30 minutes a. m., Thursday, October 12). Mr. President, I suggest there is not a quorum present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas suggests the want of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison.	Faulkner.	Huntton.	Perkins.
Bate.	Frye.	Lindsay.	Platt.
Berry.	Gallinger.	Lodge.	Proctor.
Brice.	George.	McMillan.	Ransom.
Call.	Gordon.	McPherson.	Roach.
Cameron.	Gorman.	Manderson.	Sherman.
Carey.	Gray.	Mitchell.	Smith.
Cullum.	Harris.	Mitchell, of Wis.	Stockbridge.
Daniel.	Hawley.	Murphy.	Walthall.
Dixon.	Hill.	Higgins.	Wadsworth.
Dolph.	Hoar.	Pasco.	White, of La.
		Peffer.	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARTIN resumed his speech.

Mr. POWER (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m., Thursday, October 12). Mr. President, I suggest the propriety of having a quorum present.

Mr. MARTIN. I should be glad to have my friend from Montana withdraw that until I can answer my friend from New Jersey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana having suggested the want of a quorum, the suggestion can not be withdrawn. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison.	George.	McPherson.	Ransom.
Bate.	Gorman.	Manderson.	Roach.
Brice.	Gray.	Martin.	Sherman.
Blackburn.	Harris.	Murphy.	Smith.
Call.	Hawley.	Palmer.	Stockbridge.
Cameron.	Hill.	Pasco.	Vilas.
Carey.	Hobbes.	Peffer.	Walthall.
Cullum.	Hoar.	Perkins.	White, of La.
Davis.	Leage.	Proctor.	
Dixon.	McMillan.		

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thirty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is not present. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. McPHERSON. I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the presence of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. GORDON, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOAR, and Mr. HUNTON entered the Chamber and responded to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN resumed his speech.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada (at 12 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m., Thursday, October 12). I notice, sir, that there is not a quorum present. I ask for a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I take it that that rule refers to proceedings in the body after it is organized, whilst I take it that the rule to which I have referred is a delegation of power for the purpose of organization and for every other purpose.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. Now, let me answer the question of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. VILAS. Just permit me to suggest in answer to the Senator from West Virginia, that the twelfth rule, in providing that a Senator shall be required to assign his reasons for not voting, adds:

And any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

The rule must take place before the announcement; but if there is a recalcitrant Senator who declines still to vote, further proceedings are to take place after the announcement of the result of the vote.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. Let me answer the question which the Senator from Nebraska asked the Senator from Florida. He asks would that bring a quorum. In my judgment it would bring a quorum, sir.

Mr. MANDEKSON. A voting quorum?

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. Yes, sir; it would bring a voting quorum. If upon the records of the Senate an entry is made that a Senator is present, but that he is contumacious and will not vote, though not excused, in my opinion that entry in the record or Journal of the Senate allows him to be counted for the purposes of a quorum, because what he is ordered to do and what he is compelled to do under the rules, he is considered as doing, and he can be counted for that purpose.

Mr. MANDEKSON. Still he does not vote.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. This is not the so-called Reed doctrine of counting a man because he is in the eye of the Speaker. That left the whole matter to the Speaker. I do not believe in it. When there is put upon the records of this body the declaration of the body that a Senator is here and that he is contumacious, he is violating his duty to this body; under these conditions I believe that the power exists in the Senate not only to count him as making a quorum, but also to open its doors and expel him if he does not perform his duty.

Sir, we have for days and days in this great body, upon which the eyes of the whole world have been turned in the past as the most exalted and the most dignified and the most responsible legislative body on the face of God's earth, witnessed scenes in it which, in my judgment, have made it an object of contempt to every civilized man and to every honest judgment. So far as I am concerned, I hope that this action to-night will initiate the first step to reach a point in which this great body, gathering its self-respect about it, will so deport itself as to save at least some of the honor and some of the character which has been its ornament for so many years. While it is sought to drag it down into the mire and dust, I hope it will so deport itself as to vindicate its duty. If gentlemen sit in this room and call attention to the absence of a quorum, and then remain silent on the roll called to ascertain whether there is a quorum, I hope there will be firmness and manhood here to visit that punishment which, in my judgment, such conduct deserves. If it be done, then, sir, those who use such methods will seek some other field for their display than this. If it be not done, the self-respect of this body is, in my judgment, gone.

Mr. MCPHERSON. It seems to me as though this proceeding and this discussion are altogether unnecessary and irregular.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey make the point that the discussion is not in order?

Mr. MCPHERSON. I have made the point that—
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I understand it is in order under Rule XX.

Mr. DOLPH. Is debate in order?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I understood the Chair to state that he would not rise on my point of order.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator has made the point of order that this discussion is out of order, I make the point of order that his discussion is out of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I claim that the discussion here at this time of this question—

Mr. DOLPH and others. Order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from New Jersey—

Mr. MCPHERSON. Mr. President—

Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. HARRIS. Order.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I want to make an argument in addition—

Mr. HARRIS and others. Order.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair would like the attention of the Senate upon this question is determined. The discussion has taken a very wide range by unanimous consent. As soon as the point of order was made by the Senator from New Jersey that the discussion was not in order the point was sustained by the Chair. The Chair is not responsible for the rules. They have been adopted by the Senate for the government of the body. It is the duty of the Chair to interpret those rules; and he now calls attention to the second section of Rule V:

If, at any time during the daily session of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the President shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.

The point has been made in the argument that upon the roll call it would be disclosed to the Senate whether a quorum had voted. The last roll call was upon the submission by the Chair to the Senate of the question whether it would permit the paper submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] to be read at the desk. Upon that question there was a roll call. Before the announcement of the result the point was made by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] had not voted, upon which the Chair proceeded, under Rule XII, to submit to the Senator from Idaho whether he had any reasons to offer for not voting. His reasons were given before the Chair submitted the question whether the Senate would excuse the Senator from Idaho.

As the Chair was about to submit that question the point was made by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] that there is no quorum present. The rule to which the Chair has called attention, section 2 of Rule V, the Chair thinks clearly applies in this case, and it is the duty of the Chair to direct the Secretary to call the roll in order to ascertain whether there is a quorum present to vote upon the question, on which there has been no roll call. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Frye,	Lindsay,	Platt,
Allison,	Gallinger,	Lodge,	Quay,
Bate,	Gibson,	McMillan,	Roach,
Berry,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Smith,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Manderson,	Squire,
Carver,	Gray,	Martin,	Vilas,
Cullom,	Harris,	McNeill, Wis.	Voorhees,
Daniel,	Hawley,	Murphy,	Walthall,
DeLoach,	Higgins,	Wagner,	Washington,
Dolph,	Hill,	Passer,	White, La.
Faulkner,	Huston,	Perkins,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. For three Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present. The pending question is, Shall the Senator from Idaho, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?

Mr. ALLISON. Before that question is put to the Senate I desire to have my vote recorded upon the question first submitted. I reserved the right to vote if my vote should be necessary to make a quorum. If there is no objection I will record my vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The vote of the Senator from Iowa will be recorded, without objection.

Mr. ALLISON. I vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER (after having voted in the affirmative). On that same vote I will state that I voted inadvertently, being paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], and I desire to withdraw my vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The last was simply a call to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Mr. GALLINGER. But on the former vote I was recorded.

Mr. ALLISON. I am paired with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COKKRELL], but reserved a right to vote with a view to make a quorum, and therefore I vote, in accordance with my understanding with him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair submits to the Senate the following question: Shall the Senator from Idaho, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting? [Putting the question.] The yeas appear to have it.

Mr. TELLER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MANDEKSON. I ask whether one-fifth of the Senators present have seconded the demand for the yeas and nays?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks so.

Mr. TELLER. That is enough.

Mr. MANDEKSON. I ask the Chair whether in counting those who constituted the fifth he included Senators who are sent away as well as those who are present. I call attention to the constitutional provision that the yeas and nays can be demanded only on the call of one-fifth of those who are present, and I inquire whether on the last roll call which de-

veloped a quorum, gentlemen seconded the demand for the yeas and nays, who were then recorded as absent. Although they are bodily present they are not present within the meaning of the Constitution. They must be present and answer to their names as being present.

Mr. HILL. I do not think the Chair is obliged to answer that inquiry. The Senator has no right, it seems, to make an inquiry as to how or in what manner the Chair counted or estimated, or in any way he saw fit ascertained whether the sufficient number were present to second the demand for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MANDERSON. Let me interrupt the Senator to say that he misunderstands my position entirely. I am not reflecting upon the Chair; I am simply (as I think any Senator has a right to do) calling the attention of the Chair to that which was, perhaps, passed over for the moment; and that is, the constitutional provision requiring that those who second a demand for the yeas and nays must be present, and not absent, as these gentlemen declare they are.

Mr. HILL. The Chair has already decided that a sufficient number have seconded the demand for the purpose of having the roll called, and I think the only business for us to do now is to proceed with the roll call. I insist upon that, and raise the point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair having decided that one-fifth of the Senators present seconded the demand for the yeas and nays, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALDRICH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST]. Not being certain how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. ALLISON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE]. If he were here I should vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. Not knowing how he would vote, I will withhold my vote.

Mr. GIBSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE]. Not knowing how he would vote, I feel constrained to withhold my vote.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. I do not know how he would vote on this question if here. I should vote "nay" if the Senator from Vermont were present, but I withhold my vote.

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. I transfer that pair to my colleague [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE], and vote "nay."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], but I can not think that a pair which applies to financial and monetary measures can possibly refer to a question which concerns the rights and duties of Senators. I vote "nay."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. SMITH (when his name was called). As I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS], and not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. Although the pair may not extend to this question, unless necessary in order to make a quorum, I feel bound to withhold my vote.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana (when his name was called). May I inquire whether the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER] is recorded?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I have a general pair with that Senator, and would abstain from voting were it not for the fact that I see that Senator in his seat and he has declined to vote. I think, therefore, I am relieved from the obligations of my pair, and I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. LODGE. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. HOAR] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH].

Mr. HIGGINS. I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. DUBOIS. Of course I do not question the right of any Senator to vote when paired if he sees fit. He must be the judge

of his own pair. However, I have received this evening a telegram from the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. Perhaps the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER] did not fully understand it, though I read it to him. I will read it again for his information.

Mr. PALMER. Do so, in the presence of the whole Senate. Read it.

Mr. DUBOIS. It is as follows:

ST. PAUL, MINN., October 13, 1905.

I am paired with Senator PALMER all about the lines, against a record and in favor of any reasonable compromise.

Mr. PALMER. I hope I will be allowed to make a statement. The pending question is as to the duty of the Senator from Idaho to submit to the rules of this body is not within the lines. I could not be understood to have paired with a Senator upon a question which involves the plain, palpable duty of the Senator from Idaho to submit to the rules of this body, and I take the distinct responsibility. It is not money nor financial; it is a question of obedience. I vote "nay."

The result was announced on the question whether Mr. DUBOIS shall be excused from voting—yeas 5, nays 24; as follows:

YEAS—5			
Bates.	Barkins.	Rosch.	Walthall.
NAYS—24			
Boyd.	Gordon.	Lindsay.	Murphy.
Callahan.	Gorman.	McMillan.	Palmer.
Daniel.	Gray.	McPherson.	Platt.
Davis.	Hawley.	Mohr.	Stewart.
Faulkner.	Hill.	Mitchell, Wis.	Washburn.
Frye.	Hunt.		White, La.

NOT VOTING—55.

Alfred.	Colquitt.	Jones, Nev.	Sherman.
Allen.	Davis.	Kyle.	Smith.
Almon.	Dolph.	McNitt.	Snigh.
Berry.	Dubois.	Mills.	Squire.
Callahan.	Gallinger.	Mitchell, Oregon.	Stewart.
Butler.	Graham.	Morgan.	Stockbridge.
Cameron.	Hale.	Morrill.	Teller.
Call.	Hale.	Peffer.	Turpie.
Campden.	Hansbrough.	Pettigrew.	Vance.
Cameron.	Harris.	Quay.	Vest.
Carey.	Hawley.	Quay.	White, Cal.
Chandler.	Hill.	Quay.	Wilson.
Cockrell.	Irby.	Quay.	Wilson.
Coke.	Jones, Ark.	Quay.	Wilson.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted. Mr. GORMAN, Mr. HARRIS, and others. Let the roll be called.

The Secretary called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich.	Gallinger.	Lodge.	Rosch.
Allen.	Gray.	McPherson.	Smith.
Berry.	Gorman.	Mohr.	Squire.
Carey.	Hale.	Mitchell, Wis.	Vance.
Callahan.	Harris.	Morgan.	Voorhes.
Daniel.	Hawley.	Morrill.	Walthall.
Dixon.	Higgins.	Palmer.	Washburn.
Dubois.	Hill.	Perkins.	White, La.
Faulkner.	Hunt.	Platt.	
Frye.	Lindsay.	Quay.	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-one Senators have answered to their names. No quorum is present.

Mr. FAULKNER. I suggest that the names of the absentees be called.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the names of absent Senators.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not know exactly under what rule we should go through the ordeal of having the Secretary run over his list and call the names of those who fail to answer on a roll call and are absent. What object is there to be gained in running over the list to see who have failed to answer to their names?

Mr. FAULKNER. It is to furnish the evidence upon which a motion will be based to ask that the Senators whose names are requested as absent be requested by the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend. I desire to state that it has been the custom since I have been in the Senate, and I suppose it prevailed long before that time.

Mr. HARRIS. It has been very rarely done, so far as I know, in the sixteen years I have been here. The roll call shows who answered and who did not answer, and the information is wholly unnecessary so far as the question of any particular object is concerned. If motion suggested is made, the Sergeant-at-Arms will see where are absent from the roll call that has just taken place; and I do not quite approve of the idea of running over the list a second time to call the absentees.

Mr. FAULKNER. I simply desire to have what I have always considered the usage of the Senate carried out by a report of the absentees.

Mr. HARRIS. I object.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, this is not a matter of very great

upon a pending bill, 10 Senators vote "yea" and 5 Senators vote "nay," and 50 Senators announce their pairs with 30 absent Senators. Would the Senator from New York think that it was proper that a bill and such circumstances should be regarded as having passed the Senate and become a law?

Mr. HILL. Upon the question as to the number of votes that the bill ought to receive I can see no reason why it should not. There is nothing in the Constitution which provides the exact number of votes a bill shall receive?

Mr. HARRIS. I have not presented a constitutional question, nor have I undertaken to discuss that phase of the matter; but certainly the case I have put might happen if the Senator's rule should be adopted. The question I put him is, if it should be adopted whether he thinks it would be wise or safe?

Mr. HILL. I do. If 30-did Senators in this body prefer to remain silent, as they do here at every single session of the Senate, and 13 Senators absolutely vote and there is no negative vote, why should not the bill be passed? I can see no reason. The Senators who are present have the right to vote; they are here; they can vote if they desire, and if no constitutional question is involved, of course 13 to nothing is the vote. I can see no reason against it.

Mr. CULLOM. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. VOOHREES. I decline to yield further in the interest of the pending business, if I am recognized by the Chair, as I understand I am. This is a profitable and a useful discussion, and I have listened to it with interest, but I conceive it to be my duty to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 1.

Mr. DOLPH. Will the Senator not allow morning business to be presented?

Mr. VOOHREES. No.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business has not closed. The Senator from Indiana was recognized, and he has declined to yield further. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. VOOHREES. I thought the morning business was concluded.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is not concluded.

Mr. VOOHREES. Then the discussion which has been proceeding was somewhat premature, I think. I yield for morning business, and for nothing else.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the discussion was by unanimous consent, a little inadvertence of the close of morning business.

Mr. VOOHREES. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, submitted by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. WOLCOTT. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I have no desire to change the order of business or in the slightest degree obstruct the orderly conduct of business which is desired by the Senator from Indiana, but I was under the impression that the resolution which has been under consideration was morning business. The Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] had given notice of a proposed amendment to the rules, and I had supposed that during the first two hours of the session of the Senate such morning business should be considered, and that the Senator from Indiana, unless by unanimous consent, could not obtrude the consideration of the measure which he has moved to take up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Colorado that the discussion was without objection, and by unanimous consent.

Mr. BUTLER. The resolution was up by right.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Was not the resolution before the Senate by right? Was it not morning business?

Mr. BUTLER. It was morning business, and it had a perfect right to be proceeded with.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It was morning business; and I propose to read for the consideration of the President the following, under Rule VII:

Resolved, That the morning business shall have been continued, and so continued from the Chair, or until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer unless by unanimous consent.

Until the hour of 2 o'clock arrives this business takes precedence of the bill which has been under consideration or anything else except by unanimous consent.

I had supposed that the resolution of the Senator from New York was legitimate morning business and that the discussion, instead of having taken place by unanimous consent, had taken place as a matter of right.

Mr. VOOHREES. I do not question the propriety of the resolution of the Senator from New York or his discussion of it. I thought myself it belonged to morning business, but I thought, on the conclusion of his remarks, that the morning business had been concluded. It seems that I was informed. I know that there is some morning business yet to be transacted, and I yield to it. I am holding the floor now and yielding to any Senator who has morning business to transact, but not to anything else. As soon as the morning business is concluded, I shall make the motion to proceed to the consideration of the regular order.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (H. R. 2799) to provide for the time and place of holding the terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the State of South Dakota; and

A bill (H. R. 3545) to amend section numbered 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims.

The message also announced that the House requested the return of the joint resolution (S. R. 33) authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to grant the privilege of drawing books from the Library to the chief justice and associate justices of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

USE OF LIBRARY FOR COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate at this time the House resolution asking for the return of a joint resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution from the House of Representatives; which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate be requested to return to the House Senate joint resolution No. 33 authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to grant the privilege of drawing books from the Library to the chief justice and associate justices of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask that an order be made that the joint resolution be returned to the House of Representatives, in accordance with its request.

Mr. HOAR. I inquire where that resolution is now?

Mr. HARRIS. It is in the custody of the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. I thought it had gone over to the House of Representatives.

Mr. HARRIS. No, it is here.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the order requested by the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and the order is agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and are laid aside as indicated below:

A bill (H. R. 2799) to provide for the time and place of holding the terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on the Judiciary; and

A bill (H. R. 3545) to amend section numbered 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

ATTENDANCE OF ABSENT SENATORS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. DOLPH October 13, 1893, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby, directed to inquire and report to the Senate, if possible at day 2 of each session, whether it is a violation of Rule V of the rules of the Senate, as amended, compliance with the requirements of section 5 of Article I of the Constitution as to the number in which the attendance of absent members may be dispensed, as authorized by the Senate, in a quorum of the Senate when such compliance is the attendance of absent members as a consequence of a direct loss to the Senate, and if not, then the attendance of absent members, as provided for in the Senate, under the provisions of Rule V, is sufficient warrant and authority to the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the same, if necessary, in the judgment of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, does that resolution contemplate committing that inquiry to the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. VOOHREES. I do not yield the floor for the purpose of discussing the resolution. I have already yielded the floor at all except for the transaction of morning business.

Mr. HOAR. I merely put a question for information as to what the resolution proposed.

Mr. VOOHREES. I will hear it, but I do not yield the floor.

Mr. DOLPH. The Senator yields for morning business, and this comes in as morning business as a matter of right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator

from Indiana that the resolution just reported is part of the morning business coming over from the previous day, and under the rules has been laid before the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. Am I entitled to have my question answered?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator.

Mr. HOAR. The question is, whether the resolution which has been read from the desk is a resolution committing that inquiry to the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. DOLPH. Yes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is so advised.

Mr. HALE. Let the resolution be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be again read.

The Secretary again read the resolution of Mr. DOLPH.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator who introduced that resolution, and I call it to the attention of the Senate, if it is the purpose to wipe out the Committee on Privileges and Elections altogether? The Judiciary Committee is crowded, loaded with business always. Is the constant complaint—not a just complaint, but one sometimes having very plausible reasons for being made—that the Judiciary Committee is the tomb of subjects committed to it, because that committee can not reach them in time.

I can speak impartially on this matter. I am the senior member of both those committees. I have been myself chairman of both those committees, and I suppose there is no impropriety in saying that the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as now constituted, is made up of as able men—I except myself—and of men as fit to deal with the great and important subjects of the privileges of the Senate and of elections as any committee of this body, the Judiciary Committee not excepted.

Mr. CULLOM. And three or four members of one committee are on the other.

Mr. HOAR. The chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary [Mr. PEPPER] is on the Committee on Privileges and Elections; the colleague of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] is on the Committee on Privileges and Elections; the colleague of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], who is absent from the body, I may say, disagreeing with him, as I do on so many points, is one of the most accomplished jurists and constitutional lawyers in this country. He is a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], who was prominently spoken of at one time for the great office of Chief Justice of the United States, is on that committee. I do not see, for one, why it should be wiped out of existence by referring these subjects to any other committee.

Mr. DOLPH. I did not suppose the subject pertained to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; but I shall modify my resolution by inserting "the Committee on Privileges and Elections" in place of the words "the Senate or the Judiciary," as the Senator takes exception to it as it stands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution as modified. The resolution as modified was agreed to.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

Mr. VOORHEES. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 1.

Mr. MANDERSON. Has morning business closed?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. MANDERSON. I should like to ask what became of the resolution for the proposed change of the rules submitted by the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]. I suggest that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. VOORHEES. The resolution will go over. Perhaps somebody may want to say something about it. It can be called up again. I now renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 1.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," the pending question being on the substitute reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PERKINS. With the permission of the Senator from Indiana, I should like to offer an amendment. I shall ask but a moment. I believe it comes under the head of motions and resolutions.

Mr. VOORHEES. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. PERKINS. A few days since I gave notice of my intention at the proper time to offer an amendment to House bill No. 1. With the permission of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], I have taken from their proposed amendments two sections and add them to my intended amendment. I ask that the amendment may be printed for the information of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment intended to be

proposed by the Senator from California will be printed, in the absence of objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas will suspend for a moment. The Chair would like the attention of the Senate.

At the time of the adjournment last evening the Senate was dividing upon a question submitted by the Chair to the Senate. Shall the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS], for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting? Upon a roll call the fact was disclosed that no quorum was present. The Chair again submits to the Senate the question upon which there was a roll call, Shall the Senator from Idaho, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting? The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. PEPPER. Before that is done I wish to interpose a request for unanimous consent with reference to this matter. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] wishes to submit some remarks to the Senate upon the pending bill, but on account of the poor condition of the Senator's health he is not able to endure the strain of a long-continued effort. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the proceedings pending at the hour of adjournment yesterday may be temporarily laid aside, in order that I may yield the floor to the Senator from Nevada for a short time and resume when he shall desire to suspend his remarks, if there be no objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. FAULKNER. I feel it to be my duty to object to the request. There will be no debate on the pending question and can be none. It will only take a few minutes to call the roll.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. I do not know how he would vote on this question if present, and therefore I withhold my vote.

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). On the question before the Senate yesterday evening I voted "aye." There is some doubt as to whether my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. JENNETT] agrees on this question; but to avoid all possible mistake I withhold my vote.

Mr. SMITH (when his name was called). Having changed my pair from the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] to the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN], I feel at liberty to now vote on this question. I vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], as announced last night. With my vote it is necessary in order to make a quorum, I shall withhold my vote. I should vote "nay" on this question if not paired.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DANIEL (after having voted in the affirmative). Before the result is announced I beg to state that I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE]. I had not observed that he was not present when I voted, and unless some Senator knows how he would vote I shall withdraw my vote.

Mr. TELLER. I am informed by Senators who sit about me—though I have not looked at the RECORD to verify it—that the Senator from Washington on a former vote precisely of the same character voted "yea."

Mr. DANIEL. Then, I think I am justified in voting, and I shall allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 37; as follows:

YEAS—29

Bayne,	George,	McMillan,	Teller,
Berry,	Gray,	McPherson,	Vance,
Caldwell,	Jones, Ark.	Powers,	West,
Coffey,	Jones, Nev.	Ransom,	Withall,
Coverson,	Kyle,	Rosen,	Wolcott,
Craig,	Martin,	Stewart,	
Connelley,	McClurg,		
Daniel,	Pepper,		

NAYS—37

Aldrich,	Foraker,	Hear,	Quay,
Albion,	Frederick,	Lindsay,	Shoemaker,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Smith,
Cady,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Stockbridge,
Cassidy,	Gorman,	McPherson,	Voorhees,
Cassidy,	Gray,	Miller,	Washington,
Chambers,	Hale,	Mills,	White, La.
Coverson,	Hawley,	Murphy,	
Davis,	Hiram,	Proctor,	
Dixon,	Hill,		
Dolph,			

NOT VOTING—49

Allen,	Gordon,	McNeill, Wis.	Turpie,
Candler,	Hansbrough,	Palmer,	Vilas,
Chandler,	Harris,	Pasco,	White, Cal.
Condit,	Hunt,	Wilson,	
Coussitt,	Mitchell, Oregon	Squire,	
Dubois,			

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho is not excused.

The Chair will now announce the result of the vote on the question, "Shall the paper submitted by the Senator from Kansas be read at the Secretary's desk?"

Mr. GRAY. I rise to a question of order. After the announcement of the result of the vote should not the name of the Senator from Idaho be called to give him an opportunity to conform to the decision of the Senate?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The name of the Senator from Idaho will be called.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. DUBOIS, to which there was no response.

Mr. HOAR. Has the result of the vote been announced?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not.

Mr. HOAR. I ask if I am recorded as voting?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Upon which vote?

Mr. HOAR. On the vote the Chair is about to announce.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The vote has not been announced. The Chair will state to the Senators that this is the vote upon which there was a roll call last evening.

Mr. HOAR. I desire that my name be called so that I may vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The name of the Senator from Massachusetts will be called.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. HOAR.

Mr. HOAR. I vote "nay."

Mr. HALE. I desire to vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The name of the Senator from Maine will be called.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. HALE.

Mr. HALE. I vote "nay."

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that my name be called.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The name of the Senator from Rhode Island will be called.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. ALDRICH.

Mr. ALDRICH. I vote "nay."

Mr. VANCE. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. I wish to know if it is in order for Senators to be permitted to vote after the announcement of the result without unanimous consent?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has not announced the result of the vote, the Chair will state to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. VANCE. The Chair announced the vote, and said the Senator from Idaho was not excused.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair so announced. The Chair will now announce the result of the vote upon which Senators have just voted.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I merely rise to say to the Senator from North Carolina that my request was to have my name called that I might vote. I claim it was my right to vote on the main question, the result of the vote not having been declared.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has not announced the result of that vote. The Chair will—

Mr. BUTLER. What is the vote?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The vote, the Chair will announce, is upon the motion that the paper sent to the Secretary's desk by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] should be read. Upon that the yeas are 18 and the nays are 22.

The yeas and nays are as follows:

YEAS—18.

Allen,	Cullum,	Manderson,	Roach,
Almon,	Daniel,	Marlin,	Squire,
Bate,	Dixon,	Mitchell, Wis.	Walthall,
Berry,	Faulkner,	Pasco,	
Blackburn,	Huntton,	Perkins,	

NAYS—22.

A. Rich,	H. Wiley,	McPherson,	Smith,
Frye,	Hill,	Murphy,	Voorhes,
Gibson,	Hoar,	Palmer,	Washington,
Gorman,	Lindsay,	Platt,	White, La.
Gray,	Leake,	Quay,	
Hale,	McMillan,	Ransom,	

NOT VOTING—47.

Angson,	Davis,	Jones, Nev.	Shoup,
Brice,	Dolph,	Kyle,	Stewart,
Butler,	Dubois,	Milk,	Suckbridge,
Caffery,	George,	Mitchell, Oregon	Tyler,
Call,	Gordon,	Morgan,	Turner,
Chadon,	Hale,	Morrill,	Vance,
Cameron,	Hambrough,	Vilas,	
Carey,	Harris,	Pettigrew,	White,
Chandler,	Higgins,	Power,	Wilson,
Coke,	Hoar,	Pugh,	Wolcott,
Colquitt,	Gray,	Sherrman,	
	Jones, Ark.		

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Faulkner,	Kyle,	Pugh,
Allen,	Frye,	Lindsay,	Quay,
Almon,	Gallinger,	Madison,	Ransom,
Bate,	George,	McMillan,	Roach,
Berry,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Sherman,
Blackburn,	Gordon,	Manderson,	Shoup,
Brice,	Gorman,	Martin,	Smith,
Butler,	Gray,	Mills,	Stewart,
Caffery,	Hale,	Mitchell, Wis.	Suckbridge,
Call,	Harris,	Morgan,	Teller,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Murphy,	Turner,
Carey,	Hodge,	Padgett,	Vance,
Coke,	Hill,	Peffer,	Vest,
Cullum,	Hoar,	Perkins,	Vilas,
Daniel,	Huntton,	Pettigrew,	Voorhes,
Davis,	Irby,	Platt,	Wadhall,
Dixon,	Jones, Ark.	Power,	White, La.
Dolph,	Jones, Nev.	Proctor,	Wolcott,

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Seventy-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. Upon the question whether the paper sent to the desk shall be read, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Chair state whether the paper sent to the desk is a public document?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that it is a public document. The question now submitted to the Senate is whether it shall be read at the desk.

Mr. BUTLER. I was not present when the question was raised last night as to the right to read the paper at the desk, and in order to vote intelligently upon it some idea ought to be given as to the contents of the paper. It is important that that should be stated in order that we may vote intelligently.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paper will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask that the paper may be read, in order that we may vote intelligently on the question.

Mr. GORMAN. I suggest that under the rule it is impossible to have the paper read. That is the question the Senate is now to determine. The rule requires that when a Senator presents a paper and asks that it shall be read, if a question is raised the Senate must determine whether the paper shall be read or not, and it can not be read until after a vote of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has directed the paper to be read by its title, for the information of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER. I should like for the Senator from Maryland to point out that rule. I do not know much about the rules, but—

Mr. FAULKNER. I rise to a point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia will state his point of order.

Mr. FAULKNER. My point of order is, that the question before the Senate is not debatable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. BUTLER. I rise then to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina will state it.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator can not cut me off from making a parliamentary inquiry which is necessary for the intelligent action of this body.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina will state his inquiry.

Mr. BUTLER. The inquiry is, what is in the paper?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read it by title.

Mr. BUTLER. If it is not read by the Secretary I will read it from my desk. I suppose I have that right, if I am to be cut off in this way.

The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. VEST submitted the following memorial of the national convention of the representatives of the commercial bodies of the United States calling attention to the present depressed financial conditions, and the consequent depression of the cotton trade, the progress of the "barren" and the consequent perishing of the cotton trade, and the consequent perishing of the cotton trade.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair submits the question under the rule whether the document, the title of which has been read, shall be read at length at the desk. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], and withhold my vote. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—YEAS 39, NAYS 30; as follows:

YEAS—39.

Allen, Coke, Martin, Roach,
Allison, Daniel, Mills, Sherman,
Bate, Daniel, Mitchell, Wis. Shoup,
Berry, Morgan, Stewart,
Bliss, Morgan, Teller,
Butler, Sawyer, Vest,
Call, Hale, Perkins,
Cameron, Jones, Ark. Pettigrew,
Carv. Jones, Neb. Fowler,
Cassell, Kyle, Smith.

NAYS—30.

Aldrich, Gorman, Lindsay, Smith,
Bryce, Lodge, Stockbridge,
Caffery, Hoar, McMillan, Turpie,
Dawson, Hoar, McPherson, Voorhees,
Deady, Hoar, Platt, White, La.,
Faulkner, Hill, Proctor,
Fry, Hoar, Reardon,
Griswold, Hoar.

NOT VOTING—16.

Campen, Gordon, Morrill, Vilas,
Chapman, Hoar, Washburn,
Columb, Harris, Wilson,
Dodge, Manderson, Quay.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the paper as requested.

The Secretary proceeded to read the memorial.

Mr. PEPPER. I object to the reading may be suspended for the present that I may renew the request I made a little while ago.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. HOWARD. There is no objection.

Mr. FAULKNER. As the Secretary has started in with the reading I think it had better proceed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection. The Secretary will continue the reading.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the memorial.

[The memorial appears in Mr. PEPPER'S speech. See Appendix.]

Mr. ALLISON. I submit that it is not necessary to read the names appended to the memorial.

Mr. PEPPER. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection the names will be omitted.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish now to renew my request for unanimous consent that I may yield the floor temporarily to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and that I may be permitted to resume the floor whenever the Senator is ready to suspend his remarks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, such requests have been made repeatedly of late, and I think the Senate ought to put a stop to the practice. The Senator from Kansas can yield to the Senator from Nevada with propriety whenever he chooses, but he can not retain the floor; it is against the rules and usages of the Senate. He can not hold the floor and give it to another Senator; he might in that case resume it and at once give it to some other Senator and thus hold the floor.

I therefore object. I have no objection to his yielding to the Senator from Nevada, but he must yield the floor absolutely. He can not hold the floor and yield it at the same time.

Mr. JONES of Nevada. I refuse to accept the floor on any such conditions.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no objection to the Senator from Nevada going on.

Mr. JONES of Nevada. The Senator from Kansas has been kind enough to agree to yield me the floor, and I do not propose to deprive him of his right to resume it. He is now quite ready to go on with his speech.

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not wish to be discourteous toward anyone, but I am merely speaking for the good of the Senate. I have no objection to the Senator from Kansas going on; he can resume the floor to-day, after the Senator from Nevada concludes; but he must stand on the footing of all other Senators. If he yields now, no doubt with great propriety, after the Senator from Nevada has concluded, he will resume his remarks.

Mr. JONES of Nevada. I will not take the Senator from Kansas off the floor.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to ask the Senator from Ohio a question. Will he object to the Senator from Kansas proceeding after the Senator from Nevada has concluded?

Mr. SHERMAN. Certainly not. I would not do that at all, if he wishes to take the floor then; and if no one else gets the floor he ought to have it; but there ought to be no parceling out

of the floor in this way. I suppose the Senator from Kansas will no doubt be able to get the floor at almost any time. No one will probably compete with him for the floor.

Mr. TELLER. I think the Senator from Ohio is entirely correct. It never has been the practice here to allow a Senator to yield the floor and then resume it, except for a brief colloquy of something of that kind; that is, he has no right to retain it. If he yields for a speech he has lost his right to it; and if any other Senator chooses to take the floor when the Senator who was allowed to go on concludes he can do so upon being recognized by the Chair. I think the Senator from Kansas will have no trouble in getting the floor afterwards; and I hope he will yield now and allow the Senator from Nevada to go on.

Mr. PEPPER. It was my desire, and is now, that the Senator from Nevada shall be permitted to proceed with his remarks whenever he is ready, but I felt some anxiety to conclude my own speech to-day if it could be done conveniently. Therefore, I thought it would be well in advance, in order to save trouble in the future, to obtain the consent of the Senate. But I now withdraw the request for consent and yield the floor to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. JONES of Nevada addressed the Senate. After having spoken for nearly four hours,

Mr. VOORHEES said: Will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

Mr. JONES of Nevada. Certainly.

Mr. VOORHEES. First, I desire to congratulate the Senator from Nevada upon his splendid contribution to the literature of this great debate to-day afternoon. The charm of what he has said has been enhanced by the personal affection all the members of this body bear to him. I desire to ask him whether it would be agreeable for him to yield at this time for a motion to adjourn?

Mr. JONES of Nevada. Perfectly. I am very tired. I would consider it a favor.

Mr. VOORHEES. I suppose the Senator is tired, for he and I are neither of us as young as we were when we met here a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. President, in the last seventy-seven hours this body has been in session fifty-eight hours and we have been discharging a great public duty. With the concurrence of, and upon consultation with, the friends of the pending measure I have a motion to make at this hour. Before I do so, however, I desire to correct any misapprehension which may prevail in some minds, and there are very eager minds in certain directions just at this time.

I remember reading once with great interest an account of the battle of the first commodore of the American Navy, John Paul Jones, off the coast of Scotland by moonlight—the Serapis and its ally. When the British commander asked him whether he surrendered he said in reply, "I have only begun to fight." Now, if there is anybody who thinks the friends and advocates of the pending bill have surrendered or have it in contemplation to surrender, I desire to answer in the language of that immortal hero of the salt seas, we have only begun to fight.

With that, Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, October 16, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SAURDAY, October 14, 1893.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. ISAAC W. CANTER, of Washington, D. C.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Shall the Journal as read be approved.

Mr. MORAÉ. On that question I would like to have the decision of the Chair on the point of order should it be a public claim to public lands, or should it be simply a private bill, the private claim to public lands. There is no controversy between the gentleman who made the point of order and myself that if the bill were strictly a private bill the point of order would be good; but it is a private claim to public lands.

The SPEAKER. Of course the Journal as read should be approved, because it states correctly what was done yesterday. The Chair does not desire to go any further into the question, with the privilege of changing his ruling if he should on examination find he ought to have ruled otherwise. It is often very difficult to determine between a public and a private bill. The Chair made some examination of the matter yesterday afternoon, but was not entirely satisfied about the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. VORHEES. I desire to ask whether it is beyond my power to withdraw that motion?

Mr. DUBOIS and Mr. TELLER. I object.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would rule that the motion can only be withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Mr. TELLER. I object.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is objection made. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.
Mr. CAFFERY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE].

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ALLISON. I repeat what I have stated several times, that I am paired on this question with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL].

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 0; as follows:

YEAS—41			
Albion,	Frye,	Lodge,	Stockbridge,
Bate,	Gallinger,	McPherson,	Turpie,
Berry,	Gibson,	Mills,	Yes.
Blackburn,	Gordon,	Mr. Col. Wis.	Vilas,
Cameron,	Gorman,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Carey,	Gray,	Palmer,	Washington,
Call,	Hawley,	Pasco,	White, La.
Cauldon,	Hill,	Perkins,	
Daniel,	Hoot,	Platt,	
Davis,	Hunt,	Ransom,	
Dixon,	Hunt,	Roach,	
Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Quay,	

NAYS—0			
NOT VOTING—41			
Allen,	Dubois,	McMillan,	Quay,
Allison,	Dubois,	Manuerson,	Sherman,
Bates,	George,	Marlin,	Shoup,
Berry,	Hale,	Mr. Col. Oregon,	Smith,
Caffery,	Hansbrough,	Morgan,	Squire,
Call,	Harris,	Morrill,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Higgins,	Peffer,	Teller,
Chandler,	Jones, Ark.	Pettigrew,	Vance,
Co. Roll,	Jones, Nev.	Power,	White, Cal.
Colquitt,	Kyle,	Proctor,	Whitcomb,
		Pugh,	Whitcomb,

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum not having voted, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Gallinger,	McPherson,	Ransom,
Bate,	Gibson,	Mills,	Roach,
Berry,	Gordon,	Mitchell, Wis.	Stockbridge,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Murphy,	Turpie,
Cameron,	Gray,	Palmer,	Yes.
Carey,	Hawley,	Pasco,	Vilas,
Call,	Hill,	Perkins,	Voorhees,
Cauldon,	Hoot,	Platt,	Walsh,
Daniel,	Hunt,	Ransom,	Washington,
Davis,	Hunt,	Roach,	White, La.
Dixon,	Lindsay,	Quay,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.
Mr. CAFFERY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE], except in cases where my vote may be necessary to make a quorum. I think that case has arisen. I vote "yea."

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. PROCTOR (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 39, nays 0; as follows:

YEAS—39			
Aldrich,	Camden,	Frye,	Gray,
Bate,	Cauldon,	Gallinger,	Hawley,
Berry,	Daniel,	Gibson,	Hill,
Blackburn,	Davis,	Gordon,	Hoar,
Caffery,	Faulkner,	Gorman,	Hunt,

Lindsay,	Palmer,	Ross,	Voorhees,
McPherson,	Perkins,	Stockbridge,	Walsh,
Mills,	Platt,	Turpie,	Washington,
Mitchell, Wis.	Ransom,	Vest,	White, La.
Murphy,		Vilas,	

NAYS—0
NOT VOTING—41

Allen,	Dolph,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Allison,	Dubois,	Manuerson,	Shoup,
Bates,	George,	Marlin,	Smith,
Berry,	Hale,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Squire,
Blackburn,	Hansbrough,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Harris,	Morrill,	Teller,
Carey,	Higgins,	Peffer,	Vance,
Chandler,	Jones, Ark.	Pettigrew,	White, Cal.
Cockrell,	Jones, Nev.	Power,	Wilson,
Colquitt,	Kyle,	Proctor,	Whitcomb,
Dixon,	Lodge,	Quay,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No quorum having voted, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Frye,	Lindsay,	Ransom,
Bate,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Roach,
Berry,	Gordon,	Mills,	Stockbridge,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Wis.	Turpie,
Cameron,	Gray,	Palmer,	Vilas,
Call,	Hawley,	Pasco,	Voorhees,
Cauldon,	Higgins,	Perkins,	Walsh,
Daniel,	Hill,	Platt,	Washington,
Davis,	Hoar,	Proctor,	White, La.
Faulkner,	Hunt,	Quay,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.
Mr. ALLISON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], who is absent. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. HAWLEY (when the name of Mr. HIGGINS was called). The Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS] requested me to announce that he is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MARTIN. I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and therefore withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 0; as follows:

YEAS—39			
Aldrich,	Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Roach,
Bate,	Frye,	McPherson,	Stockbridge,
Berry,	Gallinger,	Mills,	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Gibson,	Mitchell, Wis.	Vilas,
Cameron,	Gorman,	Palmer,	Voorhees,
Call,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Walsh,
Cauldon,	Hill,	Platt,	Washington,
Daniel,	Hoar,	Ransom,	White, La.
Davis,	Hunt,	Quay,	
Dixon,	Lodge,		

NAYS—0
NOT VOTING—41

Allen,	Dubois,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Allison,	George,	Manuerson,	Shoup,
Bates,	Hale,	Marlin,	Smith,
Berry,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Squire,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Higgins,	Morrill,	Teller,
Carey,	Hunt,	Peffer,	Vance,
Chandler,	Jones, Ark.	Pettigrew,	White, Cal.
Cockrell,	Jones, Nev.	Power,	Wilson,
Coke,	Kyle,	Proctor,	Whitcomb,
Colquitt,	Lodge,	Quay,	
Dolph,			

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum not being present, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison,	Gibson,	Martin,	Roach,
Bate,	Gordon,	Mills,	Stockbridge,
Berry,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Wis.	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Gray,	Palmer,	Vilas,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Pasco,	Voorhees,
Carey,	Higgins,	Perkins,	Walsh,
Call,	Hill,	Platt,	Washington,
Cauldon,	Hoar,	Proctor,	White, La.
Daniel,	Hunt,	Quay,	
Davis,	Faulkner,	Lindsay,	
Dixon,	Frye,	McPherson,	Ransom,

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The

Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. HUNTON. I am informed that my name is not recorded on the roll call before the last one. I certainly responded, and I ask that it be recorded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no power even by unanimous consent to record the Senator's name.

Mr. HARRIS. The RECORD will show the statement the Senator now makes.

Mr. GORDON. It will appear in the RECORD that the Senator from Virginia has made that statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES]. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLISON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CCKRELL], and refrain from voting.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HARRIS. I was requested by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] to announce the fact, during his absence, that he is paired with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MC MILLAN].

Mr. BERRY. I was requested by the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE] to announce that he is paired on all questions with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFEERY].

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 0; as follows:

YEAS—0		Stockbridge,
Hate,	McMillan,	Turpie.
Berry,	Gallinger,	Vilas.
Blackburn,	Gibson,	Voorhees,
Caffery,	Gordon,	Washburn,
Camden,	Gorman,	White, La.
Carey,	Gray,	
Cullom,	Hawley,	
Daniel,	Hill,	
Davis,	Hoar,	
Dixon,	Hunt,	
Faulkner,	Lindsay,	
	Lodge,	

NAYS—0		Not Voting—41.
Alitch,	Dolph,	Quay
Allison,	Dubois,	Sherman,
Brice,	George,	Shoup,
Butler,	Gray,	Smith,
Call,	Hale,	Michigan, Oregon
Camden,	Hansbrough,	Morrill,
Cameron,	Harris,	Stewart,
Cockrell,	Higgins,	Vance,
Coke,	Irby,	White, Cal.
Colquitt,	Jones, Ark.	Wilson,
	Jones, Nev.	Wolcott,

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum not having voted, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bate,	Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Proctor.
Berry,	Frye,	Lodge,	
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	
Caffery,	Gibson,	Michigan, Oregon	
Camden,	Gorman,	Morrill,	
Carey,	Gray,	Murphy,	
Cullom,	Harris,	Palmer,	
Daniel,	Hawley,	Pasco,	
Davis,	Hoar,	Perkins,	
Dixon,	Hunt,	Platt,	
Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Quay,	
	Lodge,	Ransom,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The Secretary will call the roll, on the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BERRY (when Mr. COKE's name was called). I will announce, but will not do so again, that the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE] requested me to state that he is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFEERY].

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAFEERY (after having voted in the affirmative). It has been twice announced on this floor that I am paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE]. That is true, but I reserved, in arranging that pair, the right to vote to make a quorum.

The call of the yeas and nays having established the necessity of my voting, I have therefore recorded my vote.

The result was announced—yeas, 39, nays 0; as follows:

YEAS—39		NAYS—0
Bate,	Faulkner,	Lodge,
Berry,	McMillan,	McMillan,
Blackburn,	Gibson,	McPherson,
Caffery,	Gordon,	Mills,
Camden,	Gray,	Michigan, Wis.
Carey,	Hawley,	Murphy,
Cullom,	Hoar,	Palmer,
Daniel,	Hunt,	Pasco,
Davis,	Lindsay,	Perkins,
Dixon,		Platt,
		Ransom,

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum of the Senate not having voted, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison,	Frye,	Lodge,	Sherman,
Bate,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Stockbridge,
Berry,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Gordon,	Manderson,	Vest,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Wis.	Voorhees,
Camden,	Gray,	Murphy,	Walchall,
Carey,	Hawley,	Higgins,	Washburn,
Cullom,	Hill,	Pasco,	White, La.
Daniel,	Hoar,	Perkins,	
Davis,	Hunt,	Platt,	
Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Ransom,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES].

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. MC MILLAN (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE], but I have an understanding with him that I may vote to make a quorum. I vote "yea."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 41, nays 0; as follows:

YEAS—41		NAYS—0
Bate,	Frye,	McMillan,
Berry,	Gallinger,	McPherson,
Blackburn,	Gordon,	Mills,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Wis.
Camden,	Gray,	Murphy,
Carey,	Hawley,	Palmer,
Cullom,	Hill,	Pasco,
Daniel,	Hoar,	Perkins,
Davis,	Hunt,	Platt,
Dixon,	Lindsay,	Quay,
Faulkner,	Lodge,	Ransom,

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The Secretary will call the roll, on the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BERRY (when Mr. COKE's name was called). I will announce, but will not do so again, that the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE] requested me to state that he is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFEERY].

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAFEERY (after having voted in the affirmative). It has been twice announced on this floor that I am paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE]. That is true, but I reserved, in arranging that pair, the right to vote to make a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum not having voted, the Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bate,	Daniel,	Gordon,	Hoar,
Berry,	Davis,	Gorman,	Hunt,
Blackburn,	Dixon,	Gray,	Lindsay,
Caffery,	Faulkner,	Hawley,	McMillan,
Camden,	Frye,	Higgins,	McPherson,
Carey,	Gallinger,	Hill,	Manderson,

Mills, Mitchell, Wis. Murphy, Palmer,	Perkins. Platt, Proctor, Quay,	Ransom. Turpie, Vest, Voorhees.	Walshall. Washburn. White, La.
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The Secretary will call the roll upon the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.
Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE].
Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].
Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and I vote "yea."
Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call was concluded.
Mr. A. ALLISON. I am paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COKRELL]. I am at liberty to vote, however, to make a quorum. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 0; as follows:

YEAS—40.

Allison, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Cameron, Carey, Culom, Daniel, Davis,	Dixon, Faulkner, Gallinger, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Hawley, Higgins, Hill,	Hoar, Huntton, Frye, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell, Wis. Palmer,	Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walshall, Washburn, White, La.
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NAYS—0.

NOT VOTING—45.

Aldrich, Allen, Brien, Butler, Call, Cameron, Chandler, Cockrell, Cole, Colquitt, Dolph, Daniels,	George, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Irbey, Jones, Ark. Jones, Nev. Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Mitchell, Oregon Shoup,	Morgan, Morrell, Pasco, Petter, Pettigrew, Powers, Proctor, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walshall, Washburn,	Smith, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Thayer, Vilas, White, Cal. Wilson, Wolcott.
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum of the Senate not having voted, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Cameron, Carey, Culom, Daniel, Davis, Dixon, Dolph,	Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Huntton,	Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell, Wis. Palmer, Petter, Perkins, Platt,	Proctor, Ransom, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walshall, Washburn,
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The Secretary will call the roll upon the motion of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VORHEES].

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE].
Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. HIGGINS. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] and vote "yea."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. MCPHERSON (when Mr. SMITH's name was called). My colleague [Mr. SMITH] is absent, paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN]. If my colleague were here he would vote "yea."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 45, nays 0; as follows:

YEAS—45.

Allison, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Cameron, Carey, Culom, Daniel, Davis, Dixon, Faulkner,	Frye, Gallinger, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Huntton, Lindsay,	Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell, Wis. Murphy, Palmer, Perkins, Platt, Ransom,	Sherman, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walshall, Washburn, White, La.
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For subject see Index.

NAYS—0.

NOT VOTING—40.

Aldrich, Allen, Brien, Butler, Call, Cameron, Chandler, Cockrell, Cole, Colquitt,	Dolph, Dunsmuir, George, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Irbey, Jones, Ark. Jones, Nev. Kyle,	Martin, Mitchell, Oregon Morgan, Morrell, Petter, Pettigrew, Powers, Proctor, Pugh, Quay,	Roach, Shoup, Smith, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Vance, White, Cal. Wilson, Wolcott.
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So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. PEPPER resumed his speech.

Mr. KYLE (at 8 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.). I make the point that there is no quorum. There are but 23 Senators present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota suggests the want of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Bryce, Cameron, Carey, Culom, Daniel, Davis, Dixon,	Dolph, Faulkner, Frye, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar,	Hear, Huntton, Kyle, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mills, Murphy, Pasco, Petter,	Perkins, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walshall, Washburn.
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. PEPPER resumed his speech. After having spoken for some time,

Mr. VORHEES said: Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly.
Mr. VORHEES. Early in the evening I announced that I would ask the Senate to remain in session until 10 o'clock. It has done so. I now redeem my word by moving that the Senate adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana moves that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 10 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, October 17, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, October 16, 1893.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. ISAAC W. CANTER, of Washington, D. C.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

INFORMATION RELATING TO PENSIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to House resolution of the 11th instant, information relating to the act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for manual labor; which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts, on account of illness; To Mr. BURN, for two weeks, on account of important business. To Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa, indefinitely, on account of important business.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BOWERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege, and ask to have read by the Clerk the newspaper extract which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

The statement of the following is published in the San Francisco Chronicle, and you will see by the nature of the statement, that it is a statement of the teaching of the Church of Jesus Christ, and is a statement of the treatment of those who are not in full communion with the Church.

Mr. BOWERS of California. Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say to the House, in justice to myself, that I would not have called any attention to this misrepresentation but for the fact that I have received letters, one from New York, showing that the statement published in the Washington Post, which is generally a very fair paper, has been sent throughout the land by the Associated Press.

I do not charge that that report was made maliciously. I think

of the so-called Gentry Chinese law; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Duluth, Minn., praying for the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BATE presented resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Knoxville, Tenn., indorsing personally the Senators from that State, but differing with them as to their course on the Sherman law, as heretofore expressed when the board asked for the prompt and unconditional repeal of that law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of citizens of Hamblen County, Tenn., remonstrating against the unconditional repeal of the so-called Sherman silver law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Council of Trades and Labor Union of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation enabling the Government to obtain control of the telegraph system in connection with the Post-Office Department; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 655) to open certain parts of the Fort Julia military reservation in the State of Florida, to entry under the homestead laws, reported it without amendment.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 339) to authorize the Chattanooga Western Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, reported it with amendments.

HEARINGS BEFORE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask unanimous consent to submit a report from the Committee on Printing.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the report will be received.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives to print 2,000 copies of the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, to report it with amendments, and I ask for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read and the amendments stated.

The concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized to print 2,000 copies of the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, for the use of the House.

The amendments of the Committee on Printing were, in line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "two" and insert "four"; in line 6, after the words "Ways and Means," to insert "2,000 copies," and at the end of the resolution to add "and 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate;" so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized to print 4,000 copies of the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, 2,000 copies for the use of the House and 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate.

The amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE introduced a bill (S. 1117) for the relief of William Loring Spencer; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1118) for the relief of Hannah A. Frisbie; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1119) for the relief of James K. Bowman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1120) to provide for the division of the eastern district of Michigan into the northern and southern divisions and for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States therein, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1121) granting a pension to Louis F. Folger; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1122) granting a pension to Isaac H. Greene; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin introduced a bill (S. 1123) granting a pension to Samuel F. Fowler, late of Company A, First

Regiment United States Infantry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," the pending question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. FLETCHER to the substitute reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEWART. My colleague yields to me that I may give notice of a modified amendment with regard to the Pan-American Bimetallic Conference, which I ask to have read, printed, and laid on the table. I shall offer it to the bill at the proper time, and should like to make some remarks upon it.

The amendment was read, and ordered to lie on the table and to be printed as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. STEWART to the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act, approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," viz, after the following section:

"SEC.—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to invite the several governments of the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti, and San Domingo to join the United States in a conference to be held in Washington, in the United States, within nine months from the passage of this act, for the purpose of 'the adoption of a coin to be a legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the American States represented in the conference,' and when such common coin shall have been agreed upon by the majority of the governments represented in such conference, and when the governments so invited and participating in such conference shall have opened their mints to the free and unlimited coinage of the common silver coin so agreed upon by the conference for the benefit of depositors of silver bullion, the United States will also open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of such common silver coin."

Mr. JONES of Nevada addressed the Senate in continuation of the speech begun by him on the 14th instant. After having spoken for some time—

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I suggest the want of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLACKBURN in the chair). The Senator from Nevada suggests the want of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary read the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Berry,	Frye,	Lindsay,	Roach,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	Lodge,	Sherman,
Brice,	George,	McMillan,	Slump,
Caffery,	Gibson,	Manierson,	Sullivan,
Call,	Gordon,	Murphy,	Stewart,
Campen,	Gray,	Pasco,	Stockbridge,
Carey,	Harris,	Teller,	Tyler,
Cullom,	Hawley,	Wagner,	Vanoe,
Davis,	Higgins,	Wadsworth,	Wheeler,
Dixon,	Jones, Ark.	White,	White, La.
Edwards,	Jones, Nev.	Proctor,	White, Va.
Faulkner,	Kyle,	Ryan,	

Mr. ROACH. I was requested to announce that my colleague [Mr. HANSBROUGH] has been called away from the city by a telegram announcing serious illness in his family.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. JONES of Nevada resumed his speech; and after having spoken in all over two hours and a half, he said:

Mr. President, the room is very close and I am somewhat tired. If I can be allowed to go on at another time, as there are other gentlemen who desire to speak now, I should like to yield the floor to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] or my colleague [Mr. STEWART].

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLE, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 3421) providing for the construction of a steam and electric power for the New England coast.

A bill (H. R. 3413) to provide for the division of the eastern district of Michigan into the northern and southern divisions and for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States therein, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. Res. 34) providing for the disposition of certain personal property and money now in the possession of the House of Representatives, to be sold for the benefit of the United States, and for other purposes, and for the purpose of authorizing its application to the charitable purposes of said church, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were read twice by their titles, and referred to the proper committees.

The bill (H. R. 3421) providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for the New England coast—to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 3713) to provide for the division of the eastern district of Michigan into the northern and southern divisions and for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States therein, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

Mr. STEWART. Before the Senator from Colorado commences, I suggest a call of the roll, as there is no quorum here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Dolph,	Loche,	Smith,
Berry,	Faulkner,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Stockbridge,
Brice,	Geary,	Martin,	Teller,
Butler,	Gibson,	Murphy,	Vest,
Caffery,	Goddard,	Packer,	Yorke,
Call,	Gorman,	Perkins,	Walthall,
Camden,	Gray,	Platt,	Washburn,
Cameron,	Hart,	Pugh,	White,
Carey,	Hawley,	Ransom,	Wolcott,
Coke,	Higginson,	Reagan,	
Cullum,	Jones, Nev.,	Sherman,	
Dixon,	Lathrop,	Shoup,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Colorado will proceed.

Mr. PEPPER subsequently said: I was present in the Chamber when my name was called, but being temporarily engaged I did not observe it. I ask that my name may be entered as among the Senators present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Kansas that his statement will go into the RECORD. The roll call has been completed and the Senate has proceeded to other business.

Mr. PEPPER. I supposed that that rule applies merely where a yeas-and-nays vote has been taken. I beg pardon.

Mr. TELLER addressed the Senate in continuation of the speech begun by him September 27. After having spoken two hours and a half, he yielded the floor.

Mr. STEWART addressed the Senate. After having spoken an hour and a quarter,

Mr. FAULKNER. With the consent of the Senator from Nevada, I move that the Senate take a recess until half-past 10 to-morrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock p. m., Monday, October 23) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Tuesday, October 24, 1893, at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, October 23, 1893.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. ISAAC W. CANTER, of Washington, D. C.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

J. H. AND J. B. ABINGTON VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a copy of the finding of the Court of Claims in the case of J. H. and J. B. Abington, administrators, vs. The United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CERTAIN PROPERTY OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a joint resolution (H. Res. 34) providing for the disposition of certain property and money now in the hands of a receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, appointed by the supreme court of Utah, and authorizing its application to the charitable purposes of said church, with amendments of the Senate thereto.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 10 after "thereof," insert: "That is to say, for the payment of the debts for which said church is legally or equitably liable, for the relief of the poor and distressed members of said church, for the education of the children of said members, and for the building and repair of houses of worship for the use of said church, but in which the rightfulness of the practice of polygamy shall not be indicated."

Page 2, line 4 after "church," insert "as aforesaid."

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. SAYERS. I hope, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman will explain the nature of the amendments.

Mr. RAWLINS. The original joint resolution provided that this personal property should be restored, to be applied to the charitable purposes of the church generally. The Senate amendment simply provides that it shall be applied to certain charitable purposes, that is to say, the payment of the debts for which the church is legally or equitably liable, the relief of poor and distressed members, the education of the children of such members, and the building and repair of houses of worship, provided that the rightfulness of the practice of polygamy shall not be inculcated in such places of worship. It does not change the substance of the original joint resolution as it passed the House, and therefore of the bill as it came out of the House.

Mr. DINGLEY. The Senate amendment simply directs the distribution of this fund?

Mr. RAWLINS. That is all.

Mr. RAY. And the purposes enumerated in the amendment are the purposes contemplated by the original joint resolution?

Mr. RAWLINS. Yes, sir. It conforms to the intention of those whose labor created the money and who gave it to the church to be dispensed under the direction of the leaders of the church for charitable purposes. The amendment specifies the purposes as I have recited them, and simply carries out the original intention. This property belongs to charity and was intended for the identical charitable purposes to which it is now proposed to be applied. The joint resolution carries into effect the intent of those who gave the money, while it does not permit it to be used for any unlawful purpose. The money is now being wasted in litigation.

Mr. REED. What is the amount involved?

Mr. RAWLINS. It was \$237,000 a while ago. I do not know exactly what the amount is now.

Mr. REED. A deserving profession has got some of it, I suppose. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAWLINS. Yes, sir. I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

The Mr. RAWLINS moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendments to the joint resolution were concurred in, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. COOPER of Texas, for the week, on account of important business.

To Mr. COCKER, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. FICKNER, for two weeks, on account of urgent business.

To Mr. MONROE, for one week, on account of important business.

To Mr. COFFEEN, indefinitely, on account of important business.

VACANCY IN THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the appointment of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. FENCE] to fill a vacancy on the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill which I send to the desk.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I wish to know whether the first thing in order is not the bill which came over from Saturday afternoon with the previous question ordered upon it?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. HEARD. I ask the gentleman from Tennessee to withhold his demand for the regular order for a moment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Very well.

Mr. HEARD. Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the bill which I send to the desk (H. R. 913) for the relief of Louis L. Williams.

The bill was read.

Mr. HEARD. I can explain the object of this bill in two min-

By Mr. REED: Petition of 61 citizens of the district of Kennebec, Maine, for an appropriation adequate to remove the accumulation of deposit in the harbor of Cape Porpoise, Me.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TERRY: Petition of Little Rock Typographical Union No. 32, in favor of the erection of public buildings by day labor instead of by contract—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, report of the Arkansas River Commission—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WILSON of Washington: Petitions of 44 citizens of Spokane County; of 62 citizens of Palouse, Whitman County; of 70 citizens of Kalama; of 28 citizens of Coulee precinct, Lincoln County; of 25 citizens of Okanogan County; of 30 citizens of Garfield County; of 14 citizens of St. Paul; of 22 citizens of Dragoon; of 19 citizens of Whitman County; of 60 citizens of Clark County; of 46 citizens of Chillum, Okanogan County; and of 21 citizens of Harmony; all of the State of Washington, in opposition to the repeal of the Sherman act, unless said repeal shall provide for the continued coinage of silver on terms more favorable to silver—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, October 24, 1893.

[Continuation of legislative proceedings of Tuesday, October 17, 1893.]

The Senate met at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes, a. m., at the expiration of the recess.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate resumes its session. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, being House bill No. 1, which will be read by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act, approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I suggest the lack of a quorum. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Fryo,	Mitchell, Wis.	Stetehilde.
Bate,	Gallinger,	Pasco,	Teller.
Berry,	George,	Petier,	Turpie.
Burnburn,	Gordon,	Perkins,	Vance.
Coke,	Iroy,	Vilas,	
Cullum,	Kyle,	Ransom,	Voorhees.
Davis,	McPherson,	Sherman,	Walthall.
Dixon,	Manderson,	Shoup,	Wheeler.
Faulkner,	Mills,	Stewart,	Wolcott.

Mr. DIXON. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] is detained from his place here by reason of sickness in his family.

Mr. GALLINGER. I hold in my hand a telegram from the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY], stating that he is unavoidably absent from the Senate to-day, and is paired with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY].

Mr. GULLOM. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] is absent from the city, and stands paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL].

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Thirty-six Senators have answered to their names. There is no quorum present. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

After a little delay, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. GORMAN, Mr. LINDSAY, and Mr. CALL entered the Chamber, and answered to their names.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m.). Forty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator from Nevada yield to me to submit a report from a committee.

Mr. STEWART. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1980) to amend section 9 of the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-counting laws, and for other purposes," reported it without amendment.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. DAVIS presented resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens of Duluth, Minn., favoring the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of George R. Merrill and other

citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., and the petition of Cyrus Northrup and others of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, praying for the repeal of the so-called Geary Chinese law; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial of citizens of Roscoe, Pa., and two memorials of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BRICE presented petitions of the Cincinnati Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Troy, Ohio, August 30, 1893; of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society of Cincinnati, Ohio; of David Morvov, of Oakland, Cal., praying for the repeal of the so-called Geary Chinese law; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio; of the Board of Trade of Massillon, Ohio; of the Commercial Club of Cincinnati, Ohio; of the Bimetallist League of Canton, Ohio, and of the Stock Exchange of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the speedy repeal of the so-called Sherman silver law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of 38 citizens of Morgan County, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the freer and more extended use of silver as money of ultimate redemption and thereby check the continued contraction of the currency, which has been, and is now, sinking the free labor of our land deeper and deeper into the mire of enforced idleness, penury, and despair; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Mayflower Assembly, No. 469, Knights of Labor, of Zanesville, Ohio, praying for equal recognition of silver with gold in coinage at the United States mints, that the ratio of 16 to 1 be maintained, and remonstrating against the repeal of the so-called Sherman silver law unless some provision be made for the free and unlimited coinage of silver; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Board of Trade of Gallipolis; of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati; of the Ohio Association of Productive Industries; of the Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati; of the Freight Bureau of Cincinnati; of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati; and of the Commercial Club of Cincinnati, all in the State of Ohio, praying that their representatives in Congress use their best efforts to secure prompt action on the repeal bill now pending in the Senate; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Hamer Grange, No. 451, Patrons of Husbandry, of Georgetown, Ohio, remonstrating against the repeal of the so-called Sherman silver law, unless coupled with a provision restoring the free coinage of both gold and silver as it existed prior to the passage of the act of 1873; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of citizens of Wayne, Pa., praying for the unconditional repeal of the so-called Sherman silver law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Union League of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the resumption of specie payments, the maintenance of a currency which, whether in gold, silver, or notes, shall be of equal purchasing power, and for the prompt repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. QUAY. I have received a letter from Henry C. Dingee, a prominent business man of the city of Philadelphia, who was a signer of a memorial of the members of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia in relation to tariff and financial legislation, suggesting several practical measures. The memorial was presented by my colleague [Mr. CAMERON] in my absence, and I do not remember its contents exactly. Mr. Dingee writes saying that he desires to withdraw his signature, having since he signed the memorial come to the conclusion that the only solution of the present financial difficulty is the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. I know no method by which he can withdraw his signature, but perhaps the statement I make will answer his purpose.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 1124) for the relief of aged and infirm colored people; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. BUTLER. I desire to state that I introduced this bill as a substitute for the joint resolution I introduced some time ago on the same subject. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BRICE introduced a bill (S. 1125) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of East Liverpool, Ohio; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," the pending question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. PEPPER to the substitute reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEWART addressed the Senate in continuation of the speech begun by him yesterday. After having spoken for half an hour—

Mr. POWER. Mr. President, it seems to me there is no quorum here.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. STEWART. For what purpose?

Mr. POWER. For the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a quorum.

Mr. STEWART. I think we ought to have a quorum here, because I have a good many important things to say. It would please me to say them to a full Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. TURPIE. Mr. President, the rule prescribes that any member of the Senate may raise the question of the presence of a quorum, but that question is not raised by the Senator. He says "we ought to have a quorum here."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the rule.

Mr. TURPIE. It is not raised by the Senators saying "I raise the question of a quorum."

Mr. POWER. I raise the question that there is no quorum present, and will state—

Mr. TELLER. Let the rule be read.

Mr. TURPIE. The moment in raising the question of a quorum ought to contain the facts upon which the subsequent proceedings are to be based. It may lead to the arrest of a Senator. It ought to contain a statement of facts in themselves sufficient to disclose the absence of a majority of the members of the Senate and the presence of only a minority.

I have heard several times the attempt made to raise the question of the presence of a quorum on the other side of the Chamber. I have never heard it raised except once or twice in the proper manner. I have heard the phrase used, "Mr. President, I call a quorum," or "Mr. President, I call for a quorum." That certainly does not raise the question. I have heard it said there are not 43 members here. That certainly does not raise the question. There might be 80. I have heard the question of a quorum raised by persons who had the charge of public business, and whose duty it was to do it, and I have always heard it raised by a statement of facts which excluded the possibility of there being a majority present, and which in itself implied the absence of such majority. These facts were not a mere conclusion of law. They did not embody the language of the rule. It is not my purpose now to state what the language should be. There is no form requisite, but whatever the formula may be, it ought to include a statement of the facts upon which the call is founded. A request for the attendance of absentees on which a direction to compel the attendance of the absent is founded is a statement of facts giving jurisdiction to this body upon it, and clearly showing the absence of the requisite number that constitute a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the rule.

The SECRETARY. Rule V, section 2, is as follows:

If, at any time during the session of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will inquire of the Senator from Montana what his statement was?

Mr. POWER. I stated that there is no quorum present. I counted the Senators present and found only 27 in the Chamber; so I called for a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Race,	Frye,	McPherson,
Berry,	Gallinger,	Shoup,
Blackburn,	George,	Smith,
Frye,	Gray,	Stewart,
Hatch,	Palmer,	Stevenson,
Call,	Higgins,	Peffer,
Cameron,	Hill,	Vest,
Cole,	Boast,	Vilas,
Cullom,	Huntton,	Proctor,
Davis,	Kyle,	Walshall,
Dixon,	Lindsay,	White, La.
Faulkner,	McMillan,	Sherman,

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Nevada will proceed.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. STEWART. I do.

Mr. KYLE. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. VOORHEES. I hope that motion—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the Senator from Nevada has yielded to the Senator from South Dakota, who moves that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. VOORHEES. I hope that motion will not prevail.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion is not open to debate. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. KYLE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. HUNTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], who is detained from his seat by sickness in his family. As I understand if he were here he would vote "nay."

Mr. McMillan (when his name was called). I vote "nay." I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. Not knowing how he would vote I withhold my vote.

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] who is necessarily absent. I would vote "nay" if he were present.

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I again announce that I have received a telegram from the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY], stating that he is unavoidably detained from the Senate to-day, and is paired with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY].

Mr. FRYE. The senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] is paired generally with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY], but on House bill No. 1 and all incidental motions he is paired with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. Mr. Hargrave [Mr. Hargrave] is paired generally with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM], and on House bill No. 1 and incidental motions he is paired with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. HOAR. I vote "nay." I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH], but I am authorized to vote to make a quorum. If a quorum should appear I shall withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 5, nays 36; as follows:

YEAS—5			
Cameron,	Peffer,	Stewart,	Teller.
Cole,		NAYS—36	
Race,	Dolph,	Huntton,	Roach,
Berry,	Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Sherman,
Blackburn,	Frye,	Godde,	Smith,
Frye,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Stockbridge,
Hatch,	Gordon,	Turpie,	
Call,	Gorman,	Murphy,	Vest,
Cameron,	Gray,	Pasco,	Voortrees,
Cole,	Hill,	Perkins,	White, La.
Cullom,	Hoar,	Proctor,	
Davis,			
Dixon,			

NOT VOTING—44			
Aldrich,	George,	McMillan,	Pugh,
Allen,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Quay,
Allison,	Harris,	Martin,	Ransom,
Buller,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Shoup,
Candeen,	Hale,	Mitchell, Wis.	Squire,
Carey,	Howley,	Morgan,	Waite,
Chandler,	Higgins,	Norrell,	Vilas,
Cockrell,	Irby,	Palmer,	Washburn,
Colquitt,	Jones, Ark.	Pettigrew,	White, Cal.
Daniel,	Jones, Nev.	Platt,	Wilson,
Dubois,	Kyle,	Power,	Woolcott.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Race,	Buller,	Coke,	Dolph,
Berry,	Caffery,	Cullom,	Dubois,
Blackburn,	Call,	Davis,	Faulkner,
Brice,	Cameron,	Dixon,	Frye,

Gallinger,
Gordon.
Gorman.
Gray.
McPherson.
Harris.
Hill.
Hill.
Hoar.

Huntin,
Lodge.
McMillan.
McPherson.
Harris.
Hill.
Hill.
Hoar.

Pasco,
Peffer.
McMillan.
Proctor.
Quay.
Mills.
Sherman.
Smith.

Stewart.
Stockbridge.
Turpie.
Vest.
Vilas.
Voorhees.
Walhall.
White, La.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE], that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.
Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I have already announced my pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], but I will transfer it to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.
Mr. PALMER. I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH].

Mr. GORMAN. I suggest to the Senator from Illinois that he transfer his pair to my colleague [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. FRYE. I can relieve both Senators. I announced on the other vote the pair of the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH].

Mr. PALMER. I understand that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], and I vote "nay."
Mr. FRYE. I announced on a former vote the pair of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] and my colleague [Mr. HALE], and I shall not make the announcement again during the day.

Mr. HOAR. I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGB]. I transfer that pair by authority of the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to his colleague [Mr. ALDRICH], and I vote "nay."

Mr. COCKRELL. I am paired with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], who has been necessarily called away. I make this announcement once for all until he returns.

The result was announced—yeas 4, nays 41; as follows:

YEAS—4.

Cameron, Cooke, Peffer, Stewart.

NAYS—41.

Bate, Faulkner, McMillan, Smith.
Berry, Frye, McPherson, Stockbridge.
Blackburn, Gallinger, Turpie.
Brice, Gorman, Mills, Vest.
Caffery, Gray, Murphy, Vilas.
Call, Higgins, Palmer, Voorhees.
Candeen, Hill, Perkins, Walhall.
Cullom, Hoar, Perkins, White, La.
Dixon, Euston, Proctor, Wilson.
Dolph, Lindsay, Roach, Sherman.

NOT VOTING—40.

Aldrich, George, Kyle, Quay.
Allen, Gibson, Martin, Ransom.
Allison, Gordon, Mitchell, Oregon.
Butler, Hale, Mitchell, Wis.
Carey, Hansbrough, Morgan, Squire.
Candler, Harris, Morgan, Teller.
Cockrell, Hawley, Pettigrew, Washburn.
Colquitt, Irvy, Platt, White, Cal.
Daniel, Jones, Ark. Pomeroy, Wilson.
Dubois, Jones, Nev. Pugh, Wolcott.

So the motion was not agreed to.

TENNESSEE RIVER BRIDGE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] is entitled to the floor on the unfinished business.

Mr. BATE. The Senator from Nevada consents that I may call up a bill which it is necessary to have passed at once. It is merely a bill for a bridge across the Tennessee River.
Mr. STEWART. I have no objection, if I do not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. CULLOM. We do not hear the Senator from Tennessee on this side.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Tennessee will please state again his request.

Mr. BATE. It is a bill where a charter has been granted by the State of Tennessee to the Chattanooga Western Railway Company to put a bridge across the Tennessee River, a navigable stream, and the company asks the consent of the Government. There is no objection to the bill, and it will not take any

time, except that there are some amendments reported from the Committee on Commerce. It will involve no discussion whatever, and I ask that the bill be put on its passage.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 339) to authorize the Chattanooga Western Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was in section 2, line 11, after the word "telegraph," to insert "and telephone;" so as to read:

And equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 2, line 19, after the word "and," to insert "whatever kind of bridge is constructed;" so as to read:

And whatever kind of bridge is constructed said corporation shall maintain, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 3, line 4, after the word "thereto," to strike out the following words:

Upon the payment of their proportion of maintenance, operation, and interest on investment from the date upon which said railway companies began to use the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon such basis or arrangement as may be agreed upon by and between such companies and the Chattanooga Western Railway Company.

So as to read:

That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have, and be entitled to, equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon such basis or arrangement as may be agreed upon by and between such companies and the Chattanooga Western Railway Company.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In section 5, at the end of line 21, I move to insert the words "the location or construction of;" so as to read:

And if any litigation shall be had in regard to the location or construction of said bridge, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 9) to transfer the Morris Island life-saving station, near Charleston, S. C., to Sullivan Island; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes."

Mr. STEWART resumed the floor. After having spoken an hour and a quarter, he said: I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to finish my speech hereafter, and that my colleague [Mr. JONES of Nevada], who is not feeling well, may be allowed to occupy a portion of the time now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none.

Mr. JONES of Nevada addressed the Senate in continuation of the speech begun by him on the 14th instant. After having spoken over two hours and a half, he said:

Mr. President, I will now give way to my colleague [Mr. STEWART], who yielded the floor to me that I might proceed, and I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate to conclude my remarks at another time, perhaps to-morrow.

I also wish to again state that it is not the intention of any one connected with this discussion to prolong it any more than is necessary to give his views fully to the Senate and to the people of the country.

Mr. FAULKNER. Being satisfied that the remarks of the Senator from Nevada correctly state the position of those who are opposed to the pending bill, I move that the Senate now take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to; and at 3 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m., Tuesday, October 24, the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Wednesday, October 25, 1893, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, October 24, 1893.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. ISAAC W. CANTER, of Washington, D. C.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Mr. FITZHIAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. In the absence of objection that order will be made.

There was no objection.

D. R. McNEILL.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Court of Claims transmitting copy of the findings of the court in the case of D. R. McNeill *vs.* The United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

LAND DISTRICTS, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The joint resolution will be read, subject to objection.

The joint resolution was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not see any special objection to the resolution; but is there any necessity for it? The Secretary of the Interior has now the authority to consolidate or rearrange the land districts. That resolution seems to be somewhat in the nature of a suggestion to the Secretary.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection the gentleman from California will explain the purpose of the resolution.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Mr. Speaker, I will, with the consent of the House, explain the object of the resolution.

It will be remembered that in the sundry civil appropriation bill of the last Congress a provision was inserted providing that the land districts in the United States might be reduced ten in number. It was determined that one district should be taken from California, to which we have no objection. But in consolidating two districts to give the necessary reduction of one district they paid no attention to the topography of the country, and have consolidated two districts, the bulk of the land in one of them, the Independence land district, being on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada and the land in the Visalia district on the western side of the mountains, which for eight months of the year are impassable, and therefore settlers upon the public lands in the Independence land district, in order to go to Visalia, must make a journey of 1,300 miles, at great expense of time and money.

Now, we desire on the part of the people of those districts to be heard on this consolidation—that is, to be permitted to present the facts before the Secretary of the Interior with a view to allow the consolidation to be made somewhere else, where there will be less hardship to the settlers.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the purpose of the resolution?

Mr. CAMINETTI. It is to make provision to enable the Representatives in Congress from the State of California, or anywhere else, who desire to be heard in relation to the facts of the matter, to be heard, and that upon a full hearing the consolidation may take place in regard to two other districts, eliminating the Independence district, and letting it remain as formerly, owing to the great expense this change will entail upon the settlers there.

Mr. SAYERS. Have not you a right to be heard without this resolution?

Mr. CAMINETTI. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Why?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Because the matter is a finality now. Under the act of Congress to which I have already referred the consolidation of the districts, or the order for that purpose, has already been made, and nothing can be done now except by act of Congress.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. You state that the consolidation has been made.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Yes.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. Have the transcripts of the records been completed?

Mr. CAMINETTI. I do not know.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. I have it on very reliable information that it will cost more to transcribe the records of the consolidated districts than to maintain the districts.

Mr. CAMINETTI. That may be true.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. And permit me one moment more. Inasmuch as the entire expenses of the local land office and of the General Land Office are paid by the settlers in the West, why not continue an arrangement which has been for their convenience, when it involves no expense upon the Government?

Mr. CAMINETTI. That is another question, which is not before us now.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. Well, that is a fact at all events.

Mr. CAMINETTI. In this case the order has already been made by the Secretary of the Interior and signed by the President and is now in force.

I am not attempting, I will state, to prevent the reduction of the districts. I am willing to allow the reduction to take place where less harm would result. Now, to every settler in the Independence district there will be caused an expense of nearly or quite \$100, just to save to the Government \$1.25 a year.

Mr. DOCKERY. In regard to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WILSON] let me say that there is nothing in what he refers to, as I understand it, which is compulsory. The whole matter was relegated to the Secretary of the Interior by an act of the last Congress, giving him the right to consolidate the districts if in his judgment the public interest would thereby be subserved.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. But they made only a certain appropriation, and required the Secretary of the Interior to bring the land offices within that appropriation.

Mr. McRAE. That is the point exactly. It has only succeeded in giving the settlers a great deal of inconvenience without any benefit whatever.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. And it is causing the Secretary of the Interior great inconvenience also without giving the settlers any benefit whatever.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Mr. Speaker, one word. This does not direct the Secretary to act, but only to investigate, and then to act upon his thorough investigation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

Mr. COFFEEN. I desire to have the resolution again read. The House was again read.

Mr. COFFEEN. Do I understand that this applies to the State of California alone?

Mr. CAMINETTI. Only to that one district.

Mr. COFFEEN. I wish we might have Wyoming included, for there are very important matters which need attention there in the same direction. I offer that as an amendment to the gentleman's resolution, to include the State of Wyoming.

Mr. SAYERS. Do not do that.

Mr. CAMINETTI. I would like to be kind to my fellow-members, but I think it would be better in this case to act independently.

Mr. COFFEEN. I think the gentleman will not object when I explain.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to considering this bill now?

Mr. COFFEEN. I will object until I have an opportunity to confer with the gentleman from California [Mr. CAMINETTI].

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

PRINTING OF HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a House resolution providing for the printing of hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, with Senate amendments to the same.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The object of this amendment of the Senate is simply to give the Senate 2,000 copies of the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House in addition to the 2,000 copies which the resolution provided should be printed for the use of the House. I move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committees were called for reports, when bills of the following titles were severally reported, and, with the accompanying reports, ordered to be printed and referred as hereafter stated:

CLERK OF UNITED STATES COURT, INDIAN TERRITORY.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 4186) to regulate the fees of the clerk of the United States court for the Indian Territory—to the House Calendar.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

The Speaker laid before the House the joint resolution, with Senate amendments (H. Res. 66), that the acknowledgments of the Government and the people of the United States be tendered to various foreign governments of the world who have participated in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

The amendments of the Senate were read.

Mr. HOUK of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this resolution passed the House a week or two ago. There is no change in its phraseology, and the amendment only provides that the information of its passage be conveyed to the different foreign governments by the President of the United States instead of by the Secretary of State. I will only say that the resolution, as originally offered and passed in the House, was drawn upon consultation with the Secretary of State as to its form, in regard to the manner in which the acknowledgment should be presented to other governments; but the Senate amendments are entirely in accordance with propriety, I think, and I move, therefore, that the amendments of the Senate be concurred in.

The motion was agreed to.

The title of the resolution was amended to conform to the body of it.

DEATH OF CHAPMAN OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House in heart with profound sorrow of the death of Mr. ALBERT W. HADAWAY, Captain of the House, do hereby resolve, That as a mark of respect to his memory the Speaker appoint a committee of seven to attend his funeral services.

The resolution was agreed to; and in accordance therewith the Speaker appointed as such committee Mr. COMPTON, Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, Mr. DINGLEY, Mr. KYLE, Mr. COCKRELL, Mr. CURTIS of New York, and Mr. COBB of Alabama.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONER FROM ALASKA.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The bill was before the House a few days ago, and an explanation was asked for by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILGORE], which explanation I now have from the Treasury Department. I desire to have that explanation read in connection with the bill.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 919) for the relief of Louis L. Williams.

Read twice. That the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Louis L. Williams, directed to pay to Louis L. Williams the sum of \$395.70 due him as salary and for expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties as World's Fair Commissioner from Alaska.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] that an amendment be offered after the word "cents," in line 5 of this bill, to insert the words "out of moneys heretofore appropriated for such purposes."

Mr. DINGLEY. I desire to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS], as there are many commissioners who may have such bills as this, whether he has sufficiently examined the matter, so that he is willing to have this established as a precedent.

Mr. HEARD. I desire to say to the gentleman from Maine that there can be no great number of these cases, as there are only two commissioners from Alaska. The point made against the payment was raised in the State Department as to whether Alaska was a Territory in the meaning of the law authorizing the appointment of commissioners to different States and Territories of the Union.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is that the only point involved?

Mr. HEARD. That is the only point involved, and the Attorney-General decided that it was a Territory in the contemplation of the law. The letter of the Treasury Department makes perfectly clear the reason why the claim has not been paid, and that it is equitably due, but can be paid only by authority of such an act as this.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will report the letter.

The letter was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your request that the person designated by the Treasury to attend the World's Fair at special act be passed for payment of the expenses of Louis L. Williams as one of the commissioners to represent Alaska on the World's Columbian Commission

from November 2 to December 12, 1898, in aid of allowing them from the special appropriation which has been made since December, 1897.

It appears that the governor of Alaska nominated Mr. Williams on June 10, 1897, but the State Department on November 25, 1897, referred to the Attorney-General the question whether Alaska is a Territory within the meaning of the act creating the World's Columbian Commission, on December 12, 1897. The Attorney-General declined to decide until December 7, 1897.

In the meantime it appears that Mr. Williams actually traveled in Alaska, and that the Governor of Alaska, in the meantime, had the honor to be raised in the State Department, by which the issuing of his commission was delayed, this office only allowing expenses after the date of the commission.

It appears that Mr. Williams is expected to be called to England, and that this can only be accomplished by the passage of the bill which I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Williams, in which, in accordance with the opinion of the First Comptroller, no payment is refused for the reason given above.

Respectfully,

E. P. BALDWIN, Vice Auditor.

HON. JOHN T. HEARD,
House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of this bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the amendment I suggested be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after the word "cents" in line 5, the following: "out of moneys heretofore appropriated for such purposes."

Mr. HEARD. I have no objection to the amendment.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

There was no objection, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed, or a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the correction of a reference of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk. The title was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 340) to provide for post-office buildings.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads. That committee will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it will be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committees were called for reports.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a privileged report from the Joint Commission appointed to investigate the Executive Departments of the Government. It is a concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will first report the concurrent resolution submitted by the commission.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask that we have order, as this is a matter of some importance.

The SPEAKER. This is an important matter, as it relates to the engrossment and enactment of bills.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, by the House and Senate, That the concurrent resolution beginning with the first day of the regular session of the Fifty-third Congress, to wit: the first Monday in December, 1893, in lieu of being engrossed, the concurrent resolution on which the House of Congress has passed the bill, and the Senate has passed the bill, shall be printed in pamphlet form, and shall be sent to the printer in the same manner as printed bills and joint resolutions are dealt with at present, and shall be sent in printed form, after being passed by the House and Senate, shall be dealt with by the House, and its officers in the same manner in which engrossed bills, and joint resolutions are now dealt with.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will now read the report.

The report (by Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee) was read, as follows:

Report of the Joint Commission on the status of the law now governing the Executive Departments of the Government, etc.

The commission have conducted the House concurrent resolution in reference to the engrossment and enactment of bills and joint resolutions, and have inquired into and upon an investigation of the matters involved therein, and have found that the House of Representatives has been the victim of the commission of mistakes and errors in such engrossment and enrollment, and, secondarily, a reduction of the expenses thereof. Much complaint has arisen by reason of the errors and mistakes which occur at every session of

sible. I ask the Senator from Kansas how much time he would like to have?

Mr. PEPPER. Not very much.

Mr. VOORHEES. I will state my purpose. The amendment I deal with these questions is in perfect frankness. If the amendments are to lead to prolonged debate I shall ask the Senate to consider them under Rule VIII, confining debate to five minutes, and to one speech for each Senator upon an amendment. Otherwise, I shall resort to another method to dispose of them.

Mr. PEPPER. I submit, Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me just a moment, that this is not a very good time to restore the old tactics we had ten days or two weeks ago. I merely want to occupy a short time. I do not propose to surrender; neither do my political friends.

Mr. VOORHEES. I have every disposition to yield, but there is so much misunderstanding as to what a short time is in this body that I should like to be reassured a little on that point. I have not the slightest disposition to press the Senator from Kansas or anybody else.

Mr. PEPPER. If the Senator will permit me, I will try to explain.

Mr. VOORHEES. I yield to the Senator from Kansas for that purpose. He says for a short time.

Mr. PEPPER. I understood that I had the floor.

Mr. VOORHEES. I knew I had it; whether the Senator so understood it or not.

Mr. PEPPER. I have not yielded.

Mr. VOORHEES. I was on the floor long before the Senator from Kansas. I had the floor and asked for a vote on the pending amendment. I suppose the Senator misunderstood it.

Mr. PEPPER. When the amendment was read I addressed the Chair and was recognized.

Mr. VOORHEES. Yes; I was on the floor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I do not desire to occupy very much time, but some things have occurred within the last few days which make it appropriate upon my part to address the Senate at least for a short time before the amendment.

It will be remembered that I offered an amendment somewhat similar to this early in the history of this discussion, and that when the Senator from Indiana moved to lay that amendment on the table I asked the poor privilege of explaining it and it was denied me. It was tabled unceremoniously. I now discover in the public prints of the day a statement to the effect that I have surrendered and that I have advised my political associates to surrender.

Mr. President, we have not surrendered, nor do we intend to do so. We intend to fight this proposition until the end; and when we are captured, if we are, it shall be with our arms in our hands and our faces to the foe.

All the free-coinage people have asked from the beginning is simply a restoration of the old law as it existed prior to the great wrong which was perpetrated in 1873. This the pending amendment proposes to effect. When the act of 1873 was proposed and passed, the demonetization of silver money had not been submitted to the people; it was not discussed in any political campaign; and while it was treated in this body and in the other branch of Congress from time to time during a period of two or three years, there was no opportunity whatever for any public judgment to be passed upon it. The evil work was done without the knowledge or consent of the voters.

Mr. President, we have reached a time which was some days ago announced by other Senators as well as myself when this discussion would probably end. We were asked repeatedly when we would be ready to vote on the passage of this bill. Our answer was uniformly (the same dropping from all lips which were called upon to utter the expression) that after we had time enough to discuss the bill and the amendments thereto in a reasonable, deliberate, cool, candid, and manly way, then we would be ready to vote.

Now, Mr. President, in concluding what I have to say, I wish to be distinctly understood here and elsewhere that my opposition to the bill is one of conscience, and based upon a principle. The passage of this bill, as I believe, will entail a wrong that can not be measured. It will start this country downward, or rather it will add to the momentum of our downward course towards a gold standard. It will depreciate the values of the products of all our labor. It will reduce farmers to tenants. It will reduce the wage-worker to virtual peonage. It will eventually put not only the money of the country, but all the great material interests, and all our intellectual forces—our politics, our legislation, and our judicial determinations, in the hands of one great overruling and overmastering power flowing from concentrated wealth. One-half of the farm lands which are now

occupied in the civilized world are under mortgage for more than they would bring in cash if advertised to-morrow to be sold at thirty days' notice. Our farm renters have increased in this country in ten years from 25 per cent. to about 35 per cent. The renters in cities have increased at even a much greater ratio than that.

Those of us who are opposing the passage of this bill believe that the effect of the policy it foreshadows will be to continue this downward course, and that there will be no possible escape from it. We believe that the defeat of this bill would to that extent weaken the influences of the money-power; that it would take away one great support which is now maintaining its hold upon the people. We regard the bringing of this bill before Congress as an effort upon the part of what we call the money power to still more firmly and permanently fasten its clutches on the industries of the people.

We shall oppose it to the bitter end, Mr. President. We have no notion of surrendering, and expect to add still further opposition as the debate proceeds. However, as I said to the Senator from Indiana in the beginning, we do not intend to interpose any factious or revolutionary opposition, but we want at every stage of the proceeding, until the end comes, to interpose our determined resistance and our implacable opposition. That is all I care to say now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. PEPPER. The yeas and nays have been demanded.

Mr. TELFER. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES]. I do not see him in the Chamber, and I withhold my vote for the present.

Mr. BERRY (when the name of Mr. JONES of Arkansas was called). My colleague [Mr. JONES of Arkansas] is necessarily absent. He is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. My colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. PEEBLES (when his name was called). Upon this question I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. Were he present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. SHERMAN (when his name was called). I am paired on this vote with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. He would vote "yea" and I should vote "nay."

Mr. FULS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. If he were present I would vote "nay."

Mr. GRAY (when the name of Mr. WHITE of California was called). When the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] left for the West I agreed to pair with him on this and all cognate questions. My pair has been transferred to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], and I have voted "nay," and I should have made this announcement when my own name was called.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PALMER. I am paired generally with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], and therefore withhold my vote. If he were present he would vote "yea" and I should vote "nay."

Mr. HUNTON. I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. He is detained from the Senate by reason of the illness of his wife. If he were here he would vote "nay," and I should vote "yea."

Mr. HIGGINS. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], and will vote "nay."

Mr. SHERMAN. I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON] to my colleague [Mr. BRICE]. My colleague would vote "nay" and I understand the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea." I vote "nay."

Mr. PUGH. I was requested to state that the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUITT] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON]. If the Senator from Georgia were present he would vote "yea." I do not know how the Senator from Iowa would vote.

Mr. DANIEL (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted, but I have since ascertained that the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] is absent. I have a general pair with him. I shall have to withhold my vote. I understand that the Senator from Washington would vote "nay" if present.

Mr. STEWART. I do not know whether he would or not. Has he so announced?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not think he has so announced.

Mr. SHERMAN. He voted for free exchange the last time.
Mr. DANIEL. I am informed that he would vote "nay" if present, and therefore I have leave to withdraw my vote.

Mr. PASCO. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON] was called away by most urgent business, and desired me to state in his absence that he is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW]. If the Senator from Georgia were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. COCKRELL. I am paired with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALDRICH], who, if present, would vote "nay," and I should vote "yea."

Mr. SHERMAN. I suggest that the pairs be now called over to see whether they are correct, that there may be no misunderstanding.

Mr. DANIEL. It has been suggested to me that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] stand paired, and that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] and myself may then vote. I beg that the pairs may be arranged in that manner.

Mr. DUBOIS. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] would vote "yea."

Mr. DANIEL. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] would vote "yea," and I am informed the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] would vote "nay." I vote "yea."
Mr. VILAS. Under the arrangement suggested by the Senator from Virginia vote "nay."

Mr. PALMER. I understand that my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] has been transferred to the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. If that is permissible, I vote "nay."

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I vote "yes."
Mr. HIGGINS [after having voted in the negative]. The presence of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], who has just voted, makes it necessary, I presume, for me to revoke the transfer of my pair to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY].

Mr. QUAY. With the permission of the Senate, I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], and I vote "nay."
Mr. HARRIS. Had not the transfer of a pair already announced to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]? There has certainly been, but I do not remember with whom.

Mr. ALDRICH. There was a pair announced between the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], but the Senator from Arkansas has voted, so that the Senator from Connecticut stands without a pair.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not remember with whom the Senator from Connecticut was said to be paired, but I remember distinctly that there was a pair announced.

Mr. BUTLER. Did I understand the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] to announce the pair of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, he is paired with my colleague [Mr. BRICE].

Mr. CULLOM. Let the pairs be announced.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The pairs will be announced by the Secretary.

The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. PETTIGREW with Mr. GORDON.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon with Mr. SQUIRE.

Mr. CAMERON with Mr. BRICE.

Mr. HANSBROUGH with Mr. MILLS.

Mr. WHITE of California with Mr. CHANDLER.

Mr. COLQUITT with Mr. WILSON.

Mr. COCKRELL with Mr. ALDRICH.

Mr. MORGAN with Mr. HAWLEY.

Mr. HUNTON with Mr. PLATT.

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—28		NAYS—39	
Allan,	Daniel,	Kyle,	Sansom,
Bate,	Dubois,	Martin,	Sherman,
Brown,	George,	McCheson,	Teller,
McKENZIE,	Harris,	James,	Yancy,
Butler,	Palmer,	Boyd,	Wadsworth,
Call,	Jones Ark.	Davis,	Walshall,
Coke,	Jones Nev.	Borah,	Wheeler,
Albright,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Canby,	Olson,	McCheson,	Sherman,
Canfield,	Gorman,	Smith,	Smith,
Carr,	Hale,	Mitchell, Wis.	St. George,
Chandler,	Hall,	Morris,	Vilas,
Davis,	Hughes,	Morgan,	Wadsworth,
Dubois,	Hill,	Palmer,	Wheeler,
Farwell,	Hunt,	Wadsworth,	White, La.
Fleming,	Lindsay,	Proctor,	White, La.
Foster,	Long,	Quay,	

NOT VOTING—18.

Allison,	Colquitt,	Mills,	Squire,
Brace,	Gordon,	Mitchell Oregon,	White Cal.
Cameron,	Hansbrough,	Morgan,	Wilson.
Chandler,	Hawley,	Pettigrew,	
Cockrell,	Hunt,	Platt,	

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. VOORHEES. I desire to say that the amendment of the Committee on Finance when adopted will stand as the original bill and be open to amendment as the original bill would have been, and every amendment offered will have its fair consideration.

Mr. HARRIS. Allow me to suggest to the Senator from Indiana that the substitute reported by the Committee on Finance and the House bill are both, under the rules, original propositions and subject to amendment, but if the substitute shall be agreed to by the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, it is not then amendable as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VOORHEES. I intended to convey the idea that so far as I am concerned, and so far as the friends of the bill are concerned, it will be treated as the original would have been treated and be subject to amendment. The ground has been discussed all over. I am not at all afraid of amendments that may come in. I am perfectly willing that they must be moved fairly. Some of them if agreed to be laid on the table; some of them may be subject to explanation under the eighth rule with five-minute speeches; but there are a great number of amendments, notice of which has been given. There are twenty-five or thirty amendments intended to be proposed, but none of them have been offered as yet. I have agreed, for instance, with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] that he shall have a chance to offer his amendment, but I desire first to perfect the measure before the Senate by adopting the substitute, as the Senator from Tennessee denounces it, with the understanding that it shall be treated as the original bill would have been treated.

Mr. HARRIS. I beg to suggest to the Senator that we had better follow the parliamentary rule. Both of the propositions are open to amendment as they now stand, as substantive and original propositions, so that the amendment to either is equally open. If agreed to, then under the parliamentary rule the proposition of the committee can not be amended as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VOORHEES. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that after its adoption the amendment of the committee may be treated as open to amendment, as the original bill would be.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. VOORHEES. Now, I ask for a vote on the substitute of the committee.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President—

Mr. VOORHEES. I hope the Senator from Nevada will oblige me by letting the amendment be adopted, with the assurance to him that it will not prejudice the right to either side. I do not intend to come in to cut off the debate, but I should like to place the measure in a little different form, so that we can go on and amendments will be in order.

Mr. STEWART. I have no objection to that course.

Mr. VOORHEES. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the question recurs upon the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARRIS. With the distinct understanding, as I understand it, that when the Senate shall agree, if it shall agree to that amendment, that the amendment shall stand as the original proposition, and is as amendable as the bill as passed by the House of Representatives would be.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That has been agreed to.

Mr. VOORHEES. I have stated that to the Senate, and the Senate has given its unanimous consent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Unanimous consent has been given to the proposition of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. HARRIS. I stated it simply so that there could be no misunderstanding.

Mr. VOORHEES. There could not be any.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEWART. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SHERMAN. I hope whoever called for the yeas and nays will withdraw the demand. This is merely a formal matter. The text of the bill is still open to amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the roll call go on.
Mr. SHERMAN. I hope the demand will be withdrawn.

Sensors will see that the amendment which I have offered to the bill provides for the coinage of silver of proved American production, and anyone who has silver produced from a mine in the United States can take it to the mint and have it coined into silver denominations of such a class as he may designate, and it will all be returned to him less 20 per cent. less one-fifth cent, at the same ratio as now exists between gold and silver.

Those who believe that gold is not the only standard of value, those who believe that silver should have its place here, surely ought to favor this measure.

The product of our American mines will not average more than \$40,000,000 annually. One-fifth of this amount, or 20 per cent less, leaves but \$32,000,000 for distribution among the people. We are increasing in population at the rate of nearly two millions per annum; and we still require this much more money in the currency of our Government for the needs and requirements of our people.

In doing this, too, we are legislating for American industries. Let us work for our own people and their interests. The silver we are producing from our mines is the product of American industry; it is mined by American citizens, or those capable of becoming such, and the supplies to carry on those mines are furnished from our factories and our farms, and that money is distributed among our own people. Let us do this, let us legislate for Americans first, and for our sister republics and other countries afterwards.

I should, if I believed it would receive the sanction of Congress, most cheerfully give free coinage to silver the same as to gold; but I do not deem it expedient at this time to offer such an amendment.

My amendment allowing 20 per cent for seigniorage is based on the production for the last forty or fifty years. An underwriting company, a life-insurance company, does not govern its rates of risk by the losses incurred in the city of Chicago or in the city of Boston, where great conflagrations swept over and destroyed those cities, but they rather take the average of all the cities in the United States and then judiciously write their risks upon that, and in the end they may prove profitable investments to the underwriters; so those who write life-insurance policies take the average span of man's life and write accordingly. So with this product of our silver mines, it is the average production that we are speaking of, and, judging the future by the past, there surely will be no overplus of silver for our people.

The other sections of the amendment are self-explanatory. I have proposed that no gold pieces for circulation of a less denomination than \$10 shall be coined, and that there shall be no more legal-tender, national, or Treasury notes of a less denomination than \$5.

We have to day, Mr. President, \$71,057,608 of one and two dollar bills in circulation, and \$253,387,369 of five-dollar bills. We have of half eagles, \$292,000,000; of quarter eagles, \$28,000,000. We are coining half eagles at the rate of \$11,000,000 per annum.

By withdrawing the greenbacks, the Treasury notes, and the national-bank notes from circulation a demand will be created for silver, which will go out among our people and become popular with them. In the West we have but a very limited amount of one and two dollar bills. The people prefer silver; and so would almost any people who have no money in any other condition of his family and himself. He knows that the greenbacks, after having been used a few months, stowed away in saloons and other places, may bear with them perhaps the germs of some fatal disease, which may enter the household and take away from it its brightest flower. Surely the people will welcome to their homes this bright white metal, with its honest motto, "In God we trust." Some of our Senators have spoken in derision of the proposition. If there is any country which has reason to be grateful and to trust in God, it is the American people; and I say that God's blessings have been dealt out to them from the beginning of the century, from the birth of the nation, with a most bountiful and generous hand. The white metal is emblematic of the purity of our advocacy of this measure.

Mr. President, I do not see how any one, if he will carry out by his acts that which he has declared, can do otherwise than to favor not only the first section of my amendment, but the second, the third, and the fourth sections.

I shall not, however, weary the Senate longer. My five minutes have long since expired, but by your indulgence I have been permitted to continue beyond that limit. Therefore, I shall not trespass further on the Senate at this time; but if there is any disposition to favor my amendment, or if the propositions embodied in my amendment I shall ask for a division of them, so that the Senate may vote understandingly and intelligently upon them.

Mr. PEPPER. I desire to ask the Senator a question before he takes his seat, if he will allow me.

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly.

Mr. PEPPER. I understood the Senator to assert, in making a simile, that gold is our right hand and that silver is our left hand. What I wish to ask the Senator is, why, if that be true, he is disposed to cut off one finger from the left hand?

Mr. PERKINS. It affords me great pleasure to answer my friend from Kansas. I have been greatly instructed in listening to his many able addresses before this body. I stated, in substance, that in our monetary system gold was the right hand and silver the left hand. I am not disposed to cripple either hand; but, on the contrary, I would care for it and foster it. I should also go and do unto my neighbor as I wish him to do unto me. When we have the bill for the coinage of silver, I would like 20 per cent of the silver by way of seigniorage in the Treasury, instead of giving it to the owner of the bullion.

Mr. PERKINS. I prefer to give to my friend from Kansas and other friends throughout the country this 20 per cent. It is not given. Our Government is one of the people, and every individual in this land, humble though he be, is a sovereign of this great Republic.

Mr. PEPPER. Then, why not take off 20 per cent from the gold bullion?

Mr. PERKINS. If my friend from Kansas will get his friends on the other side of the Chamber to agree to it, I shall accept the amendment.

Mr. STEWART. Before there is a vote on the pending amendment I wish to make a few remarks about my vote on the amendment, not to make a speech, but just to call attention to it.

I voted for the substitute reported by the Senator from Indiana from the Finance Committee. Of course such a vote requires an explanation. The amendment of the committee which was substituted contains for the bill as passed by the House a very muddy and involved promise, to make efforts to obtain free coinage in the future. This promise is, of course, like all other promises in this subject, liable to be broken.

If the bill is passed as amended, I wish to make the prediction that the promise will be disregarded and to be stricken out in conference between the two Houses, or, if it remains, the bill will never be signed by the President. It may become a law by nonaction of the President. It may involve a continuance of the session ten days in order that it may become a law without my signature, but the President has not the power to sign it, and I will not make it. He will not sign the bill. I voted for the substitute to give the President an opportunity to sign the promise or let the bill lie ten days and become a law without his signature. Of course, I have no respect for this promise, because such promises are made to be broken.

There is one other thing to which I wish to call attention in connection with the changes which have occurred since the last free-coinage measure was pending. I shall not refer to the attempt made last February to take up the bill, which proposed to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. That would probably not be fair, as there was 19 majority against taking it up, and some very violent remarks made against such a violent proceeding as the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

I call attention to the vote which was taken on the 1st day of July, 1892, after both of the candidates for the Presidency were nominated and after both the party platforms were promulgated. I find that there were eight changes in the vote to-day. I have been comparing that vote with the vote in July, 1892. I call attention to the changes which have been made, and state what would have been the result if eight changes had not occurred when the vote was taken to-day. The vote taken on the free-coinage measure was a vote of the full Senate, the whole Senate, at that occasion as on this being either present and voting or paired. So it was a big vote then, and the vote to-day is a big vote of the entire Senate.

On the vote taken to-day there were 28 for free coinage, the amendment of the Senator from Kansas being a simple free-coinage amendment. It revives the law as it stood since 1834; it adopts the law which will place our finances exactly in the position, so far as coinage is concerned, where they stood before the passage of the act of 1873. It was a revival of the law as it stood since 1834; a pure and simple free-coinage amendment. The proposition voted upon on the 1st of July was also a pure and simple free-coinage bill. A change of 8 votes would have made 36 for the amendment to-day and 31 against, a majority of 1892. If there had been no changes in the vote since the last vote on the free-coinage amendment would have been adopted, and a free-coinage bill passed by 5 majority. That is the way it would have stood.

Those who have changed their views by the arguments which since then have been offered, are the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER], the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], the

and ability we could command, defended one of the greatest resources of our country, the honor and integrity of the nation, and the interests of those we have the honor to represent. Mr. President, discoveries yet made in Idaho do not leave us coal and iron fields equal to those of Colorado, hence our mining population can not turn its attention to those lines of development. Gold mining will of course continue to be a prosperous industry; but with lead-silver mining eliminated, thousands of miners will be thrown out of employment.

We do not admit that our agricultural resources are second to those of any State in the Union. But as much of our agricultural land requires irrigation, hence large investments of money, their development without national aid will necessarily be slow.

Our State debt is small—small in amount, and trifling in the light of our enormous resources. Every State obligation will be paid to the utmost cent. But there are counties in the State devoted entirely to silver-lead mining to which the passage of this bill will be a staggering blow. It will be impossible for these counties to meet their obligations until the people are restored to power and invest their great industry with new life, a life that will carry with it happiness and prosperity to every mining and agricultural hamlet in the Republic. The passage of the pending amendment would enable these people to meet their financial obligations and bring prosperity to surrounding agricultural districts.

Our farmers living adjacent to mining districts are already suffering from the lack of industrial activity in the mines. Being far inland they have relied upon the local market for the sale of their products. The Wilson bill, without the amendment proposed by the Senator from California, will destroy this market.

Thus all of our people feel most keenly the calamity which will be thrust upon them by the passage of the bill referred to without the amendment.

I feel that we have done all that men could do. Our people are brave, accustomed to privation and disappointment, and possess a courage that never falters. The first shock they may receive will welcome the contest which the appeal to the people will bring. Being deserted by their old allies, they are ready to carry on the contest, nothing appalled by the apparent odds; for they believe that they are part and parcel of the whole people and that the masses of all sections must share with them the disasters which these sad days will certainly bring, and that with them they will enjoy the prosperity which will follow a victory by and for the people.

Mr. President, my heart aches when I think of the utter desolation and distress that will follow unconditional repeal in many localities, not only in my State, but also in other Western States and Territories.

Mr. FAULKNER. I suppose we can have a vote now on the amendment of the Senator from Nevada to the amendment.

Mr. TELLER. Let the amendment to the amendment be read. I have not heard what it is.

The Secretary again read Mr. STEWART's amendment. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] to the amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. McFEFFER. Before the vote is taken, as the Senator from Nevada is present, I should like to hear an explanation of his amendment as to how it would affect the pending amendment. I do not understand the two to be quite in harmony one with the other, and before I am ready to vote upon it I should like to have an explanation.

Mr. FAULKNER. I will state to the Senator from Kansas that the Senator from Nevada has made a full explanation of the amendment to the Senate. It is hardly fair to those of us who were here and who have staid here and listened to him to impose upon the Senator from Nevada the burden of a re-explanation of his amendment.

Mr. STEWART. What is the difficulty about my amendment?

Mr. McFEFFER. I wanted an explanation of the proposed amendment to the amendment so as to learn wherein it differs from the amendment offered by the Senator from California.

Mr. STEWART. It differs with it in the first section, where it revives the law of 1837, allowing subsidiary coin to be coined and to be full legal tender the same as the dollar. As I explained, and to great difficulty in getting subsidiary coin under the present system. If you go to any market place you will find the great difficulty in finding coin enough to make change. It has not been supplied, and I think we had better return to the old method of allowing the owners of the bullion to deposit it for coining and let them have whatever kind of coin they want. If they want dollars let them have dollars. If they want dimes let them have dimes. That is the first section.

Mr. McFEFFER. If the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada to the amendment should be adopted, how will it affect the 20 per cent reserve for seigniorage?

Mr. STEWART. It is the same.

Mr. McFEFFER. It would leave it the same?

Mr. STEWART. The same. In this amendment the 20 per cent for seigniorage is retained. Of course I am opposed to any seigniorage. If a provision to allow the owners of silver bullion to take it to the mint and have it coined on any terms at any price can be incorporated in the bill, I shall vote for it. Although I think the seigniorage is unjust, I want to eliminate from this discussion the implication that we are seeking to sell our silver bullion. We are seeking to sustain the country by furnishing metallic money.

Let the silver bullion be taxed as much as you please. Twenty per cent would reduce the price of an ounce of silver to about a dollar and three cents. As I suggested, I desire to have this proposition voted on, and I shall then try another proposition. Twenty-seven per cent would reduce the value of silver bullion to the value of silver coin in the market. It is the same as the 20 per cent, of course, would make the silver in the silver dollar worth 80 cents, and 27 per cent would make it worth 73 cents. I want to get a vote on both those propositions; I desire to have it eliminated by any further interference with the currency which is contained in the proposition of the Senator from California. That amendment proposes a very radical difference in the currency. That is a matter which can be arranged afterwards; but in this proposition before the Senate, whether our people shall be allowed to take silver bullion to the mint under any circumstances and have it coined. Although there would be such a seigniorage that probably it would close most American mines and limit the production very much, still if that should be done it would preserve the principle of coining silver for the benefit of the country.

I do not believe at all in the purchase of bullion by the Government. I never asked to have bullion purchased. It is bad in principle. If silver is to be a money metal it should be coined as a money metal. I shall vote for it with these limitations upon it. I should like to have the yeas and nays on my amendment, which is eliminated from the retirement of smaller denominations contained in the other proposition. I do not know exactly how that would affect it. I do not like a limitation on silver. I do not like anything that looks like a limitation.

The second clause looks a little like relegating it to subsidiary coin and as if you wanted to make room for silver. Silver will quickly take its place if we do not do it. It will not destroy the prosperity of this country, which does not exist and can not exist without it. To make room for silver is to make room for prosperity. To drive silver out is to make room for poverty, and degradation. I do not want to do anything in the bill that looks like an apology for using silver. I wish to test the sense of the Senate whether it will let silver go under any circumstances, if the miner is willing to be taxed to any degree, so that there shall be no excuse to sell silver bullion; and if the Senate will let it go on the bill, I shall be very thankful, I should like to have the yeas and nays on that proposition.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] to the amendment proposed by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. STEWART. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUNTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. He is detained from the Chamber by the illness of his wife. If he were here he would vote "nay" and I should vote "yea."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I have no objection with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], which I transfer to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], and vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] who, if present, would I suppose vote "yea" while I should vote "nay." The Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON]. I suggest to the Senator from Missouri that we transfer our pairs so that the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from Oregon will stand paired and he and I can both vote. I vote "nay."

The roll was concluded.

Mr. COCKRELL. I vote "yea."

Mr. GORMAN. I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CASSIDY]. If he were present he would vote "yea" and I should vote "nay."

Mr. PALMER. I am paired with the Senator from North

Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. I would vote "nay" if he were present. How he would vote I do not know.

Mr. GRAY [after having voted in the negative]. The Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] left the city with the understanding that he is paired with the one question concerning the proposed financial legislation. I wish to announce that my pair has been transferred to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. I have voted.

Mr. PUGH. I desire to announce the pair of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUITT] with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON]. If the senior Senator from Georgia were present he would vote "yes."

Mr. PASCO desires to announce that the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON] has been called away from the city on most urgent business and that he is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

Mr. PALMER. I transfer my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON], who is not present, and vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 39; as follows:

YEAS—29.

Allen,	Daniel,	Martin,	Teller,
Bate,	Dubois,	Vance,	
Berry,	George,	Perkins,	Vest,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Power,	Walthall,
Butler,	McMillan,	Smith,	Wolcott,
Call,	Jones, Ark.	Stewart,	
Connell,	Jones, Nev.	Shoup,	
Coke,	Kyle,	Wheeler,	

NAYS—39.

Adrich,	Frye,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Brice,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Sherman,
Caffery,	Gibson,	Mills,	Stockbridge,
Camden,	Gray,	Mitchell, Wis.	Squire,
Carey,	Hale,	Morrill,	Stockbridge,
Cullom,	Higgins,	Murray,	Voorhees,
Davis,	Hill,	Palmer,	Washburn,
Dixon,	Hoar,	Pasco,	White, La.
Dolph,	Lindsay,	Proctor,	
Faulkner,	Lodge,	Quay,	

NOT VOTING—17.

Allison,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Oregon	White, Cal.
Camden,	Hansbrough,	Morgan,	Wilson.
Chandler,	Hawley,	Pettigrew,	
Colquitt,	Huntton,	Platt,	
Gordon,	McPherson,	Turpie,	

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to have the amendment offered by me yesterday read by the Secretary for the information of the Senate, after which I desire to call for the yeas and nays upon the question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all after line 13 in the amendment of the committee, already agreed to, and insert:

SEC. 1.—That the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver of proved American production at the same ratio now existing between gold and silver, with a minting or seigniorage charge of 20 per cent, which shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2.—That hereafter no gold pieces for circulation of a less denomination than \$10 be coined, and no more legal tender national currency, or Treasury notes of a less denomination than \$5 be issued.

SEC. 3.—That the holder of any standard silver dollars which have been or may hereafter be coined may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in any sum, and receive therefor notes of denominations of five and ten dollars only, which notes shall have the same legal-tender quality as the coin for which they are exchanged. The coin deposited for or representing the said notes shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand.

SEC. 4.—That in order to protect the mints against imposition no silver shall be coined under this act except such as is produced by smelters or other saving devices situated in the United States, and shall be stamped, marked, or marked directly by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized to appoint such officers or agents and fix their compensation and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry the act into effect.

SEC. 5.—That there shall be appointed a commission of five monetary experts, the members whereof shall not be otherwise connected with the Government, who, until it shall be to the Congress and the Executive advised on all necessary matters relating to the currency.

Mr. PERKINS. That the question may be voted upon by the yeas and nays upon the straight proposition whether Congress will protect American silver at the average American price at which it has prevailed for the past thirty years, I desire to strike out the last section, blank number, relating to the appointment of a monetary commission, as before stated.

Mr. PRYDE (Mr. PERKINS). You have a right to modify your amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from California has a right to modify his amendment.

Mr. PERKINS. Then I desire to withdraw from my amendment the last five lines, 27 to 31, inclusive, relating to the appointment of a commission of five monetary experts.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be so modified.

Mr. PERKINS. Now, I desire to have the question taken on the amendment by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. QUAY (when Mr. CAMERON's name was called). On this question my colleague [Mr. CAMERON] is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yes."

Mr. COCKRELL (when his name was called). As announced on the previous vote, I have been paired with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], but my pair is transferred to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], so that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], and I will vote. I vote "yes."

Mr. GRAY (when his name was called). I have a general pair on this subject with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE], which pair, as I have heretofore announced, has been transferred to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. I vote "nay."

Mr. HUNTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. If he were here he would vote "nay" and I should vote "yes."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were present I should vote "yes."

Mr. GORMAN. I want to suggest to the Senator from South Dakota that he transfer his pair with the Senator from Georgia to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON], and he and I can both vote.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I have no objection to that arrangement. I vote "yes."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I again announce that my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] has been transferred to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. I vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). Under the announcement of the transfer of my pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], to the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], I am at liberty to vote, and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PASCO. Under the transfer of pairs announced, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON] stands paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]; and at the request of the Senator from Georgia I wish to state that he would vote "nay" if present, and that he has been called away from the city upon urgent business. I shall not make the announcement again today.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 41; as follows:

YEAS—30.

Allen,	Daniel,	Kyle,	Stewart,
Bate,	Dubois,	Martin,	Teller,
Berry,	Faulkner,	Perkins,	Vance,
Blackburn,	George,	Pettigrew,	Vest,
Butler,	Harris,	Power,	Walthall,
Call,	Idry,	Wolcott,	
Connell,	Jones, Ark.	Roch,	
Coke,	Jones, Nev.	Shoup,	

NAYS—41.

Adrich,	Gibson,	Manderson,	Smith,
Brice,	Gorman,	Mills,	Squire,
Caffery,	Gray,	Mitchell, Wis.	Stockbridge,
Camden,	Hale,	Morrill,	Turpie,
Carey,	Higgins,	Murray,	Voorhees,
Cullom,	Hill,	Pasco,	Washburn,
Davis,	Hoar,	Pettigrew,	White, La.
Dixon,	Lindsay,	Proctor,	
Dolph,	McGinn,	Quay,	
Faulkner,	MCPHERSON,	Ransom,	
Gallinger,		Sherman,	

NOT VOTING—44.

Allison,	Gordon,	Mitchell, Oregon	White, Cal.
Camden,	Hansbrough,	Morgan,	Wilson.
Chandler,	Hawley,	Platt,	
Colquitt,	Huntton,	Turpie,	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BERRY. I offer an amendment as a proviso to the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. Add to the amendment of the committee already agreed to the following proviso:

Provided, That the act of January 28, 1893, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restrict legal tender character," requiring the purchase monthly of not less than two million and not more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion and the coining of the same as if it was purchased into standard silver dollars, be and the same is hereby, revised and enacted into full force and effect.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, the amendment that I have proposed, if the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON]

will give me his attention for a moment, simply provides that, when the Sherman law is repealed, or the purchasing clause of it, the Bland-Allison act of 1878, which was repealed at the time of the passage of the Sherman law, shall be revived and remain in full force and effect. That is the simple effect which the amendment would have upon the bill, if it became a part of it and was then passed.

Offering this amendment, Mr. President, I desire to say that it is not what I prefer. It is not what I would rather have. If I could have my will in the premises, I would have an amendment adopted to the bill which would provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that that should become a part and parcel of the law of this land. In that I believe. But a majority of the Senate voted against this on yesterday. If there was any hope of securing that, I would have to revive the Bland-Allison act, because it contains provisions that I do not fully approve, but I offer this amendment in the nature of a compromise. I have offered it as a proposition that, it has seemed to me from the time this session began, all the Democrats at least could stand upon until such time as we could agree upon what should be the final policy of the party in regard to the finances of this country.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] some weeks ago in a very able and a very fair speech, made here in construing the Democratic platform which was adopted at Chicago, and about which there has been so much dispute, stated on the floor of the Senate that the Democrats are agreed that there was a declaration in that platform in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law—the Sherman law, *bona fide* in mind—not one section or clause of it, but the entire law. I agree with the Senator from Delaware that the platform did so declare.

He admitted very fairly that the platform declared further that the Democratic party committed itself to bimetallism and the coinage of both gold and silver upon such terms as would cause each to circulate upon terms of equality, and that each would have the same purchasing power. I agree with the Senator from Delaware in that proposition. He furthermore said that the platform provided that this might be done either by international agreement or by legislation; that he and those with whom he was acting believe in doing it by international agreement, and others on this side of the Chamber, including myself, believe in doing it by legislation; and that at this particular juncture and time we cannot settle that question.

In all of that I agree with him; but, Mr. President, while we are waiting for the time to come when that settlement shall be had, I ask him if it is fair to other Democrats that silver shall be demonetized altogether, and that no provision shall be made for the coinage of a single dollar of it.

I assert that if this law is repealed, and while we are waiting to act upon legislation, it would be fair to all Democrats that we reinstate the conditions that existed at the time this obnoxious law was passed. Let us reenact the law which this one repealed, and let it stand as a law until Democrats agree whether the two metals shall be put upon an equality by international agreement or by legislation. That, it seems to me, would be fair dealing between members of the same party, all of whom aided in the election of a Democratic President; and if you are disposed to mete out justice to us, there ought to be no objection to it on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. President, those of us who have come from Southern States, who believe in free silver, who are committed to it, who believe that our party was committed to it, have sat here from day to day and week to week, and have seen ourselves denounced by so-called Democratic papers, denounced for every conceivable crime in the calendar because we have dared to vote our honest convictions, and as our people at home behind us demand that we shall vote. We have promised them upon a hundred stump that we would stand by free coinage. We have kept our words. All weakened was that the party should carry out its party pledges, and for that we have been denounced again and again, and while we have submitted to this we have lost no opportunity to try to urge upon this side of the Chamber some measure upon which all Democrats can unite.

When we first came here we offered to go into a Democratic caucus, either of Democratic Senators or both Democratic Senators and Democratic Members of the House. That was indignantly and contemptuously refused us. When we staid here from week to week while the fight went on, remained in our seats and answered the roll call, and then twenty-two free silver Democrats on this side of the Chamber gave a written statement upon which we pledged our honor to go into a Democratic caucus of Senators and abide by and vote for whatever a majority of the Democratic Senators would say, that was refused us. Finally, in the interest of Democratic harmony, we offered to have other Democratic Senators who did not agree with us, thirty-seven of us in all, twenty-one of whom were silver Democrats, signed a pro-

posed compromise which did not meet our views, in which we did not fully believe, in the hope that we might unite this side of the Chamber, so that we could all stand in harmony, if possible, with the Democratic Administration.

But every offer we have made has been refused; there has been no concession whatever made to us here. You seem determined that you will force this thing upon us as it is without a single letter of amendment. It may seem right to you, but I am compelled to say that it seems unfair and unjust to us. It will be a bitter lesson that goes to the people in the Southern land, men who have for twenty-five years through evil report and good report, through difficulties and dangers that no one who has not lived in that section can comprehend, stood by the Democratic party; who have supported such nominees from the East and the North as were selected for them to support, to have now faltered in their courage or in their devotion to Democratic principles. When we go back to them and we are compelled to tell them, "Your Democratic brethren from the North would make no concession, we could get nothing," it will be a bitter lesson to them.

Mr. President, I regret that it is so. I should be sorry to believe that there are any men on this side of the Chamber who take pleasure in obtaining a victory over that class of men and over us, and especially when that victory is obtained under the leadership of the Senator from Ohio, backed by an overwhelming majority of the lifelong enemies of the Democratic party. But if you will not do it; if you are determined that we shall take it this way, and will make no concession, we can only make the record in accordance with our belief and cast our votes in favor of a proposition of compromise, of every amendment friendly to silver, and if all is refused then cast our votes against the bill.

Mr. President, I regret that such is your determination; but if you will have it so, I hope and trust and believe that the Democrats throughout the South will do in the future as they have done in the past, rally around the Democratic banner and the Democratic flag and fight it out inside of the lines of the Democratic party until we gain all that we thought was promised us at Chicago.

Mr. VORHEES. Mr. President, my great respect for the Senator from Arkansas and something that I think is due to the situation here leads me to say a few words at this time.

There are many things which have been proposed, and will be again proposed on this floor in connection with the pending bill as amendments that under different circumstances would meet my approval. At this time I feel charged with a duty to have the bill passed if possible without any incumbrance at all. For ten weeks and more we have talked on that line. At this late hour, however much I might approve any amendment, I would not feel at liberty to support it in connection with this measure.

Senators seem to forget that there is a day beyond this. They seem to forget that there is a to-morrow, a next week, and a time besides the present to transact business and to lay down public policies. I do not expect financial legislation to expire with the present session. I do not expect the policy of the Government or of the present Administration to be circumscribed by one act. We undertook to repeal a bad law, a law that seemed to vitiate and taint the confidence in this country. Whether it did all that had been done I will not stop to inquire, but that it was charged with having done it, and that it was a pretext for breaking down public confidence is beyond question.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Indiana allow me?

Mr. VORHEES. Certainly.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to suggest to him that he is strong to-day because of allies over-yonder; but as to those propositions which he could approve to-day but for his desire to pass this bill without amendment and without change, when he shall report or offer any one of them his allies there are gone; they are in the camp of the enemy, and he will find himself powerless then, however potent he may be to-day.

Mr. VORHEES. Mr. President, there are some men who are sufficiently wise to-day to be able to forecast the future. The Senator from Tennessee seems to know all things, not merely for now but for all time to come. He determines what will be done over yonder next week, or next month, or in December next. So far as allies or help over there is concerned I think he will be about as weak without his allies over there as anybody I know. So I need not be reminded on that subject.

The strongest man in the whole camp—I salute him—is the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]. I see that a splendid flag of the Government has been degraded because he saluted the flag of an insurgent. I salute the flag of the Senator from Colorado, who has surrendered to an inevitable force. I salute him with all the honors of war as he passes off the field. But as the pretensions of the Senator from Tennessee it passes me for naught. It was not for that that I rose; but I desire to say in the discharge of a duty which has fallen upon me as an humble

but goes out to such utterances as we listened to last evening from the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], and this morning from the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT]. Nobody who heard those utterances will feel any vain spasm of triumph in this hour.

I feel, Mr. President, and the men who have acted with me feel, that we have acted for the best interests of the country. On that point others differ from us, but we feel with them, and in the hour of triumph we have nothing but respect for those on this side of the Chamber and on the other side of the Chamber who have held different views.

As much, Mr. President, I thought it was becoming in me to say.

Mr. McPHERSON. Mr. President, I have no desire to prolong this discussion; but, unfortunately last evening, in my contention with the honorable Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], in my desire to convert him from the error of his ways, I was almost put in the position of an obstructionist. I do not propose to repeat that experiment. There seems to be a desire on all sides of the Chamber to proceed to a vote. We have now been here for nearly three months discussing this question; and as the Senate has expressed a desire to vote, and while the spasm lasts, I do not intend to offer anything by way of delay.

I wish to say, however, in answer to the honorable Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY], who has just addressed the Senate, that I want no illusions upon this question and no deception when the vote shall have been taken. I differ with the honorable Senator that either the Democratic convention, the President, or the friends of repeal in this Chamber have ever advocated the policy of the absolute and unconditional repeal of the Sherman law in its entirety. To repeal the Sherman law in its entirety means—

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator permit me to ask a question? Mr. McPHERSON. In a moment, when I get through with this sentence.

To repeal the Sherman law in its entirety means that one hundred and fifty millions of Treasury notes shall be left without a redeemer either in gold or silver. To do such an act as this would leave the Democratic party more in need of a redeemer than the Treasury notes themselves.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator now permit me to ask a question?

Mr. McPHERSON. Yes.

Mr. BERRY. The Senator said he denied that the national Democratic convention ever declared in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. I think that the convention has been read fifty times, or at least a large number of times, on the floor of the Senate and from the desk; and there is not one word in the Democratic platform about the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

The Senator says the repeal of the Sherman law in its entirety would leave \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes unprovided for. I assert that that \$150,000,000, if that law be repealed, would be as much provided for as the greenback currency is to-day. They stand precisely on the same footing. The Senator's statement that the \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes would be unprovided for is, I think, not justified by the law.

I repeat that the Democratic platform declared in favor of repealing the Sherman law, and said nothing about the purchasing clause of that law. If the Senator from New Jersey does not know that he certainly ought to know it.

Mr. McPHERSON. I do not know it, and I do not think there is a man in this country who does know it. In the sense the Senator now states it, which is in effect to issue one hundred and fifty millions of new paper with no promise of redemption.

Mr. BERRY. If the Senator will read that plank in the Democratic platform he will find that I am correct.

Mr. McPHERSON. It was not the intention of the Democratic convention, or the intention of the friends of repeal upon this side of the Chamber, to imperil in any way, shape, or form the \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes issued to the amount of \$150,000,000, except by some other coin redemption.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator permit me to there?

Mr. McPHERSON. Not at present.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator permit me to read from the Democratic platform?

Mr. McPHERSON. I want to say, if the Senator will permit me to finish my sentence—

Mr. BERRY. All right.

Mr. McPHERSON. The Democratic platform was a general enunciation of principles. The Democratic platform certainly did not and could not declare a policy which would, after the issue of \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes, leave them unprotected by any coin redemption whatever; and I do not want the Democratic party committed to any such policy. I will now hear the Senator.

Mr. BERRY. If the Senator will permit, as he has made a square issue of fact with me as to what the Democratic platform declares, and puts such a construction as he sees proper and which was never intended to be put upon the declaration made by the Democratic convention at Chicago, I shall read it:

“SEC. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly underhanded, treacherous, and dishonest attempt in the future which should make null and void the authority of the author anxious for its speedy repeal.”

That is all that relates to the repeal of the Sherman law. I have heard most remarkable statements made by the Senator from New Jersey on this floor in regard to finances, and they have been usually matters of opinion. This, however, is a question of fact as to the language employed. How can the Senator assert that the Democratic platform declared in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, when it says in plain language which can not be mistaken:

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890.

Mr. McPHERSON. Very well. My answer to the Senator is simply this, that necessarily all platforms of political parties are general enunciations of the principles of the parties. The Democratic convention, after the Sherman law had been three years upon the statute books and after \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes had been issued under that law upon deposits of silver bullion, could not, for a single moment, have believed or thought that it was proper to repeal the whole Sherman law and leave those notes entirely without any protection except a mass of silver bullion and no power even to sell it. That Democratic convention had no such idea. I have never heard such an argument made on this side of the Chamber by the friends of repeal as has been urged by the Senator from Arkansas, that that was the policy of the Democratic party.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey if it is not barely possible that the person who wrote that sentence in the Democratic platform did not know what he was writing about and did not know anything in the matter?

Mr. McPHERSON. No! I will not say that. That is no argument, let me say to the Senator, and yet it is quite as reasonable as some other statements here made.

Mr. PASCO. I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey if the statement which he has just made is not an argument against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act?

Mr. McPHERSON. Not at all. The unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, as we find it in the Senate to-day, is as to the purchasing clause of bullion, and the safety of the Treasury notes we have already issued on the purchases of silver. The Democratic party would be unfaithful to every pledge made to the people, and it would be unfaithful to itself, and surely the Democratic party did not mean when it made the platform it did in Chicago, that they were to imperil the parity between gold and silver in this country, and leave \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes, if the Sherman law had been unconditionally and absolutely repealed, without even a provision which would provide for them a redeemer in silver coin, not to speak of gold coin.

Mr. BUTLER. May I not suggest to the Senator from New Jersey that when that provision was put in the Democratic platform the convention might have contemplated some provision of law which would have taken care of that \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes?

Mr. McPHERSON. It contemplated nothing except what it said, that the party favored repeal of the Sherman law. What does that mean?

Mr. BUTLER. If that is the case, the Senator from Arkansas is right.

Mr. McPHERSON. It means that the purchases of silver bullion under the Sherman law shall be stopped.

Mr. VANCE. Will my good friend from New Jersey allow me to say a word to him?

Mr. McPHERSON. Certainly.

Mr. VANCE. The Chicago platform does not declare for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. It only declares that it is fraught with such possibilities of danger and such mischiefs in the future that its author ought to be ashamed of himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. McPHERSON. I think we have ocular proof that its author is ashamed of himself. It has been charged on the floor of the Senate that it was perhaps owing to a suggestion made by the Senator from Ohio, in an interview last fall in the State of Ohio, that the President of the United States had been induced to recommend the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

Now, I wish to say to the honorable Senator from Ohio, that if he has been the cause of this beneficent legislation, if he has fathered it, I hope when history makes up its final and impartial judgment it will exactly divide the honors between the Presi-

gold, which gold shall be held in the Treasury and used only for the purpose of maintaining parity between the two metals.

Sec. 7. That in fixing or establishing the seigniorage the average price of silver sold by him the month preceding shall control, when he has sold any; otherwise the average price in the cities of London and New York. Sec. 8. That in order to protect the mints against imposition no silver shall be coined under this act except such as is produced by smelters situated in the United States, and shall be stamped, marked, and assayed as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. No silver is hereby authorized to appoint such officers or agents and fix their compensation and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this act into effect. Sec. 9. That the silver bullion which is heretofore provided shall have its earmarks removed and shall, after sale, lose its privilege.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I shall offer this amendment, not as a substitute for that portion of the pending bill which it proposes to strike out, but to come in as additional to the bill, should it be passed. I have no objection to the bill as it is. Mr. President, during the long debate which has occurred here over this measure, I am sure the RECORD bears me out in the assertion that I have taken up but very little of the time of the Senate. For many weary weeks I have been persistently engaged in trying to get this matter to a vote, and to get it disposed of and settled. I do not intend to ask the indulgence of the Senate in the discussion of the proposed amendment. It has been printed and upon the desks of Senators for three weeks past. I only wish to say that if the right of coinage is to be given to the silver metal at all, I believe that the amendment now submitted guards the Government and its Treasury as carefully as may be done in the process of the mintage of the metal.

The one feature of the amendment to which I ask the attention of the Senate is the determination of the seigniorage, my effort being to establish a self-adjusting process. The seigniorage proposed in the amendment consists of the difference between the bullion value and the coin value of the silver metal, that difference to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the first day of each month. If the silver metal shall appreciate in value, the seigniorage, of course, depreciates in amount, but if the parity of value between the two metals is what is sought for, that is absolutely secured, because the seigniorage is not fixed arbitrarily at 10 per cent, as heretofore, nor 20 per cent, nor 25 per cent, but the seigniorage is the difference in value to be established every month by the Secretary of the Treasury between the bullion value of the metal and the value after it has been coined.

I believe that, if Senators will examine the amendment, they will find that every safeguard is thrown around the mint to protect it from imposition. The purpose and object of the amendment is to give unlimited coinage to silver metal, the product of American mines, and to fix the seigniorage on the basis indicated. To that proposition I invite the attention of the Senate. It is but one of the many features in this amendment, and that is that the seigniorage is to be sold in the open markets of the world for the highest price in gold, and that gold is to be held as a reserve fund in the Treasury for no purpose except to maintain the parity in value between these two metals.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I am very anxious to vote upon any proposition looking to retaining silver in any form in our circulation, but I see serious objection to this amendment in this: That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell the bullion in open market, and that he is also authorized to fix the market price. My experience with Secretaries of the Treasury is such that I think a law of this kind would not only be futile—

Mr. BLACKBURN. If the Senator from Nevada will permit me simply to correct his statement there, I will say that the provision of the proposed amendment is, not that the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the market price of the silver bullion, but that it shall be determined on the first day of each month by the average price paid the preceding month, and if no sale has been made during the month preceding, then the value shall be fixed from the average prices ruling in the London and New York markets for the preceding thirty days.

Mr. STEWART. The Secretary of the Treasury has too much to do with it. I know the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to abrogate laws. If the Secretary happens to be a gold man he will dump the bullion on the market and smash it. I think this would be trifling with the question. I do not wish to argue about the matter; but I am afraid of the Secretary of the Treasury since the failure of the Department to execute the Bland-Allison act and the Sherman act. The Secretary has too much power in throwing bullion upon the market. I am afraid he will be speculating with it, and fooling with it, and making a lot of money by bulling and bearing the market. I think we had better not adopt this amendment. I regret very much to vote against it, but I do not think it will do.

Mr. WASHBURN. I call for the yeas and nays on the amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. QUAY (when Mr. CAMERON's name was called). I again announce the pair of my colleague [Mr. CAMERON] with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and desire that this announcement shall be taken as continuing during the remainder of the session of to-day.

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CULLOM. The pair of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] has been transferred to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. If present, the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 42; as follows:

YEAS—28			
Allen,	Dubois,	Martin,	Shoup,
Bate,	Faulkner,	Passo,	Squire,
Berry,	George,	Perkins,	Teller,
Blackburn,	Hutton,	Pettigrew,	Vance,
Butler,	Irby,	Power,	Vest,
Call,	Jones, Nev.	Pugh,	Walthall,
Daniel,	Kyle,	Roach,	Wolcott.
NAYS—42			
Adrich,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Brice,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Smith,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Manerson,	Stewart,
Camden,	Grady,	Mills,	Stockbridge,
Carey,	Hale,	Mitchell, Wis.	Turpie,
Coke,	Harris,	Morrill,	Vilas,
Cullom,	Higgins,	Murphy,	Voorhees,
Davis,	Hill,	Passo,	Washburn,
Dixon,	Hoar,	Platt,	White, La.
Dolph,	Lindsay,	Proctor,	
Frye,	Lodge,	Quay,	
NOT VOTING—45			
Allison,	Colquitt,	Jones Ark.	Ransom,
Cameron,	Gordon,	Mitchell, Oregon	White, Cal.
Cockrell,	Hansbrough,	Palmer,	Wilson.
	Hawley,		

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEWART. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk as an additional section to the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the bill the following:

§ 3.—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to invite the several governments of the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti, and Santo Domingo to join the United States in a conference to be held in Washington, in the United States, with a view to the passage of a joint act for the purpose of the adoption of a common silver coin to be issued by each government, the same to be a legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the American States, and to be represented in a conference, in which such common coin shall have been agreed upon by the majority of the governments represented in such conference, and when the limits of the governments so invited and participating in such conference shall have been agreed to, the free and unlimited coinage of the common silver coin so agreed upon by the conference for the benefit of depositors of silver bullion, the United States will also open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of such common silver coin.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. STEWART. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 32, nays 41; as follows:

YEAS—32			
Allen,	Daniel,	Kyle,	Shoup,
Bate,	Dubois,	Martin,	Squire,
Berry,	George,	Perkins,	Teller,
Blackburn,	Hutton,	Pettigrew,	Vance,
Butler,	Irby,	Power,	Vest,
Call,	Jones, Ark.	Pugh,	Walthall,
Cockrell,	Jones, Nev.	Roach,	Wolcott.
Coke,			
NAYS—41			
Adrich,	Gallinger,	McPherson,	Sherman,
Brice,	Gibson,	Manerson,	Smith,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Mills,	Stockbridge,
Camden,	Grady,	Mitchell, Wis.	Turpie,
Carey,	Hale,	Morrill,	Vilas,
Cullom,	Higgins,	Murphy,	Voorhees,
Davis,	Hill,	Passo,	Washburn,
Dixon,	Hoar,	Platt,	White, La.
Dolph,	Lindsay,	Proctor,	
Faulkner,	Lodge,	Quay,	
Frye,	McMillan,		
NOT VOTING—12			
Allison,	Colquitt,	Hawley,	Palmer,
Cameron,	Gordon,	Mitchell, Oregon	White, Cal.
Chandler,	Hansbrough,	Morgan,	Wilson.

So the amendment was rejected.

on the subject of the national credit and the necessity that exists, in my judgment, for giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue and dispose of the bonds of the United States Government. At that same time I then discussed earnestly the propriety of authorizing an extension of the national-bank circulation up to the par value of the United States bonds held by these institutions for that purpose.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I rise to ask what is before the Senate?

Mr. SQUIRE. My proposed amendment, and I wish to withdraw it. This remark is preliminary to that request. I am explaining the amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. I rise to a question of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Tennessee will state his question of order.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from Washington offered an amendment consisting of several propositions. He asked for a division. There were only two sections of his amendment voted upon. I voted for two sections. There are other features that I do not intend to be committed to. I would not have voted for his whole amendment. The rest of his amendment remains to be disposed of.

Mr. SQUIRE. Mr. President, that is what I was about to explain, that I propose now under these circumstances to withdraw the subsequent sections. I ask leave of the Senate to withdraw the remainder of the amendment for the reason that no matter what the merit may be regarding the bond proposition or that relative to authorizing the extension of the national-bank circulation to the par value of the bonds, I do not think the spirit and temper of the Senate are such at this time that the vote would be indicative of the opinion of Senators as to the merits of the real questions involved in each of those sections. Therefore, with the leave of the Senate, I shall withdraw the latter portions of my amendment. At a later date those questions will come up and be considered. I do not wish now to obstruct action upon the main question by reason of debating any question sub-adjacent to the main issue. It is not opportune.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I object.

Mr. STEWART. I object to withdrawing it after the Senate has acted on a part of the amendment. I rise to a point of order. The Senator from Washington has no right to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us vote on it.

Mr. BUTLER. We can settle it very quickly by having a vote on it.

Mr. SQUIRE. Very good; if it is not in order to withdraw it. Mr. MORRILL (to Mr. SQUIRE). You have a perfect right to withdraw it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon agreeing to the remaining sections of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Washington.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senator from Washington can withdraw it if he desires to do so. Have the yeas and nays been ordered upon it?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays have not been ordered.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senator from Washington has a right to withdraw his amendment, I submit.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the Senator has a right to withdraw the amendment. The Chair was unable to hear from the Senator from Washington his request in the matter.

Mr. SQUIRE. I endeavored to state that my object was to withdraw the remaining portion of my proposed amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN. He can do that.

Mr. SQUIRE. And I do so.

Mr. BERRY. I rise to a question of order. My understanding is that the yeas and nays were ordered upon the entire amendment.

Mr. CULLOM. Not at all.

Mr. BERRY. And thereafter the Senator from Washington asked for a division of the question. If the yeas and nays were ordered upon the entire amendment he can not withdraw it without unanimous consent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Arkansas that the yeas and nays were ordered upon the first and second sections of the amendment, and the vote was then taken upon those two sections.

Mr. BERRY. Only on the first two sections?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the understanding of the Chair.

Mr. BERRY. I understood that the yeas and nays had been ordered on the entire amendment, and then there was a division afterward.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator from Arkansas will allow me I will state that there was but one question presented to the Senate after the division was demanded, as the Senator had a right

to demand a division, and that was whether the Senate would agree to the first and second sections; and the yeas and nays were ordered upon that question, and upon no other question than that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair so stated to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BERRY. Very well; I was mistaken. The proposition, then, I understand is withdrawn. The Senator from Washington declines to bring that to a vote?

Mr. SQUIRE. Certainly; the bond proposition is withdrawn, and also the proposition relative to the increase of national-bank circulation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington has withdrawn the remaining sections of his amendment.

Mr. ALLEN. I desire to appeal from the ruling of the Chair in permitting the Senator from Washington to withdraw his amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. HOAR. I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER. I gave notice of an amendment to the bill—the amendment providing for the repeal of what is known as the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation. After consultation with the Senator from Indiana and other Senators favorable to the amendment, I have concluded not to press it upon the pending bill. I am assured by the Senator from Indiana that the Finance will give it prompt consideration as a separate measure, and report it to the Senate. Inasmuch as the indications are that it would be defeated here, possibly by the votes of some Senators who are in favor of it, I shall not insist upon it at this time, and ask leave to withdraw it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. I move an amendment to be inserted immediately after the repealing clause.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add after the word "repealed" in line 13 of the amendment of the committee already agreed to:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared immediately Treasury notes to the amount of \$250,000,000 and notes to be in form, dimensions, and general appearance similar to those which have been prepared under the law of March 3, 1879, of July 1, 1890. They shall be of the denominations of \$5, \$2, \$1, 50¢, and 25¢, one-fifth part in value of the total issue to be in each of said denominations; they shall be lawful money; they shall be received as such by the Government of the United States, and the holders thereof, for taxes and all public dues, and they shall be lawful money and legal tender; at home have value in payment of debts to any amount whatever.

Sec. 2. That said notes shall be printed on paper of the same character, style, and grade as that now used for United States notes, they shall be printed in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations now in force applicable to such work, and as fast as they are ready for delivery they shall be paid out as the same as other public moneys.

Sec. 3. That when any of said notes are received in the Treasury in the course of business, they shall be reissued and thus kept in circulation.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the Senate will see from the language of the amendment that it simply proposes the issue of \$250,000,000 of Treasury notes payable in lawful money, and that the notes shall be receivable for taxes and all public dues, and shall be legal tender in the payment of all debts to whatever amount.

Mr. BATE. We can not hear a word on this side.

Mr. PEPPER. The amendment provides for the issuance of \$250,000,000 of Treasury notes in the denominations mentioned in the amendment, payable in lawful money, and it provides that they shall be receivable for taxes and all public dues and be legal tender in the payment of debts to any amount whatever. Whenever they are received in the Treasury in the regular course of business the amendment provides that they shall be reissued and kept in circulation; in other words, that they shall be placed as now is possible upon the plane of the greenbacks which are now in circulation.

Mr. HOAR. May I ask the Senator a question? Do I understand him to say that when these notes are issued they will themselves be lawful money?

Mr. PEPPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOAR. Then if one of these notes, say a twenty-dollar note, be presented to the Treasury it will be redeemable in other notes of the same kind?

Mr. PEPPER. In lawful money.

Mr. HOAR. A twenty-dollar note issued under this amendment would be redeemable in the Treasury in ten-dollar notes, or five-dollar notes of the same issue.

Mr. PEPPER. Or anything less than lawful money.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator understands then that these notes being a legal tender—

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senator to speak louder; we can not hear him.

Mr. HOAR. I want to understand the financial theories of the Senator from Kansas. The Senator understands then that these notes are to be lawful money, as he has said, and therefore if one of them is presented to the Treasury, say a twenty-dollar note, it may be redeemed by the Treasury in ten-dollar, or five-dollar, or one-dollar notes of the same issue, as lawful money. Is that the Senator's purpose?

Mr. PEPPER. It may be paid in lawful money, whatever kind of lawful money the Treasury has on hand, which can be used for any purpose, no matter whether it be gold, silver, or notes.

Mr. HOAR. Or paper?

Mr. PEPPER. Or paper.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read again.

Mr. BATE. On this side of the Chamber we could not hear the explanation of the Senator from Kansas, and it is impossible to understand his amendment as read at the desk. We are called upon here to vote upon a proposition to issue \$250,000,000, and I demand that we shall understand it before we set upon it. It has not been printed and laid on our tables. It seems to me we are legislating in the dark. This is a very important question. It has not been submitted to us in print, and I think it ought to be discussed. I suggest that it be printed and go over until Monday so that we may understand it. I make a motion to that effect.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair was unable to hear the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. BATE. I ask permission of the Senator from Kansas, who has introduced the amendment, to let it go over until Monday, and in the meantime have it printed that we may understand it. We have not been able to hear it on this side of the Chamber. I shall not vote on a measure involving \$250,000,000 unless I understand it; and we have a right to understand it.

Mr. VOORHEES. The suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee calls for a statement from me which I have been thinking of making at intervals of this afternoon.

I should like to get the amendments behind us this afternoon if we can, running on to a reasonable, not an unreasonable hour this evening, voting upon amendments and disposing of them. I should not like to have amendments go over until Monday. Though it may be that one or two may do so, I would rather not.

I desire to state, not by way of asking for an agreement, for I understand there is an agreement on the floor, but I wish to seem to be a party to any agreement as to the time to vote, that I expect and hope and shall ask for a vote at 2 o'clock on Monday upon the main bill. I give this notice so that Senators may govern themselves accordingly as to their presence here, and as to what they may want to do in regard to the measure.

But in the meantime, and until an hour or so hence, I should be glad to dispose of all the amendments we can, so that they shall not be in our way on Monday. I think we can very reasonably expect to dispose of the bill Monday afternoon, and I mention Monday at 2 o'clock as a reasonable time. It might run along until 4. I shall earnestly expect and ask for a vote on Monday afternoon upon the bill, so that we may have it behind us.

Mr. MILLS. Let us vote on the pending amendment now.

Mr. FRYE. Yes; let us vote on the amendment.

Mr. VOORHEES. I hope a vote will be taken now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. PEPPER. The request made by the Senator from Tennessee to have the amendment laid over until Monday morning and in the meantime printed I think is a very proper one. I do not believe that it will delay the proceedings at all for I think that if it is printed the Senators can have a little time to read it they will be prepared to vote upon it without a moment's discussion, and I shall have nothing whatever to say. I hope that the request of the Senator from Tennessee will be granted.

Mr. HARRIS. I want to ask the Senator if his amendment is not already in print? [Exhibiting copy of S. 595, introduced by Mr. PEPPER.] Has he modified it or changed it since it was printed?

Mr. PEPPER. No. I do not think it has been modified. Since the Senator calls my attention to it, it is in print, so that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] can have it by asking a page to go for it. I had forgotten about it.

Mr. HOAR. I do not desire to prolong the debate, and I do not intend to do so; but I think it is important, after the part the Senator from Kansas has taken in the various discussions,

that we should understand and the country should understand the financial theory which he represents.

This is a proposition to issue \$250,000,000 of currency, to be legal tender for all debts, past and future, which is to be redeemable in itself. The Government is to be under no obligation to issue a \$20 bill of this currency so issued be taken to the Treasury for redemption, to redeem it in anything except two \$10 bills, or four \$5 bills, or twenty \$1 bills of the same issue, the same kind of money.

So it is irredeemable money, pure and simple. It differs from the greenbacks of the war (which it was intended to redeem which the Government had the power) by declaring on its face in substance that it is never to be redeemed, that is, unless the Government please; that there shall never be any obligation to redeem it. I think it important (as I have put the question to the Senator whether that is his meaning and he has answered that it is) that his views should be understood.

Mr. PEPPER. In answer to the Senator from Massachusetts, I will state to him and to the Senate that my views are precisely the same as those of the Secretary Chase, President Lincoln and all the great men of that time who were the fathers of the kind of currency of which I hold a sample in my hands. I read upon the face of it as follows:

The United States will pay to bearer one dollar.

Nothing more; nothing less. That is my theory; that is my argument.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will pardon me, his proposition is in substance that the United States will not pay to bearer \$1. Mr. PEPPER. Then this is a lie on the greenback, Mr. President.

Mr. DOLPH. The position of the Senator from Kansas is that the Government shall issue its promissory note, and when it is presented for payment it shall be paid by giving another promissory note of the same kind, the same tenor, issued at the same time; that it shall be paid by giving another note, paying another promise or renewing its note. But I think the Senator from Kansas is getting inconsistent with himself. If I have understood his argument during this long discussion, it has been that the stamp of the Government and the legal tender quality of money are what give it value, and it is not necessary that it shall be redeemable at all. Why he should put in here a provision for redemption if he is going to have it put in by the Government issued to serve as money I can not understand.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, this is the legitimate fruit of the destruction of one of the precious metals. It presents an issue which you can not avoid, and an issue which has been accepted by other countries. It is irredeemable paper or no money. When you destroy the money of redemption the people must have money and they are forced to accept paper money, to pay taxes, to buy irredeemable money. She circulates no gold and very little silver, but issues irredeemable paper, and has prosperity. The English Government has undertaken to have between \$1,000,000,000 and \$1,200,000,000 of irredeemable money in India. Everybody knows that after having destroyed silver as a value money there is nothing in which to redeem the rupee and rupee paper of India except the rupee paper money, and that is true. There is no redeemable in anything but itself; and all of the discussion in regard to the redemption of the rupee has been to the effect that it was impossible for them to get gold and put it behind the circulating medium of India.

We have agreed to dispense with silver. There is now no way of giving the people money except to create paper money of ultimate payment. In other words, paper money which is not redeemable in gold or debt, but is itself money; and that is money before the country. The people will not submit to putting out paper, which is a promise to redeem, when there is nothing with which to redeem it. In this Hall we hear to-day of buying gold to redeem both paper and silver, to enrich the few and enslave the many. That has been the song all along. That is the song of the speculator who has gold to sell or has bonds payable in gold, which are gold in substance. His object is to make money scarce and dear, but the American people will have money. You have destroyed the kind of money in which paper was redeemable; and it is idle to talk about redeeming it in something that does not exist or can not be procured.

It has been admitted by all the financiers for years that there was not gold enough. Your Secretaries of the Treasury have admitted that. Nobody ever had gold enough to redeem the debt that there is not gold enough for the purposes of redemption. Then why talk of redemption when you have no material in which to redeem? You have destroyed your material of redemption, and the only logical result is to let the paper redeem itself. We must have money.

This is the legitimate offspring of the demonetization of silver. The only use of gold and silver is limitation of quantity. We

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reported in the amendment reported by the Senator from Indiana, I am not in the Committee. I am sure, which has been agreed to by Mr. PEPPER. Very well, let it be repeated again, if the Senate is disposed to do it. I ask for the yeas and nays upon agreeing to the amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PETTIBONE]. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARRIS. I believe I will ask the Secretary to read an amendment that I gave notice I would offer, but I do not think I shall ask the Senate at this late hour to vote upon it. It is an amendment that I prepared in a broad spirit of compromise, not even satisfactory to myself, but I want to put it on record.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all from line 14, page 2, to line 20, inclusive, and insert the following:

"SEC. 2. That every all the coinage as provided for in the act of March 3, 1875, shall be coined in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, and the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, shall be applied to the coinage of the United States."

"SEC. 3. That every all the coinage as provided for in the act of March 3, 1875, shall be coined in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, and the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, shall be applied to the coinage of the United States."

"SEC. 4. That every all the coinage as provided for in the act of March 3, 1875, shall be coined in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, and the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, shall be applied to the coinage of the United States."

"SEC. 5. That every all the coinage as provided for in the act of March 3, 1875, shall be coined in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, and the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, shall be applied to the coinage of the United States."

"SEC. 6. That every all the coinage as provided for in the act of March 3, 1875, shall be coined in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, and the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, shall be applied to the coinage of the United States."

"SEC. 7. That every all the coinage as provided for in the act of March 3, 1875, shall be coined in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, and the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, shall be applied to the coinage of the United States."

Mr. HARRIS. I left the blank as to the amount of silver that should be monthly purchased and coined in order that any or every Senator might test the sense of the Senate as to such amount. But knowing as I know now that the decree has been entered that no amendment of any character is to be made to the bill, I will not subject the Senate to a vote upon my amendment in any phase of it. I decline to offer it or to ask a vote upon it, but simply desire to put it upon record as an amendment suggested in a broad spirit of compromise on a question about which there are very honest differences of opinion. It is not entirely satisfactory to myself, and I suppose would not be entirely satisfactory to any other Senator.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there is no further amendment as in Committee of the Whole the bill will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. STEWART. I hope that will not be done. The Senator from Indiana does not propose to take a final vote on the bill tonight.

Mr. VOORHEES. No, but let me suggest to the Senator from Nevada that it be reported to the Senate, and it will be amendable in the Senate just as much as now. Let it be reported to the Senate, and then we will go on with it Monday morning.

Mr. STEWART. Very well.

Mr. FAULKNER. I suggest to the Senator from Nevada, that if there is no objection, it would be well to let the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole be concurred in in the Senate and then stop there, so that it will be open fully to amendment on Monday.

Mr. STEWART. And stand as the original bill?

Mr. VOORHEES. That is right.

Mr. PASCO. I have an amendment to submit which I desire to have printed, and I shall offer it on Monday morning. I have no objection to the arrangement suggested by the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. VOORHEES. Let it be printed.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed.

Mr. PASCO. I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be printed.

Mr. VOORHEES. It need not be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Florida desire to have the amendment read?

Mr. PASCO. No; I do not ask to have it read. Let it be printed also in the RECORD.

The amendment introduced to be proposed by Mr. PASCO is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"SECTION 1. That a commission, to be composed of three citizens of the United States, shall be appointed by the President, at, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to receive and determine by the aid of judges of law, the value of the coinage as provided for in the act of March 3, 1875, and the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, shall be applied to the coinage of the United States."

"SEC. 2. That the coinage as provided for in the act of March 3, 1875, shall be coined in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, and the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, shall be applied to the coinage of the United States."

"SEC. 3. That any holder of the coins authorized by this act, may, after the expiration of the term of the commission, deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, and receive therefor the same amount of silver dollars as the value of the coins as determined by the commission, and the said silver dollars so received shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint and coinage department for the redemption of the same into silver dollars, and the said silver dollars so received shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint and coinage department for the redemption of the same into silver dollars."

"SEC. 4. That the silver dollar deposited for coinage purposes under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint and coinage department for the redemption of the same into silver dollars, and the said silver dollars so received shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint and coinage department for the redemption of the same into silver dollars."

"SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, within two years from and after the passage of this act, cause all the silver dollars of the United States heretofore minted, as well as the Treasury notes issued under the act of March 3, 1875, to be withdrawn from circulation by exchanging the same, or causing the same to be exchanged at their nominal value for silver certificates of like denominations, representing silver coins of the same weight and value as the silver dollars so withdrawn, and the said silver certificates shall be in all respects similar to those provided for in the preceding section, and shall like them be receivable for customs, taxes, and public dues, and when received may be reissued, and that on and after the expiration of the two years above mentioned all the silver dollars as well as the Treasury notes issued under the law of July 13, 1836, shall be legal tender."

"SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to adopt such rules and regulations, in accordance with the coinage laws of the United States, as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this act."

"SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to adopt such rules and regulations, in accordance with the coinage laws of the United States, as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this act."

"SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to adopt such rules and regulations, in accordance with the coinage laws of the United States, as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this act."

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment made as in Committee of the Whole will be considered as concurred in if there be no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the vote be taken upon concurring in the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the bill is in the Senate, and the question is upon concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VOORHEES. Which was the report of the Finance Committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Which was the report of the Finance Committee.

The amendment was concurred in.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. VOORHEES. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and at 5 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m., Saturday, October 28, the Senate, on motion of Mr. VOORHEES, took a recess until Monday, October 30, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 23, 1893.

CONSULS.

Jacob E. Dart, of Georgia, to be consul of the United States at Guadeloupe, West Indies, to fill a vacancy.

some of my colleagues. The people will yet prevail. If the fight shall be made distinctively for free coinage, an overwhelming majority will be returned to both branches of Congress, which will not dare disobey the mandates of the people, nor will any President feel justified in opposing their will. When he does, then the outlook for the Republic will be dismal indeed.

I can be a Republican, and a consistent advocate of free coinage. So one can be a Democrat or Populist and be equally true to silver. While the provocation is great to resort to the vendetta in politics, inasmuch as we have been stabbed in the house of our friends, I prefer to hold to my convictions on the other great questions while maintaining my convictions on the money question, relying on the good sense, judgment, and independence of the American people.

So long as I am honored with a seat in this Chamber I shall continue this fight. I shall not cease the struggle here until free coinage shall prevail or I am no longer a member of the Senate. If any of my colleagues think that I have been unduly aggressive or lacking in the observances of proper conventionalities, they have but a faint appreciation of the misery which this act will bring to my people. It is unjust and unmerited, and will rankle in their souls, but they will bear it with an equanimity worthy of the brave spirits who have subdued the frontier, founded States, and benefited mankind by their energy and self-denial.

What they we do temporarily I know not, nor can I bear to contemplate the near future which is in store for them. If you could imagine every manufactory in New Jersey, Connecticut, or Massachusetts closed suddenly and without warning; if you could imagine the commerce in New York City destroyed; if you could imagine the coal fields of Pennsylvania or the granite quarries of Vermont closed, without any warning being given to those who are dependent upon these great industries to prepare for the change, you would then have but a faint idea of the effect of your action upon the people of our country. You paralyze them. Yet they will continue to be manly, self-reliant, honest, patriotic, and charitable. Their difficulties will be increased, multiplied, and prolonged. Their energies and virtues will be tried to the uttermost. The weak will sink, but the strong will stand more erect and with clearer consciences than many a one who strikes this cruel and unexpected blow.

Mr. PASCO. Mr. President, I gave notice on Saturday afternoon last of an amendment that I desired to propose. If it is now in order, I should like to have it read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.
Mr. PASCO. It is in the nature of a substitute for the bill. I am aware that until the bill shall be perfected a substitute will not be in order. Therefore, if there are any other amendments which Senators desire to propose, they can proceed. If there are none other I desire to offer my substitute at this time, and ask that it be read.

Mr. STEWART. I have another amendment which I desire to offer for the reduction of the gold in our gold coinage 25 per cent. I ask that the amendment be read at the desk, and then I shall give a word of explanation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the bill the following:

That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, a quarter eagle or two-and-a-half-dollar piece, a three-dollar piece, a half eagle or five-dollar piece, and a ten-dollar piece, and a double eagle or twenty-dollar piece; and the weight of standard gold of the gold dollar shall be 19.35 grains; of the quarter eagle or two-and-a-half-dollar piece, 48.375 grains; of the three-dollar piece, 58.05 grains; of the half eagle or five-dollar piece, 96.75 grains; of the eagle or ten-dollar piece, 193.50 grains; of the double eagle or twenty-dollar piece, 387.00 grains, which coins shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, it has been demonstrated by statisticians that in Europe and America, as well as in Asia, gold has appreciated in the last twenty years at least 50 per cent; also that such appreciation is the result, to a great extent if not wholly, of the legislation against silver, legislation dispensing with the use of silver, thereby throwing an additional demand upon gold and enhancing its value.

It has been suggested in many of the arguments that improved appliances of production had occasioned a portion of the fall in the prices of commodities and of the advance in the price of gold. That, however, was seriously combated, so far as the staple articles are concerned, and I think successfully; but the statistics of China, where there has been no improved method of production, and where transportation and production are conducted in the same manner as they were a thousand years ago, we find the same appreciation of gold.

I do not propose to right the entire wrong, but an increase of 50 per cent in the obligations of all existing contracts, which amounts to an enormous sum, to many thousand millions of dollars, is manifestly unjust. I think if we now redress a part of the wrong, and, instead of reducing the amount of gold in gold

coin 50 per cent, we reduce it 25 per cent, we shall grant a just relief to that extent, and a very necessary relief if justice is to be maintained in this country. No person will have a right to complain, because the obligations or bonds of the United States are payable in gold or silver coin of standard value of July 14, 1870. There is an abundance of silver coin to meet those obligations, and if there were not, there is gold enough already coined for that purpose. So far as the equity between the debtor and creditor is concerned, certainly this is a measure of justice.

I offer this amendment entirely on my own responsibility, having consulted no Senator about it. I do not know that any Senator except myself will vote for it; but I ask that the Senate allow me to have the yeas and nays so that I may record my own vote in favor of this measure of justice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada. [Putting the question.] The yeas have it and the amendment is rejected.

Mr. STEWART. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. STEWART. I withdraw the demand for the yeas and nays upon the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection the order for the yeas and nays will be withdrawn.

Mr. VOORHEES. I understand the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO] has an amendment which he desires to offer. If there is no other amendment pending, his amendment will be in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is no other amendment pending.

Mr. PASCO. I ask that my proposed amendment be read

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. That, a commission, to be composed of three members of the United States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to ascertain and determine by the 1st day of January, 1877, the relative value of the silver dollar, as compared with the silver and gold, as a basis for the future coinage of silver, as hereinafter provided, without discrimination against either metal or charge for coinage, and to report the result reached by them as soon as practicable after the date of their appointment, and that the said report shall contain the value of the intrinsic value. And the said commission shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury the result reached by them as soon as practicable after the date of their appointment, and that the said report shall contain the value of the pure and standard silver to be contained in the silver dollar, authorized to be coined by this act, according to the said report, and the said silver dollar shall be coined in conformity with the said report, and the said standard and weight thus fixed and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That the coins mentioned in the previous section shall have on them the devices and superscriptions provided for coins of like denomination now coined, and shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated by contract; and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints of the United States to be coined into dollars of the fineness and weight fixed in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act.

in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. That any holder of the coins authorized by this act may, after the 1st day of March, 1891, take the same with the Treasurer or any assistant, and deposit the same in the United States Treasury for and to receive therefor certificates of not less than \$10 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited or representing the certificate shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when received may be reissued.

SEC. 4. That the silver bullion deposited for coinage purposes under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, within 7 years from and after the passage of this act, cause all the silver dollars of the United States heretofore minted, as well as the Treasury notes issued under the law of July 11, 1890, to be withdrawn from circulation by exchanging the same for silver certificates of the United States, and for Treasury certificates of like denominations, representing silver coins of the weight and fineness provided by this act; and the silver certificates thus issued shall be in all respects similar to those provided for in the preceding section, and shall like them be receivable for customs, taxes, and public dues, and shall be receivable for all other purposes, and shall be as good as the same when first issued; and silver coins not on and after the expiration of the two years above mentioned, and silver certificates not on and after the expiration of the two years above mentioned, shall be legal tender for all purposes of the law of July 11, 1890, in which case the legal tender

SEC. 6. That all silver dollars coined prior to the passage of this act shall be recoined as early as practicable into coins of the same denomination of the weight and fineness authorized by section 1 of this act.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to adopt such rules and regulations, in accordance with the coinage laws of the United States, as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. That a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise so appropriated

SEC. 9. That the act entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1890, and all other acts and parts of acts authorizing the purchase of silver bullion for the purpose of coining the same into silver dollars be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PASCO. I desire the attention of the Senate for a few moments while I explain my amendment.

Mr. President, I stated in my speech on the 27th of September

may not be able to agree that the question shall be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock on the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. I have no authority to answer for anyone but myself. I have been ready for days, I am ready now, I shall be ready at all times to take a final vote upon this question, but the purpose we have adopted of taking a recess, and letting our RECORD show that every act of the Senate has been of the date of the 17th of October when not of that day, but of many other days, is utterly absurd. I am not in favor myself of presenting an obstacle to action on the bill, but I move that the Senate now adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. VOOHREES. Mr. President—

Mr. FAULKNER. If the Senator from Tennessee will permit me, just before—

Mr. HARRIS. I will permit the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee withdraw the motion to adjourn?

Mr. HARRIS. I do not.

Mr. FAULKNER. Temporarily?

Mr. HARRIS. Oh, I withdraw it for the purpose of hearing the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. FAULKNER. I understand that the Senator withdraws his motion temporarily to let me reply to the suggestion of the Senator from Vermont. I am satisfied that no agreement can be made for a vote at any particular time.

Mr. HARRIS. There is no possibility of such an agreement. Mr. FAULKNER. I have myself so learned from individual Senators, and therefore the whole question is whether we shall complete the bill to-night. As I stated before the Senator from Indiana came in, who has charge of the measure, I know it is his desire and purpose, if he has the majority at his back, to finish the consideration of the bill before an adjournment or a recess.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I withdrew my motion in deference to the wish of the Senator from West Virginia, but—

Mr. MORRILL. I shall withdraw my suggestion entirely.

Mr. HARRIS. It is 6 o'clock and 25 minutes. I do not choose to sit here later. There is time to decide this question. There has been no disposition indicated to postpone it. I move that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee again withdraw his motion?

Mr. HARRIS. I withdraw it in order that the Senator from New York—

Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. WASHBURN, and others. Regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. (Putting the question.) The yeas appear to have it.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I withdrew the motion.

Mr. VOOHREES. May I say one word?

Mr. HARRIS. I withdrew the motion in order that the Senator from New York might express his opinion, but if—

Mr. VOOHREES. I wish to say one word?

Mr. HARRIS. But if the question is to be determined, it shall be determined upon the yeas and nays on the demand of one-fifth of a quorum.

Mr. VOOHREES. The Senator from Tennessee is out of order in debating a motion to adjourn.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from Tennessee is not out of order.

Mr. VOOHREES. The Senator from Tennessee is out of order in debating a motion to adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair desires to say—

Mr. HARRIS. I call the Senator from Indiana to order.

Mr. VOOHREES. Nobody knows as well as the Senator from Tennessee that he is out of order.

Mr. HARRIS. I am not out of order.

Mr. VOOHREES. He knows he is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appeals to Senators to be in order.

Mr. HARRIS. I yielded to the Senator from West Virginia to make a suggestion and withdrew the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair desires in justice to himself to say that he did not understand the Senator from Tennessee when he withdrew his motion to adjourn. The Chair thought the motion was still pending, and therefore put the question, but if there was no motion made the Chair was in error in that respect, and of course the vote goes for naught. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. VOOHREES. I desire to say one word by unanimous consent.

Mr. HARRIS. I withdraw the motion to adjourn in order that the Senator from Indiana may be heard.

Mr. VOOHREES. We have been here a long time. It will take but a little while now to conclude our business and put this whole contest behind us—not over three-quarters of an hour at the outside. I have said all day, and I say now, not in any unreasonable spirit, but in the most natural spirit in the world, that I desire a vote on this question before we adjourn; and if a majority of the Senate will stay with me for the next hour, or until the discussion is ended, we shall end this controversy and put it behind us. I trust that nobody desires to go away under these circumstances.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, this has been a very great controversy, a controversy that affects the interests of every American citizen, upon one side of which capital and capitalistic influence have asserted and controlled power, upon the other side of which nine-tenths of the American people are opposed to capitalistic influence. This controversy will be ended in favor of capitalistic influence.

Mr. JONES of Nevada. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRIS. I shall interpose no dilatory motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada addresses the Chair. The Senator from Tennessee, the Chair understands, occupies the floor by the courtesy of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from Nevada was entitled to the floor and yielded to me. If the Senator from Nevada claims it, I yield.

Mr. JONES of Nevada. I should like to proceed. It will take me but fifteen minutes to finish what I have to say.

Mr. HARRIS. I yield, of course, because I occupied the floor by the courtesy of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. JONES of Nevada. I am very much obliged to the Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada will proceed.

[Mr. JONES of Nevada resumed and concluded his speech. See Appendix.]

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I shall occupy about fifteen minutes of the time of the Senate, and no more. I do not feel that I should have performed all of my duty in this great discussion. I did not enter in more my protest against the passage of the pending bill, which, in my humble judgment, is the crowning injury of this century.

Mr. President, I voted against most of the amendments proposed because they discriminate against silver. Had these amendments been proposed by the other side and at the beginning of the debate, I would have considered it carefully, and in case nothing better could have been secured, I might have consented to vote for them, because in that event they would have come to us in a spirit of fairness, and we could not have doubted the sincerity of their advocates.

But they did not come to us in that way. The friends of the bill are opposed to any and to all amendments. When the Democratic members of the Senate, by a majority of 37 to 7, agreed upon a compromise bill to be substituted for the committee's bill, and when everybody believed an adjustment of party differences was at hand and that the end of dispute was near, the Executive veto was published in advance, the hopes of party unity, and the gloom of despair, a majority was silenced, and the Administration was compelled to accept the aid of Republican Senators in order to avoid utter and ignominious defeat at the hands of the men who placed it in power.

I would not have voted for that proposed compromise and for much the same reason that I did not vote for these amendments. I refer to it only to show the imperious spirit in which the bill was thrust upon us and the lightness with which they attempt to compromise the case made by the President.

Mr. President, I wish to reveal a statement made in the early part of the discussion, that the movement which brought this detestable and destructive measure here is the crowning infamy of the century. Party traditions had to be ignored in order to give it introduction here, and the convictions of a lifetime had to be violated in order to give it support. Of the 44 Democratic Senators only 7 favor unconditional repeal, and at least 3 of these 7 had always until recently been free-coinage men.

Party platforms declare for bimetalism, but the Senate proposes for establishment monometallism; parties declare in favor of preserving parity between the money metals, and the Senate throws one of them overboard to find its price level in the open market with wheat and corn and cotton; parties declare in favor of preserving and maintaining the equal value and purchasing power of all the different classes of our currency circulation, but when a proposition is submitted to incorporate the party pledges with law, it has not support enough in the Senate to second a demand for yeas and nays upon it. The Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Finance Committee, who has charge of the

bill, told us Saturday that he does not intend to be bound by his votes in opposition to amendments proposed to the bill. He voted against a free-coinage amendment; he voted against a limited-coinage amendment; he voted against each and all the other amendments. And he says he will not be bound by these votes.

Mr. President, he will be bound by them. He can not escape the responsibility. What the Senator has said in this debate is not lost, nor will it be dissipated by time. The record is made of it and it will remain. No recantation will ever satisfy either him or the people at large. The present course has been deliberately chosen. He marked it out for himself. The brief sketch of that Senator's life, as it appears in the Congressional Directory, shows that his great speech in favor of the free coinage of silver money, delivered in this Chamber on the 14th day of January, 1878, endeared him more than ever to the good people of Indiana, and they gave testimony of their good will by greatly increasing his party strength at the next election. That speech was a powerful philippic against the classes that he even now charges with manufacturing the panic which brought us here at this unusual time. That speech has not been excelled at any time in invective and in virulent denunciation. From the mouth of a Populist such a speech would condemn him as an Anarchist.

The speech referred to will be found on pages 331 and 338 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, under date of January 15, 1878. I shall not detain the Senate long enough to read even the two paragraphs which I have marked, but will ask permission of the Senate to incorporate them in my remarks.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas? The Chair hears none.

The extracts referred to are as follows:

In far distant times generations now unborn while examining the sources of the burdens that have descended to them will read the charge made in this day's history by the late Senator from Kansas. They will see that the members, as destitute of conscience as pirates, and inspired alone by greed for money, successfully thundered at these doors, and finally perpetrated robbery even more than the most stuporous act of the most hardened robber. Sir, for ever practiced upon any people since the dawn of history. Five hundred millions made by the great robbers of the world have been poured into the plow and the machine who have it all to pay.

And yet the authors, the instigators, the abettors of this crime, and the participants in it, are still in the land. They are still in the land, and they will, and point their fingers, stained with plunder, at honest men as repudiators, because they believe that a contract for the benefit of the people should be held sacred and inviolable. Sir, the bondholder, Sir, for ever practice on this point has ceased to be a virtue. Those who have at all times labored to keep the faith of the Government with its citizens and its creditors alike can not submit to the present course of the Government. The whole country added to national plunder. In some countries the habit prevails of building a cairn, a pile of stones, to mark the spot where some tragic event has happened. Let us build a cairn of stones to mark the place where, on March, 1899, is cited each east a stone upon it to mark the place in American history where reputation began, and where the rights of the people were mercilessly and treacherously slaughtered.

And in every form in which the English language can be used the American people, and especially the people of the West, have been notified, not that their consent will be asked, but that they will be compelled to submit to the legislation which results in this British system of baronial landed estates, a dependent tenantry and pauper wages for the workman. Sir, I have no word to measure to utter on this door but, in the name of every laborer, and every owner of the soil whom I represent, I warn all such as value their investments that when these doctrines of despotism are sought to be enforced, this fair land will again be convulsed in agony, and the area of misery will blaze forth again, as they did a hundred years ago, in defense of the natural rights of man. May the God of our fathers, who has blessed our country, and avert such a crisis, but if it all come, if infatuation has misled our councils, the result will only add one more instance to the long catalogue of human crime and agony, and the people will be left to place their life, and in its untimely attempt to rob others of their possessions losses its own.

Mr. PEPPER. No, Mr. President, the men to whom the people justly looked for help in this great struggle with the most powerful and dangerous influence among men, will be held to a strict accountability for the part they have taken here.

Mr. President, we all listened with profound sympathy to the pathetic words of the senior Senator from Colorado Friday, and to the forceful eloquence of his colleague the next day. They described pictures which were coming in his vision, and he painted the future. My heart goes out to them in this hour of darkness. But brave men as they are, strong and full of courage, they know that all is not lost. They are big enough to see beyond the horizon of their own State. They look far enough to see the fertile fields of Kansas, of Nebraska, the Dakotas, and of all the great country, and they know that the vast armies of toilers in every department of industry are suffering with the millions of the world which follow the legislation of this session of Congress. Silver mining is but part, and a small part, even of the mining industry; and miners can soon adjust themselves to changed conditions.

But farmers are tied to the soil. They must stay in and take what comes. Their homes are at stake.

Agricultural communities will suffer more than what of evil is in store for the country. They will let me say to miners, to farmers, and to all the rest of our toiling millions, we need not long endure the burdens which this legislation places on our shoulders.

We have within ourselves every element of the power needed to throw off the yoke. We need only to husband our resources and organize our voters. This sixty days' debate has unmasked the power which oppresses. We now see the hand that smites us. Money is king!

Money alone of all things has a value set upon it and maintained by law. Its owners are permitted to lend it at rates of interest many times higher than the average net profits on labor. It is usury, in one form or another, that is transferring wealth from the people who produce it to those who own nothing.

This debate has disclosed the falsehoods of old party platforms and the hollowness of old party promises, and it has brought to light the secret forces of party patronage.

The great manufacturers, the great railroad managers, the great bankers, the stockjobbers, the brokers, the usurers, and all classes that feed and fatten on the profits of other men's toil—these are for the passage of this bill.

The senior Senator from New Jersey Saturday said that the honor of this victory of the money power over the people will be shared jointly by the President of the United States and the senior Senator from Ohio. Who will want to deny the correctness of the prediction? Who is there to dispute the fitness of these two distinguished men to enjoy this inheritance? If they can extend any consolation out to the industrious and the malcontents of an outraged people, in the name of God let them have it.

We have seen that all the great industries which have been encouraged and protected by the Government, and all the great agencies for extracting profits that have been permitted to grow up among us, have taken sides against the people. We have seen that wherever the Government has been most lavish in its expenditures, wherever it has done the most to foster and develop industry and commerce there the most powerful combination against every demand of the people whose labor is constantly pouring trade through the channels of commerce. What are called the "business interests" have all the care of Congress, and these "business interests" are the personal interests of a few hundred speculators on the commercial exchanges. We have uncovered the banking system and shown its defects, its evils, and its dangerous tendencies.

We have seen that the Government is in partnership with the banks; that the Treasury Department is a member of the New York bank clearing house; that public moneys have been deposited by millions in national bank depositories when there was no need of it. We have seen that high premium has been paid by the Government for its own bonds; that interest has been advanced on bonds not due, and that these premiums have amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars. We have seen that banks have been conducted in open violation of law, with the knowledge of all men, with the sanction and approval of the Administration, and with the open indorsement of the Senate. We have seen that these "business interests" are to be protected at all hazards, and that no appeal from the wealth producers is to be heard.

Mr. President, we insist on the use of both gold and silver as money, and demand both coined freely and on equal terms, without discrimination in favor of or against either metal, just as the laws provided before the rule of the money-managers began. To assent to some form of compromise, if proposed by the friends of the bill, might not be inappropriate, for it would be a concession on both sides and might result in good. But to propose and urge a proposition less than that are entitled to when we know that the great evil of the country is to place ourselves in the attitude of suppliants at the feet of power.

Mr. President, I represent a constituency that is not craven, and they would despise their representative if he were such. Kansas was born in the dawn of the last revolution; she stands in the vanguard of this. Her beautiful prairies are populated by an industrious and heroic people. Within the lifetime of our generation they have come and a wide empire has planted the seeds of the highest form of civilization there. They have done more than any equal number of men in the same length of time anywhere on earth. Their achievements have no parallel in the history of settlement. Misfortunes do not discourage them; they are ready for any emergency. They are brave men; they hate cowards and loathe traitors. They have not yet bartered their birthright, and they do not now propose to compromise with the forces of evil.

Kansas will take care of herself, sir. With her sisters, North, South, East, and West, in the valleys of the greatest rivers of the continent, we furnish the larger part of our foreign commerce—and it matters not to us where our customers for this surplus dwell.

If our trade is of no consequence to our Eastern neighbors, we have the great element to the south of us. We can shorten the distance to foreign markets and cheapen the cost of transportation by shipping our surplus products through ports on the Gulf of

Mexico. We now have vast areas of fertile lands under cultivation, with a rapidly increasing population; and year by year we are increasing the amount of our contributions to the commerce of the world. The great interstate railway from North Dakota to Galveston Bay would drain a great region that now sends its trade across the Mississippi River eastward on its way to Liverpool and London. We shall soon be able to reclaim the semiarid lands west of us and populate them with small farmers whose labor will add to our output.

Our lands produce cotton and flax and other fibrous plants, useful in the manufacture of cloth and cordage. There is no better region for the growth of sheep and wool. We have timber, iron, coal, lead, zinc, copper, tin, silver, and gold. Southern iron and cotton cloth are produced as cheaply as anywhere; and lumber can be made without the aid of duties on the foreign product. Surely if our trade is not wanted East we can manage in a few years to accommodate ourselves to that state of fact. We have votes enough to change the financial policy of the Government and get rid of the usurer and extortioner, when money will be abundant and ready on call to move the crops and meet our pecuniary obligations.

We shall always be able to take care of ourselves, and now that we have notice served upon us that the interests of the money centers of the East are more important than the commerce of the West and South, we need not further trouble ourselves about protective tariffs nor tariffs for revenue. If rich men have determined that this Government was established for their benefit, let them bear the burdens of national taxation. Let tariff duties be levied only on luxuries, the rest of the needed revenue for Government uses be raised by taxes on large landed estates and on incomes above the line of a fair living.

Yes, Mr. President, God reigns and the Republic will live to encourage and to bless mankind. The law of progress will impel us forward and we shall rise as we go. But we must contend with all the powers of evil. Evolution comes through storms and wreckage. A great struggle now approaches—it is at hand even now. His horizon is narrow, indeed, who does not see a free and happy people rising.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the die is cast. The surreptitious and fraudulent act of 1873 demonetizing silver is ratified and confirmed. The gold kings are victorious. The labors of their champion, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], at the Paris conference in 1871 and in the Halls of Congress in 1873, to destroy the people's money are crowned with success. The repeal of an act already nullified by Executive usurpation is decreed to exonerate the Secretary of the Treasury from the consequences of an unconstitutional law in relation to the demonetization of 16 million ounces of silver per month commanded by the act of 1873.

The interest on Gladstone's growing fabric of bonded debt heretofore "unknown in the history of the world" may now absorb the wealth of America. The allied power of bonds and national banks has won a great victory.

The Trojan horse of the gold kings, bedecked with flaming banners upon which were inscribed, "Democracy," "Bimetallism," "Local Self-Government," "Reduction of Taxation," and "Civil-Service Reform," to conceal the monometallic guns of concentrated money and bonds, made a triumphal entrance into the nation's capital. The people opened wide the gates, and millions sang hosanna to "Greeks bearing gifts."

And all the people came up after him, and the people piped with pipes and rejoiced with great joy, so that the earth rent with the sound of them.

A day of jubilee was proclaimed and a Democratic national love feast prepared. The new recruits and the scar-worn veterans of the Democracy from every State and Territory in this broad land made haste to reach the festive board of Federal patronage.

Armed Greeks from out the Trojan horse blocked every avenue of approach to all who bore true allegiance to the people's cause. Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrats retired with shame, while the Hessians, recruited for plunder and spoils, feasted and made merry at the national banquet and swore allegiance to the prophet of Wall street.

The veteran Greeks, reinforced by camp-followers, office-seekers, national banks, a venal press, and other agents of the gold trust, rallied under the banner of the prophet of false pretense and hypocrisy, and gave battle for concentrated capital against labor and production.

They have captured the fort and dispersed the defenders of the people. But, unlike ancient Troy, Washington is not the only stronghold of the American people. The betrayal and capture of the White House and the two Houses of Congress is not the end of the war. There are other citadels and other strongholds in this country besides those who rule in Wall street and at the capital of the nation. The honeyed words, the false promises, and the glittering banners of the gold aristocracy have lost their power of deception. The experiment of the Trojan horse which

was successful in 1892 will fail in 1894 and 1896. The people will "beware of Greeks bearing gifts."

The next campaign will be fought in the open field, with no traitors in the army that will do battle for justice and equal rights. Secret foes will be discovered, exposed, and drummed out of camp. If the tentacles of the national banks have extended into the two Houses of Congress they will be cut loose, and freedom of action secured for the representatives of the people. No Wall street general will lead the conquering hosts.

The race of Jackson and Lincoln is not extinct, and a man of the people will be found. The independence of the coordinate departments of the Government will be restored. The representatives of the people in both Houses of Congress will pass laws to secure justice and equal rights without Executive interference. No command will come from the other end of the Avenue to destroy the people's money and subject the masses to the rule of an alien gold trust. Financial independence of Great Britain and all other foreign powers will be declared and maintained at any sacrifice and at all hazards.

The temporary victory of avarice and fraud is an object lesson which will not be forgotten. The people of the United States have met and overcome all opposition and removed all obstruction to their grand march to freedom and a higher civilization. They must now grapple with the most dangerous, the most insidious, and the most relentless foe with which humanity is compelled to contend—the power of concentrated capital. It is the most dangerous, because its weapons are cunning; the most insidious, because its methods are secret; and the most relentless, because it is ruthless and deaf to the groans of its victims.

Concentrated capital must be dethroned. The lifeblood of civilization must cease to slake the thirst of avarice. The normal circulation must be restored. The British pump must cease to drain the circulating medium of the United States into the reservoir of a London syndicate. An independent financial policy must be established.

The schemes of the enemy will be exposed, and the paths to freedom and prosperity made plain. Concentrated capital must take warning. The luxury of revolution and extortion will be expensive. When justice is denied, the wrongdoers must take the consequences. This victory for injustice and wrong is only temporary. If capital repudiates contracts by contraction, the people will restore justice by expansion. If in the conflict the aggressor is despoiled, it will be his own fault, and not the fault of the victims he has forced to fight for self-preservation.

The motto in the next campaign will be not the preservation of disgraced party names, but the eternal principle of justice: not the preservation of the dollar, but an equalizing measure of value for the rich to monopolize, but an honest measure of value which will do justice to all; not to multiply parasites, but to increase wealth for producers; not to maintain a false standard of governmental credit by opening the vaults of the Treasury to speculators, but to maintain the honor of the Government by the payment of debts according to contract, and meting out equal justice to all; not by taxing the masses to make donations to the classes, but by compelling the rich as well as the poor to submit to the government of laws; not to violate the obligation of contracts, but to maintain equity between debtor and creditor.

Justice and equality before the law is the full measure of the demands of the people. No oligarchy of foreign or domestic money-changers must rob them of their most sacred rights. The people must and will resist and strike until the last armed foe expires. Let the vote be taken; let the deed be done; let the object lesson be given. We will abide the result. [Manifestations of approval and applause.]

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendment to the bill, the question is, Shall the amendment be engrossed and the bill read a third time?

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass? Mr. STEWART and Mr. TELLER called for the yeas and nays; and they were ordered.

The yeas were ordered to call the roll. Mr. FIVE was called. Mr. CHANDLER's name was called. The senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] is paired with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. COCKRELL, when his name was called. Originally I was paired with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] was paired with the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. We have exchanged pairs, and the Senator from Iowa now stands paired with the Senator from Wisconsin. The Senator from Iowa, if present, would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay." I vote "nay."

Mr. PASCO (when Mr. GORDON's name was called). The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON] is paired on this vote with the

morals of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 4293) to repeal the laws providing for the retirement of officers of the Army of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4294) to repeal the laws providing for the retirement of officers of the Navy of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4295) to repeal section 714 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLMAN: A bill (H. R. 4296) to amend an act, approved May 2, 1890, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma," etc.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS of New York: A bill (H. R. 4297) to create the western judicial circuit of New York—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCALPHER: A bill (H. R. 4298) to authorize the sale to the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company of a lot of ground belonging to the United States Naval Asylum in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WAUGH: A joint resolution (H. Res. 81) requiring the Commissioner of Pensions to furnish a copy of charges or information tending to defeat the granting or continuation of a pension already granted in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITHIAN: A resolution asking for a day to be fixed for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2655) for the free admission to American registry of ships built in foreign countries—to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. CARUTE: A bill (H. R. 4299) granting a pension to Mary L. Twiddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4300) for the relief of John Veasey—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4301) for the relief of George D. Biggs and Samuel C. Downing—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CRAIN: A bill (H. R. 4302) to amend an act approved May 12, 1890, granting to the Aransas Pass Harbor Company the right to improve Aransas Pass, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 4303) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Kukuze, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 4304) for the relief of David Hogan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EATE (by request): A bill (H. R. 4305) for the relief of An on B. Sams—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: A bill (H. R. 4306) for the relief of John W. Pullman—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALDRICH: Petition of the Congregational Ministers' Union, of Chicago, for the repeal of the Geary law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire: Memorial of citizens of Cheshire County, N. H., in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. BOLLEN: Resolutions of Central New York Pomona Grange, of Syracuse, N. Y., representing 47 granges in central New York, against any reduction in tariff on farm products—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Protest of 200 exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition against the passage of House resolution 77, concerning diplomas upon designers, inventors, and expert artisans—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DOBIE: Memorial of the Port Townsend (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce, calling the attention of Congress to the present condition of the laboring classes of the State of Washington, and petitioning the promotion of public works, to accompany House bill 4288—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: Petition of 98 citizens of Dufer and 66 citizens of Wasco, both of Oregon, asking for the passage of a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of adding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Petition of Presbyterian Ministers' As-

sociation, of Minneapolis, Minn., in favor of the repeal of the Geary law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of 23 citizens of Rockford, Ill., in behalf of the passage of House bill 3188 for punishment of train wrecking—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE: Protest of 50 mechanics of Meriden, Conn., against any change in tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POST: Petition of W. Rector and W. A. Vaughan, and 36 other citizens of Smithfield, Ill., in favor of the passage of a bill for the punishment of train wrecking—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAYNER: Petition of the ministers and elders convened as the Synod of Baltimore, asking for the repeal or modification of the Geary law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. By Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut: Petition of Norwich Typographical Union, No. 100, for time work on the contemplated new Government Printing Office—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WEADOCK: Petition of H. M. Youmans, asking that the election of William S. Linton be vacated on the ground of fraud—to the Committee on Elections.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, October 31, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative day will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day Tuesday, October 17, 1893.

Mr. SHERMAN. As the Journal covers many days, I think it would be hardly worth while to read it. Most of it is merely formal matter. I move, therefore, to dispense with the reading of the Journal.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Journal will stand approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement from the Acting Director of the Mint in relation to an appropriation of \$15,000 for freight on bullion and coin between mints and assay offices for the current fiscal year; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of Typographical Union, No. 72, of Lansing, Mich., praying for the immediate construction, by day labor, of a building for the Government Printing Office; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. VEST presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., praying for such modification of the duties on imports from Mexico as will encourage trade between that country and the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MILLS, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 71) to permit the sculptor to exhibit the statues of Columbus and Isabella in Statuary Hall, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Committee on the Library, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill (S. 1137) to provide for the printing of the report of the Joint Committee of Congress and proceedings at the centennial celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol; which was read twice by its title, and, on motion of Mr. VOORHEES, referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill (S. 1138) to repeal so much of a proviso of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1893, as relates to the payment of pensions to nonresidents who are not citizens of the United States; which was read twice by its title.

COURTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mr. FUGHE. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2799) to provide for the time

and place of holding the terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the State of South Dakota, to report it with amendments. The Senators from South Dakota are very anxious for the passage of the bill, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary was in section 2, line 7, after the word "Todd," to insert, "Beadle, Kingsbury, Crow Creek and Lower Brule;" and in line 11, to strike out the words "Beadle, Kingsbury."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 2, line 13, to insert "McPherson, Edmunds, Campbell, Walworth;" in line 16, to strike out "McPherson, Edmunds;" and in line 17 to strike out "Campbell, Walworth."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 2, line 20, after the words "Standing Rock," to insert "and;" and in line 21, to strike out the words "Lower Brule, and Crow Creek."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to add at the end of section 6:

Any agent and petit jurors for the circuit and district courts shall be drawn by the clerk of the court, and the date when the same shall be drawn for service in each division shall be residents of such division.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

SETTLERS UNDER DESERT-LAND ACT.

Mr. WALTHALL. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands to report back favorably, with an amendment, the bill (S. 592) to extend the time for making final payments on entries under the desert-land act, and to ask for its immediate consideration. It is a very short bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendment of the Committee on Public Lands was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the time of making final payments on entries under the desert-land act is hereby extended to the date when the same become due in all cases where desert-land entrymen are unable to make final payment from causes which they cannot control, evidence of such inability to be subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. HOAR. I do not wish to interfere with anything which the Senator from Mississippi thinks desirable, unless some question of principle is at stake, but it seems to me that this is an important legislation and should come in the ordinary way, unless there be some good reason for haste.

Mr. WALTHALL. I will state the reason why immediate action is desired. The bill is intended to afford some slight relief to the desert-land entrymen. Most of the desert-land entries are located in what are called the mining States. The people of those States, for reasons which have been fully discussed here of late, are in a condition of considerable financial distress. The bill as originally introduced proposed to extend the time to make final payment on entries under the desert-land act for three years. The amendment of the committee proposes to extend the time not for three years, but for one year, and to limit the benefits of the extension to persons who deserve it and ought to have it. It is very apparent that the bill ought to pass at once if it passes at all.

Mr. POWER. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will not object to the consideration of the bill. I introduced the bill at the request of settlers of Montana and other mining States, and it is important that the time should be extended one year. It is reported favorably by the committee on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mr. WALTHALL. I will state further for the information of the Senator from Massachusetts that a bill even more liberal than this has passed the Senate and passed the other House at the present session for the benefit of homestead settlers in Oklahoma.

Mr. HOAR. I interposed the objection without knowing what bill was before the Senate, and of course without knowing what were its particular provisions. I merely wanted to call attention to the fact that it is not a wise method of legislation to pass important general bills in this way, out of order and in the morning hour. But on the statement which has been made by the Senator from Mississippi, and especially by the Senator from Montana who introduced the bill, I shall not press objection to this measure.

Mr. WALTHALL. I wish to state further, for the benefit of the Senator from Massachusetts, that the bill is unanimously reported by the Committee on Public Lands. It has met the ap-

proval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. There seems to be no possible objection that can be urged to it. Otherwise I should not have asked that it be taken up at this time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COKE introduced a bill (S. 1139) to amend an act of Congress approved May 19, 1890, granting to the Aransas Pass Harbor the right to improve the Aransas Pass; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HUNTON introduced a bill (S. 1140) for the relief of William Bushby; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1141) for the relief of S. Brock and A. P. Bauman, of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. POWER introduced a bill (S. 1142) directing the parting and relining of bullion to be carried on at the United States assay office at Helena, Mont.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1143) for the speedy determination of questions touching the jurisdiction of circuit courts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. BLACKBURN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate what revision of or amendments to the rules, if any, should be adopted to secure a more efficient and satisfactory disposition of the business of the Senate.

Mr. GORMAN subsequently said: I ask unanimous consent that the various amendments proposed to the rules which are lying on the table be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The Senator from Maryland asks unanimous consent that pending amendments to the rules of the Senate be referred to the Committee on Rules. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

HOUSE OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Arkansas, it was *ordered*, That the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian, until otherwise ordered.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask leave to introduce a resolution to continue the powers and duties of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry as defined by resolutions heretofore passed by the Senate. Owing to the extra session the duties which were imposed by the Senate upon that committee could not be performed, and it is the purpose of the committee to go on now and perform the duties. The money for this purpose has already been provided and set apart by the Senate upon the report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses. It is necessary now to pass another resolution continuing the powers and duties of the committee during the recess and the next session of Congress. I therefore introduce and ask for the present consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the powers conferred and duties imposed on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and all the provisions of the resolutions of April 19, 1892, and March 3, 1893, be continued during the recess after the expiration of the present session and during the next session of the Senate.

I ask for the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I ask the Senator from Mississippi if the resolution does not provide for the expenditure of money from the contingent fund of the Senate?

Mr. GEORGE. The matter has already been referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses and the sum necessary for the investigation allotted by the Senate on the report of the committee.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I understand, then, that the purpose of the resolution is simply to cover the allotment of funds already made.

Mr. GEORGE. It is an allotment already made, and the money remains unexpended because the committee were unable, owing to the present extra session of Congress, to perform the duties imposed on them.

Mr. WHITE. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Mississippi if he can inform this side of the Chamber what he understands, so far as the purposes of the majority are concerned, by the re-

Second Session.



CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 4, 1893.

The first Monday of December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the second session of the Fifty-third Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States (Hon. ADLAI E. STAYTONSON, of the State of Illinois), called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

PRAYER.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Chaplain to the Senate, offered the following prayer:

We devoutly bless Thee, Almighty God, our heavenly Father, that Thou hast brought back in safety and in health to their seats upon this floor so many of the members of this time-honored and illustrious body. And we now beseech Thee to grant them Thy grace, with health of body and soundness of mind, for their duties and responsible duties, enacting laws and making provision for the welfare of this great nation. Prosper them in all their ways. Let Thy heavenly benediction abide upon our land, upon all our people. May intelligence, virtue, patriotism, and piety increase among our families and throughout all the land, that God's smile may be upon our country and Thy grace be the portion of our descendants to the latest generation. We humbly pray, through Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

SENATORS PRESENT.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, this being the opening of the regular session, I think the roll ought to be called to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators were present:

From the State of—
Alabama—James L. Pugh.
Arkansas—James H. Berry and James K. Jones.
Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt.
Delaware—George Gray and Anthony Higgins.
Florida—Wilkinson Call and Samuel Pasco.
Georgia—John B. Gordon.
Idaho—Fred. T. Dubois and George L. Shoup.
Illinois—Shelby M. Callom and John M. Palmer.
Indiana—Daniel W. Voorhees.
Iowa—James F. Wilson.
Kansas—John Martin and William A. Pepper.
Kentucky—Joseph C. S. Blackburn.
Louisiana—Donelson Caffery and Edward D. White.
Maine—Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Charles E. Gibson and Arthur P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan—James McMillan and Francis B. Stockbridge.
Minnesota—Cushman K. Davis.
Mississippi—Edward C. Walthall.
Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest.
Montana—Thomas C. Power.
Nebraska—Charles F. Manderson.
Nevada—John P. Jones and William M. Stewart.
New Hampshire—William E. Chandler and Jacob H. Gallinger.

New Jersey—John R. McPherson and James Smith, jr.
New York—David B. Hill and Edward Murphy, jr.
North Dakota—Henry C. Hansbrough and William N. Roach.
Ohio—John Sherman.
Oregon—Joseph N. Dolph and John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania—James Donald Cameron.
Rhode Island—Nelson W. Aldrich and Nathan F. Dixon.
South Dakota—James H. Kyle.
Tennessee—Isham G. Harris.
Texas—Richard Coke and Roger Q. Mills.
Vermont—Justin S. Morrill and Redfield Proctor.
Virginia—John W. Daniel and Eppa Hunton.
West Virginia—Johnson N. Camden and Charles J. Faulkner.
Wisconsin—John L. Mitchell and William F. Vilas.
Wyoming—Joseph M. Carey.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Sixty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MCPHERSON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two members be appointed, by such committees as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the committee on the part of the Senate, and Mr. MCPHERSON and Mr. SHERMAN were appointed.

HOOR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. FAULKNER, it was

ordered, That the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

RECESS.

Mr. HARRIS (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate take a recess for one hour.

The motion was agreed to, and at the expiration of the recess (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

At 1 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m., Mr. JAMES KERR, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared below the bar of the Senate and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

I am further directed to inform the Senate that a committee of three members has been appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed by the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may have to make; and that the Speaker has appointed as the said committee on the part of the House, Mr. WILSON of West Virginia, Mr. OUTWHAITE, and Mr. BURROWS.

RECESS.

Mr. HARRIS (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.). I move that the motion be agreed for, and at the expiration of the recess (at 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MCPHERSON and Mr. SHERMAN, the committee appointed in conjunction with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared below the bar, and

Mr. MCPHERSON said: Mr. President, the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, have performed that duty and have been requested by the President to say that he will immediately communicate to each House a message in writing.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

At 1 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m. Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, appeared below the bar, and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received from the secretary, and handed to the Vice-President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the message of the President of the United States, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary (Mr. WILLIAM R. COX) read the message, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of Departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government. In addition to the reports of the heads of Departments, and in order to aid the Congress in its consideration of the measures proposed by its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the year been entirely free from perplexity, no extraordinary situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long-standing missions boundary dispute tendered to the President by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before the evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new Navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents.

Thus far the policy of the Government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an articulated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

The convention between our Government and Chile, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two Governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss Republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection

of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifyingly alike to the United States and Chile. The vexatious question of so-called *legation* asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chile by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving into his official residence two persons who had just failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending growing out of a former abortive disturbance. The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the precedents and, when allowed, tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this Government be permitted, under the ill-defined fiction of extraterritoriality, to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilean Government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offenders.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case was accordingly by *habeas corpus* was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their status in the land, and of avoiding the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

It has devolved upon the United States minister at Peking, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese Government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Chungking, and the question is also presented of the countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

By Article XII of the General Act of Brussels, signed July 2, 1890, for the suppression of the slave trade and the restriction of certain injurious commerce in the Independent State of the Congo and in the adjacent zone of central Africa, the United States and the other signatory powers agreed to adopt appropriate means for the punishment of persons selling arms and ammunition to the natives and for the confiscation of the prohibited articles, and the plain duty of this Government to aid in suppressing the nefarious traffic, impairing as it does the praiseworthy and civilizing efforts now in progress in that region, I recommend that an act be passed prohibiting the sale of arms and intoxicants to natives in the regulated zone by our citizens.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a representative of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of this character.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the Governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

Our relations with the French Republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in the spirit of friendship.

Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration practically effective; and it is not doubted that Great Britain will cooperate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from

ing to the early release of American citizens confined in English penitentiaries for alleged political offenses; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 1153) to establish a bureau of public health within the Treasury Department of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1154) for the relief of the legal representatives of John C. Howe, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1155) granting a pension to John E. Burnes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1156) to increase the pension of John H. Bieling, of Detroit, Mich.; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1157) to provide for the incorporation of street railway companies in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. STICKNEY introduced a bill (S. 1158) for the relief of John Murphy and the Spelling Lumber Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1159) to relieve James T. Mordin of the charge of desertion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1160) for the relief of William Johnson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1161) to amend section 4488 of the Revised Statutes relating to the saving appliances on ships; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a bill (S. 1162) to provide for the enlargement of the public building at Topeka, in the State of Kansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1163) to provide for the daily publication of a summary of the proceedings of Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1164) to amend the immigration and naturalization laws; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1165) to prohibit unnaturalized persons of foreign birth from voting at any national or State election; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1166) to establish a customs commission; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1167) to protect interstate commerce; to prevent dealing in "options" and "futures"; to prohibit the formation of "trusts," "combinations," "corners," and all other combinations which affect prices; and to punish conspiracies against freedom of trade among the people of the several States; which was read twice by its title.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce in the absence of objection.

Mr. CULLOM. I think some other committee has had charge of a portion of the subject-matter involved in the bill. I presume it should properly be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. PEPPER. I prefer that it should be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be so referred.

Mr. PEPPER also introduced a bill (S. 1168) to establish a bureau of irrigation, and to prescribe the duties thereof; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1169) to enable the people of the Territory of Oklahoma to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1170) to establish an electrical experiment station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery and implements; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1171) to prohibit the collection of special liquor taxes from persons other than those who are duly authorized by State laws to traffic in intoxicating liquors; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1172) to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at military posts and reservations and at national soldiers' homes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1173) to grant service pensions to soldiers and sailors of the War of the Rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1174) to reduce the number of pension ratings to ten, to abolish pension agencies, and to lessen the expense of examining boards; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1175) to require payment of pension money to wives in cases where male pensioners desert or abandon their families, or are habitual drunkards, or for any reason fail and neglect to support their families; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1176) to increase pensions of the soldiers of the war of 1842 to \$25 per month; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1177) to increase the circulating medium by using Treasury notes based on gold and silver coin and bullion; and to amend the coinage laws accordingly; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1178) to regulate the value of certain coins and pieces of money; to give to all sorts of current money equal qualities of legal tender, and to prohibit and prevent discriminations in favor of gold coin or bullion as money; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1179) to provide for lighting the public buildings in Washington, and to furnish means of lighting to the residents of said city; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1180) for the relief of Charles Williamson, late assistant surgeon Twelfth Kansas State Militia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1181) for the relief of Thomas Moonlight; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PEPPER. I introduce (by request) a bill to regulate the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States, to which I wish to call attention, as it is one of a somewhat peculiar character. It has been sent to me by a very intelligent citizen of the State of Kansas, a very earnest temperance worker. While the bill is not drawn in such form as a lawyer would prepare it, and while there may be some objections to its phraseology, yet my correspondent asks that it be submitted to the Senate without any change whatever. So I introduce the bill and ask that it may be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The bill (S. 1182) to regulate the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 39) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the office of President to one term for each incumbent; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 40) to amend the Constitution so as to elect the President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people; which was read twice by its title.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary in the absence of objection.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HOAR. I think the bill should be referred to that committee.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so referred in the absence of objection.

Mr. KANSBROUGH introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 41) relative to the erection of a penitentiary in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

COL. ANSON MILLS.

Mr. MILLS. I introduce a joint resolution, and ask unanimous consent that it may be now considered.

The joint resolution (S. R. 42) permitting Anson Mills, colonel of Third Regiment United States Cavalry, to accept and exercise the functions of boundary commissioner on the part of the United States was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That Anson Mills, colonel Third Regiment United States Cavalry, having been by the President and confirmed by the Senate and with the assent of the United States under the convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, concluded and signed by the plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington, March 1, 1851, is hereby permitted to accept and exercise the functions of said officer of commissioner. *Provided*, Said officer shall continue to receive his emoluments in pay and allowances as colonel in the Army while holding said office, and until such time as he should receive any other emoluments such duty in military orders, and no other additional pay or emoluments for his services as said commissioner.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. PALMER. I should like to inquire what is the necessity for the passage of the joint resolution?

Mr. MILLS. I will state. Col. Anson Mills is now colonel of the Third Regiment of Cavalry of the United States. He is a very skilled officer, familiar with the boundaries of the Rio Grande, where he served for a number of years. Under an agreement between the Republic of Mexico and that of the United States a joint commission has been raised to survey and fix the boundary between the two countries. Col. Mills has been selected by the President on account of his skill and his acquaintance with that country to represent the Government of the United States as the engineer on that commission; but there is a provision of law which prevents him from accepting a position of that sort without vacating his place in the Army. The joint resolution simply provides for giving the consent of Congress that he, as an officer of the Army of the United States, drawing his pay as an officer of the Army, and with no other emoluments, may perform this duty for the Government of the United States. That is all.

Mr. PALMER. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas whether the resolution gives the officer the same compensation he now receives?

Mr. MILLS. The joint resolution does not change his pay, but leaves him an officer of the United States Army, detailed to do this business, which the law now in existence forbids him to do without the consent of Congress.

Mr. PALMER. Without additional pay?

Mr. MILLS. Yes.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from Texas kindly state a little more distinctly the precise function this officer is to perform as a commissioner, notwithstanding he is an officer of the Army? I should like to hear, as I did not quite catch the Senator's statement.

Mr. MILLS. The officer is to act as engineer, as I understand, and under the treaty one is to be appointed by each government. He has been selected by the Government of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER. Of the boundary commission?

Mr. MILLS. Of the boundary commission.

Mr. CHANDLER. Is the commission authorized to settle the boundary or only to report on it to the Executive?

Mr. MILLS. It is authorized to survey and fix the boundary line between the United States and Mexico on the Rio Grande River.

Mr. CHANDLER. How many commissioners are there?

Mr. MILLS. I have the convention and will read the provision relating to this matter.

Mr. CHANDLER. Is this officer the sole United States commissioner?

Mr. MILLS. Oh, no; there are others. The convention provides that—

The International Boundary Commission shall be composed of a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States of America, and another appointed by the President of the United States of Mexico, in accordance with the terms of the convention of each country, of a consulting engineer, appointed in like manner by each government, and of such secretaries and clerks, the number, appointment, and removal to be determined by the respective governments, and by the respective members of the commission.

Mr. CHANDLER. If I understand, there are three commissioners on the part of the United States, and this military officer is only one of the three?

Mr. MILLS. He is one of those appointed by this Government.

Mr. CHANDLER. He is the engineer member of the commission.

Mr. MILLS. Yes, sir; so I understand.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Texas read from the document in his hand something which I understand is inconsistent

with his verbal answer. Of course he did not wish to be misunderstood, but he probably was. I understood the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] inquired whether there were three commissioners on the part of the United States, and I understood the Senator from Texas to say there was one commissioner on the part of each Government.

Mr. MILLS. I have read the exact language of the convention to the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from New Hampshire asked if there were three commissioners.

Mr. MILLS. The Senator from New Hampshire said "three," but I did not make any answer in reply, if I recollect. I read the clause in the document.

Mr. HOAR. The resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LABORER IN LAW LIBRARY.

Mr. CALL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Library:

Resolved, That the assistant librarian in charge of the Law Library of Congress be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ a laborer at \$10 a month to keep the rooms of the library in proper condition, and that this amount shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES O'NEILL.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced the death of Hon. Charles O'Neill, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and communicated the resolutions of the House thereon.

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Charles O'Neill, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the business of the House be suspended in order that the public services and private character of the deceased may be fully commemoated, and.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to communicate these resolutions to the Senate and to send a duly attested copy to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM LILLY.

The message also conveyed to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. William Lilly, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and transmitted the action of the House of Representatives thereon.

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions of the House of Representatives on the death of Hon. William Lilly be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolutions of the House of Representatives were read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 4, 1893.

Resolved, That the House has heard with sincere regret the announcement of the death of Hon. William Lilly, late a Representative of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to communicate these resolutions to the Senate, and send a duly attested copy to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. McDOWELL, Mr. PAGE, Mr. MUTHLEIGH, Mr. NORTHWAY, Mr. ROBINSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CURTIS of Kansas, Mr. WHITING, Mr. IRICKS, and Mr. TATE, as the committee provided for in the above resolutions.

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions which I sent to the desk and move their adoption.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. William Lilly, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Senate concur in the resolution of the House of Representatives providing for the appointment of a joint committee to attend the funeral at Mauch Chunk, Pa., in the State of Pennsylvania, and that the committee on the part of the Senate, consisting of five Senators, be appointed by the Vice-President.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate, under the second resolution, Mr. QUAY, Mr. MANDERSON, Mr. CAREY, Mr. SAYRE, and Mr. KYLE.

Mr. CAMERON. As an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 5, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

By Mr. BURROWS: A bill (H. R. 4460) for the relief of James G. Reed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4461) granting a pension to Adaline Camp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COBB of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4462) for the relief of Augustus C. Paul—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOMBS: A bill (H. R. 4463) for the relief of Lieut. Herbert Cushman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 4464) for the relief of Adolph von Haecke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVERETT: A bill (H. R. 4465) for the relief of John C. Howe—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GEISSENHAINER: A bill (H. R. 4466) granting an increase of pension to John Stillwell, late a private in Company D, Fourth New Jersey Battery, Light Artillery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULICK: A bill (H. R. 4467) to amend the military record of Capt. Thomas M. Elliott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 4468) for the relief of Henry P. Bottom—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4469) for the relief of W. G. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. O'NEIL: A bill (H. R. 4470) for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States revenue cutter Gallatin off the coast of Massachusetts—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIPE: A bill (H. R. 4471) granting a pension to Mary A. Freeman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STORER: A bill (H. R. 4472) granting a pension to John C. Riker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEYER: A bill (H. R. 4473) for the relief of Lucy A. Fletcher—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: Petitions of 264 citizens of Heppner, 15 of Hardman, 32 of Lexington, 50 of Douglas, and 10 of Wasco County, all of Oregon, asking for the extension of time to pay for railroad lands forfeited under act September 23, 1890—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRADY: Papers in claim of Henry Covert, of Newberne, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOLMAN: Petition in relation to House bill 3291 amending the interstate commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Wear Craford, private Company G, Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, to have the charge of desertion removed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of John Weeks for removal of charge of desertion and for an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Indianapolis Subordinate Association of the National Lithographic Artists and Engravers' Protective Association of America for tariff protection—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OUTHWAITE: Memorial of William A. Taylor, a citizen of Ohio, respecting the suspension of pensions under recent ruling of the Secretary of the Interior—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: Petition of J. A. Cooper to the Congress of the United States, requesting that his claim for stores and supplies taken by the Federal forces for their use during the late war be referred to the Court of Claims for findings of fact—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
DAVID TURPIE, a Senator from the State of Indiana; WILLIAM P. FRYE, a Senator from the State of Maine, and WILLIAM B. BATE, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATIONS REPORT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications for the year ending October 31, 1893; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting fair and accurate copies of the accounts rendered to and settled with the First Comptroller of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893; which, with the accompanying papers, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Attorney-General; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

INDIAN RIVER CHANNEL IN FLORIDA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of October 17, 1893, an estimate of cost for dredging a channel from the Indian River of Florida through Negro Cut to the bar at Indian River Inlet; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 51) to change the boundaries of the judicial districts of the State of Florida was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (H. R. 340) to authorize the construction and maintenance of a dike or dams across the Kansas River, within Shawnee County, in the State of Kansas, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, communicated to the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives relative to the statue of Gen. James Shields, in which the concurrence of the Senate was requested.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions.

Mr. CULLOM. I would ask the consideration of the resolutions at this time but for the fact that my colleague [Mr. PALMER] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] are expected to say something on the subject and they are not now present. As soon as those gentlemen come in I shall call up the resolutions for consideration. In the meantime let the resolutions lie on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will lie on the table.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petitions of William Sanders Post, No. 661, of Shawnee; of soldiers of the late war of Madisonville, Sugar Tree Ridge, Williamsburg, Trimble, and Moscow; of L. D. Kee Post, No. 378, Grand Army of the Republic of Colebrook, all in the State of Ohio, praying for an investigation of the Pension Bureau; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 121) for the relief of William A. Hawkweather, of Oregon, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill (S. 1195) to provide for the erection of an additional fireproof building for the National Museum; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1196) authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 1197) declaring a pension a vested right, regulating suspensions of pensions, granting appeals to supreme court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1198) defining sundry crimes against the United States in the administration of the pension laws thereof, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1199) to provide for furnishing the decisions of the courts in patent cases to the circuit courts of the United States and to the Patent Office; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 4480) granting pension to John H. Foster, of Campbell County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4481) to correct the record of Levi S. Peters, late captain Company B, Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4482) for the relief of William C. Watts, Boone County, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4483) for the relief of R. F. Harrison—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4484) to correct the military record of Levi S. Peters, late captain Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELDEN: A bill (H. R. 4485) for the relief of Thomas N. Molloy, United States consul at St. Johns, Newfoundland—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURROWS: A bill (H. R. 4486) granting a pension to William D. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4487) for the relief of Mathew Lynch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4488) for the relief of Henry Myers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BYNUM: A bill (H. R. 4489) to pay James McCabe \$500 for his expenses in contesting the seat of Godlove S. Orth of Indiana, in the Forty-sixth Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DINGLEY: A bill (H. R. 4490) granting a pension to Henry C. Field—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNN: A bill (H. R. 4491) for the relief of John O'Grady—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 4492) to provide an increase of pension to Hosea Brown, of the war of 1812—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 4493) to correct the military record of Lewis Staley, late of Seventeenth Ohio Battery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4494) granting a pension to James Brundage—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 4495) for the relief of William R. Ballard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4496) for the relief of E. I. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MEREDITH: A bill (H. R. 4497) for the relief of H. W. Throckmorton, of Fairfax County, Va., as found due by the Court of Claims under the act March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. REYBURN: A bill (H. R. 4498) for the relief of Francis J. Kelly, and other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STOCKDALE: A bill (H. R. 4499) for the relief of Burks Fitzgerald—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: A bill (H. R. 4500) for relief of W. S. Beck, administrator of Joshua Beck, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WASHINGTON: A bill (H. R. 4501) for the relief of Louisa E. McLean—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4502) for the relief of the estate of H. C. Singleton, deceased, late of Davidson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4503) for the relief of the estate of A. L. Logan, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4504) for the relief of the estate of John Meals, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4505) for the relief of Thomas M. Hobbs, of Limestone County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4506) for the relief of Jeff. Eason, of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHICKERING: A bill (H. R. 4507) for the relief of Witherby & Gaffney—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MALLORY: A bill (H. R. 4508) for the improvement of the harbor at Tampa Bay, Fla.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MCCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 4509) for the relief of A. M. Scott, administrator of Sarah Slate, of Phillips County, Ark., as found due by the Court of Claims under the act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. DUNN: Petition of John O'Grady, for removal of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERMANN: Petition of citizens of Marshfield, Oregon, asking for an appropriation for a dredger for Coos Bay, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Petition of Atlanta Clearing House, asking for relief of 10 per cent on certificates—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Georgia Banking Association, asking for relief of 10 per cent tax on clearing-house certificates—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. REILLY: Petition of citizens of Schuylkill County, Pa., in favor of amnesty for political offenses—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: Petition of William A. Wood, requesting reference of his claim for stores and supplies taken by the Federal forces during the late war to the Court of Claims for findings of fact—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: Papers accompanying claim of Simeon S. Barrett—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 7, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a Senator from the State of Iowa, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY REPORT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company for the year 1893; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compliance with law, the annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua; which was, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented two petitions of soldiers of the late war, residents of Kingsville, Smithville, and Kinsman, Ohio, praying for an investigation of the Pension Bureau; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of 85 citizens of Maine, praying for the establishment of a governmental telegraph and telephone service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WALTHALL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 112) to provide for the construction of a military and commercial telegraphic line along the coast between Yaquina, on Yaquina Bay, and Port Orford, to connect with Newport, on Yaquina Bay; Alsea Bay; Florence, on Siuslaw Bay; Gardiner, on the Umpqua River; Empire City and Marshfield, on Coos Bay, in the State of Oregon, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 98) to establish a military post near the town of Reno, in Washoe County, in the State of Nevada, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. WALTHALL. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 731) for the relief of Maj. Gen. John C. Robinson, United States Army, retired, and to allow him the full pay of his rank, to submit an adverse report thereon.

Mr. HILL. What disposition is to be made of the bill just reported?

in the decisions of State and Federal courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRICKNER: A bill (H. R. 4567) establishing a fog signal at Kewanee, Wis.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HEARD (by request): A bill (H. R. 4569) to amend an act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York: A bill (H. R. 4570) to repeal "An act to repeal the bankrupt law," passed June 7, 1878—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of West Virginia: A concurrent resolution to print special report of Bureau of Statistics on imported merchandise entered for consumption for 1890 and 1893, inclusive—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SPRINGER: A concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the proceedings relating to the acceptance of a heroic bronze statue of Gen. James Shields—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. TALBERT of South Carolina: A resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Banking and Currency to report certain measures of relief—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 4572) for the relief of Thomas G. Corbin—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BABCOCK (by request): A bill (H. R. 4573) for the relief of John B. Moulton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BALDWIN: A bill (H. R. 4574) for the relief of Thomas H. Pressnell—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 4575) for the relief of the estate of J. A. Mulhouse, deceased, late of Giles County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4576) to repair monument of Merriwether Lewis—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4577) granting a pension to Lawrence H. Boyle—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ENGLISH: A bill (H. R. 4578) for the relief of Alexander Wishart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITCH: A bill (H. R. 4579) to authorize the President to place upon the retired list of the Army Sergts. Connell, Freierick, and Long, and Hospital Steward Biederick, late of the Signal Corps, United States, survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 4580) to extend letters patent No. 183716, for improvements in water-closets, granted October 24, 1876, to William Smith—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HARTER: A bill (H. R. 4581) for the relief of Emma C. and Charles J. Gotshall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4582) for the relief of Jane Thomas—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4583) for the relief of Andrew B. Keith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4584) for the relief of R. M. Underwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4585) for the relief of Mrs. S. B. Duval, widow of the late Rev. W. P. Duval, deceased—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HULICK: A bill (H. R. 4586) granting a pension to Henry B. Fisher, late private Company D, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4587) granting payment to John Shearer for the burial and funeral expenses in the interment of John G. Kyle, Lieutenant, First Regiment United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 4588) to provide pension to Ralph E. Summers for services in the Oregon Indian wars—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MCALL: A bill (H. R. 4589) to restore William F. Peck to the rolls of the Navy and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. IKIRT: A bill (H. R. 4590) granting an honorable discharge to Samuel Johnston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE: A bill (H. R. 4591) for the relief of E. H. Flory, Abbeville, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4592) for the relief Kate Gibbons, of Franklin, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona (by request): A bill (H. R. 4593) to

correct the naval record of John C. Dull—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4594) for the relief of Isaac Esterley, Cocke County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TERRY (by request): A bill (H. R. 4595) for the relief of the estate of William Porter, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4596) for the relief of Reese Pritchard—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TURPIN: A bill (H. R. 4597) for the relief of Piroimis H. Bell, administrator of Marcus A. Bell and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 4598) for the relief of Theodore D. McCaddon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4599) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Abraham Bennett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4600) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Snyder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4601) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Porcella—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. CARUTH: Papers to accompany House bill 4517 granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Risley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLANCY: Petition of the Society of Veterans, of Brooklyn, N. Y., asking a pension for Francis Moon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARMER: Remonstrance of the Pacific Pine Lumber Company, against placing lumber on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILBORN: Memorial of the Pacific Pine Lumber Company, of San Francisco, in opposition to placing lumber on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOOKER of New York: Petition of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Alleghany County, N. Y., for relief from the oppressions and exactions of the Bell Telephone Company, of Boston—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Morse and Willis Manufacturing Company, of Friendship, N. Y., asking a reduction in letter postage—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of E. P. Putnam, of Jamestown, N. Y., for reduction of postage on letters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Chautauque County Council, National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, praying for relief from the oppressions of the Bell Telephone Company—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATTERSON: Petition of C. M. Wellons, administrator of James Willoughby, deceased, late of Hardeman County, Tenn., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENSON: Protest of the Pacific Pine Lumber Company, of San Francisco, Cal., against placing lumber on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Remonstrance of 36 citizens of Warren, Pa., producers of American petroleum, against putting petroleum on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 11, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Vice-President being absent, the President *pro tempore* (Hon. ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee) took the chair.

JOHN T. MORGAN, a Senator from the State of Alabama;

GEORGE C. PERKINS, a Senator from the State of California;

ALFRED H. COLQUITT, a Senator from the State of Georgia;

WILLIAM LINDSAY, a Senator from the State of Kentucky;

JAMES Z. GEORGE, a Senator from the State of Mississippi;

J. L. M. IRBY, a Senator from the State of South Carolina; and

WATSON C. SQUIRE, a Senator from the State of Washington,

appeared in their seats to-day.

The journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented petitions of soldiers of late war, citizens of Marion County, Lancaster, Gnadenhutten, Wrinkle, Wheelersburg, Millersport, Baltimore, Barlow, Neptune, Germano, Leesburg, McComb, Lovellville, Adams County, Gallia County, Milton, and Jefferson County, all in the State of Ohio, praying for an investigation of the Pension Bureau; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of Volunteer Post, No. 715, Grand Army of the Republic, of Toledo, Ohio, remonstrating against the suspension of pensions except in case of fraud, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of 175 citizens of Amesbury, Ohio, praying for the repeal of the so-called Geary Chinese law, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM. I present a petition of Chicago artists and engravers in reference to the revenue bill now under consideration at the other end of the Capitol, praying that the duty on lithographic work be changed from an ad valorem to a specific duty—that the duty on lithographic plates be increased from 25 to 50 per cent ad valorem. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I also present a petition signed by the pastors of a pretty large number of churches in Chicago, praying Congress to make an appropriation (I understand from outside sources that the sum required will not be over \$10,000) for a small chapel in connection with the marine hospital located at Chicago, and on the ground which belongs to the Government, and is in part occupied by the marine hospital. The proposed chapel is to be for the accommodation of sick persons who are in the hospital, so that they may have an opportunity to attend church. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PALMER presented a memorial of importers, dealers, and manufacturers of the various plates in the city of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against a change in the duty on those articles from specific to ad valorem, as proposed by the Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of John Cowdon, of Washington, D. C., praying for certain action by Congress relative to the improvement of the Mississippi River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PERAZZOLI presented a petition of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, of San Francisco, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made to determine the currents of the Golden Gate (California) and the approaches thereto; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Tulare Grange, No. 98, Patrons of Husbandry, of California, praying that, should Congress enact an income tax, the profits on all investments already paying a tax to support a State and county government be exempt therefrom; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of citizens and merchants of Oakland, Cal., praying for the passage of the so-called Mitchell bankruptcy bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California, praying for the passage of the Sunday rest bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made to be expended by the United States engineers upon a reconnaissance of the principal tributaries of the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers above the mouth of the Little Kanawha River, including that river, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Fernandina, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to hasten the work of improvement at the entrance of Cumberland Sound, and that the work be placed in the list of permanent appropriations; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. IRBY presented two petitions of the Farmers' Alliance of Kershaw County, S. C., praying for the issue of legal-tender Treasury notes and for the abolishment of national banks; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARTIS presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Clatsop County, Tenn., remonstrating against the placing of iron ore, coal, coke, and lumber on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Iron Molders' Union of Nashville, Tenn., and a petition of Local Union, No. 463, United

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, praying for the governmental control of the telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CALL presented the petition of Robert G. Gamble, of Florida, praying that a pension be granted him, and that favorable action be taken on his papers now on file in the Pension Department; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 752) to extend North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1005) to prevent the recording of the subdivisions of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the recorder of deeds reported, it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by the street-railway companies of the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 445) supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871, and also an act entitled "An act to provide for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 891) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept payment without interest of certain special assessments, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 354) relating to acknowledgments of instruments affecting real estate within the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3243) granting the right of way for the construction of a railroad and other improvements over and on the West Mountain Hot Springs Reservation, Hot Springs, Ark., reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2796) relating to the qualifications of registers and receivers of the United States land offices, and making provision in case of such disqualification, reported it with an amendment.

SETTLERS ON MILLE LAC INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. BERRY. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands to report back favorably, without amendment, the joint resolution (H. Res. 31) for the protection of those parties who have heretofore been allowed to make entries for lands within the former Mille Lac Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

Mr. WASHBURN. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered at the present time.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read for information.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to hear it read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The joint resolution will be read for information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the joint resolution; and by unanimous consent of the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. PALMER. I should like to be informed as to the effect of the joint resolution. I understand that it proposes to establish entries within an Indian reservation. I inquire whether that would not defeat laws of the objects of the reservation by introducing white settlers, with title of property within the reservation. I should be sorry to see a measure adopted that would, to some extent, break up an Indian reservation by introducing white settlers with title to land among them.

Mr. WASHBURN. I will state that the joint resolution affects only some three hundred settlers who filed their claims during the last four or five years and have made improvements. The Mille Lac Reservation is really no longer an Indian reservation.

The Indians are remaining there only through sufferance. Under the act of January 14, 1889, there was an arrangement made whereby those Indians are to be entirely removed to the White Earth Reservation. So the joint resolution does not in any way affect the rights of Indians, or anybody else, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. IRBY. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota if there is any contest on the part of the Indians against being removed from the reservation.

Mr. WASHBURN. None whatever. There is no contest that I know of anywhere.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRINTING OF PAMPHLETS ON NEBRASKA.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the usual number of the pamphlets known as the Discovery of Nebraska and A Visit to Nebraska in 1891 be communicated by Hon. James W. Savage to the Historical Society, to be printed for the use of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1213) to provide for the relief of injured and disabled employees of the Railway Mail Service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1214) to prevent unauthorized persons from interfering with railroad trains carrying the United States mails by authority of the Postmaster-General or officers of the Post-Office Department; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE introduced a bill (S. 1215) for the relief of Lennes A. Jackson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 1216) increasing the pension of Alexander Williamson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1217) to continue in force the provisions of an act approved March 2, 1885, and entitled "An act to protect the fish in the Potomac River in the District of Columbia, and to provide a spawning ground for shad and herring in the said Potomac River"; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

Mr. GRAY introduced a bill (S. 1218) to enable purchasers at judicial sales under mortgages or deeds of trust of the road and property of railroad corporations organized under the laws of the United States, to reorganize as a new corporation, vested with all the franchises and privileges of the old corporation; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a bill (S. 1219) to amend an act entitled "An Act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, approved the 3d day of March, A. D. 1893; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 1220) concerning the rank and pay of certain officers of the Navy having served a full term as chief of a bureau in the Navy Department; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1221) for the relief of the Rev. William J. Larkin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1222) for the erection of a monument to the late Edwin M. Stanton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 1223) for the improvement of the harbor at Tampa Bay, Florida; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1224) granting a pension to Irvin B. Wright; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McPHERSON introduced a bill (S. 1225) granting a pension to Mary Martin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1226) granting a pension to Sarah F. Stewart; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1227) granting a pension to Elizabeth H. Neuman, widow of Siegfried Neuman, late acting veterinary surgeon, United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1228) for the relief of Charles W. Cronk; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1229) to correct the military record of George Whitaker, late a private of Company C, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1230) for the relief of Maria T. Karge; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1231) for the relief of Betts, Nichols & Co.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1232) for the relief of George T.

Dudley; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1233) for the relief of Henry Lane; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 1234) making an appropriation for the collection and distribution of commercial information by the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 1235) to authorize the sale of property situated in the city of Georgetown, District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROACH introduced a bill (S. 1236) granting to the State of North Dakota certain lands heretofore forming a part of the Fort Abraham Lincoln military reservation, for the use of the reform school of said State of North Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (H. R. 1237) providing for the destruction and extermination of the noxious plant now known as Silbworth or Russian thistle or cactus; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I request that the bill lie upon the table until Monday next, when I shall ask the consent of the Senate to submit some remarks in explanation of it.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will lie on the table at the request of the Senator from North Dakota.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. Res. 96) to authorize the Secretary of War to grant permits for the use of the Monument grounds and reservations or public spaces in the city of Washington, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were thereupon signed by the President *pro tempore*.

The bill (H. R. 3444) to amend an act entitled "An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads, and for other purposes," approved September 29, 1890, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and

The joint resolution (S. R. 42) permitting Anson Mills, colonel of the Third Regiment, United States Cavalry, to accept and exercise the functions of boundary commissioner on the part of the United States.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN HAWAII.

Mr. HOAR. I submit a resolution, for which I ask present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it is not inconsistent with the public interest, whether any person who has been admitted to the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of trade, and who is a person, has been appointed since the 4th day of March, 1893, to represent the United States in the Hawaiian Islands; and whether any person has been appointed as the President of the Executive, or Minister, or Consul of the Hawaiian Islands; and

Who has or who has not been appointed to the head of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands; and whether any, and if so what authority has been given to such person to bring the relations of this Government to the then existing or other government of the Hawaiian Islands and the protection of American citizens therein; and

Whether any disposition of power has been committed to such person to determine the legal forces of the United States should be issued therefor within said territory; and

Whether any authority has been committed to such person to use physical force in the territory of said Government, or to maintain armed force therein; and

Whether such person has been authorized to, or has in fact corresponded in respect to the public affairs of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands with any private person, newspaper, or other person; or has been authorized to, or has in fact, intervened to preserve said Hawaiian Islands, the territory, or the people thereof, or to, or has requested or received communication from any private person in regard to the law and existing Government there, or the circumstances under which said existing Government was established, or any other matter relating to the public affairs thereof; and

If any such appointment or authority has been given, further to inform the Senate what authority was given, and even at a time when the Senate was in session, or has intervened in force during any session of the Senate, or of Congress, or of any party, faction, or further.

Whether such appointment or authority was communicated to the Senate during any session thereof, or further.

Whether any person has accepted, or undertaken to accept, the office of a commissioner or public minister with the Government of Hawaii, or has undertaken in any correspondence with the Government of Hawaii, or with any private person, to describe himself as commissioner of the United States.

Mr. GRAY. I hope —
The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the resolution be considered at this time. Is there objection?

Mr. GRAY. Let it go over.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President —
The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution being objected to —

Mr. HOAR. I should like, before the resolution goes over —
The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Delaware withdraw his objection?

Mr. HOAR. I should like to make some remarks to announce the purpose of the resolution if the Senator from Delaware has no objection.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Delaware withdraw his objection?

Mr. GRAY. I think the resolution, so far as I can gather from imperfectly hearing it stand at the desk, is of sufficient importance to go over, and any discussion that is to arise, as naturally it may, had better go over with it.

Mr. HOAR. I suppose the custom of the Senate is without an exception that whenever a Senator introduces either a resolution or a bill and desires to make some remarks explanatory of its purpose he is allowed to do so without waiting for the time when the bill or resolution comes up under the rule. I never knew in my long experience where an objection raised to such an explanation. I wish it understood that I merely desire to make a few remarks pointing out the purpose of the resolution to accompany it.

Mr. GRAY. The resolution is upon a matter of very great public interest, in which the people are much concerned, and it will naturally provoke discussion, because, if we may judge from the remarks made by the Senator from Massachusetts, he has set the other day, upon a similar resolution, he had a great deal to say in a very emphatic way, which will naturally provoke some discussion, interlunations, and what not. I think the resolution had better go over until to-morrow. I am always very glad, as the Senator from Massachusetts knows, to hear him on any public question, and if I thought it would interfere with hearing him I would not wish to interpose an objection. But I know we shall hear him.

Mr. HOAR. I wish simply to have the question understood, Mr. President. The Senator from Delaware, whether —

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Delaware withdraw his objection?

Mr. GRAY. I withdraw my objection for the purpose of allowing the Senator from Massachusetts to explain his resolution.

Mr. HOAR. Very well, it is all I wish to do.
The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Massachusetts will proceed.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, if the Secretary will send me the resolution which is before the Senate I desire to make some brief observations in explanation of it.

I suppose every Senator understands that certain allegations in regard to public facts have been extensively made in the press of this country and of foreign countries. They have been the subject of comment by members of this body and by persons addressing the people on public questions in the recent campaign, both members of this body and others, and have been assumed to be true. They have met with no denial or question from any quarter; and yet they have not been communicated to this body or to the public from any official source.

If there has been any communication made to the members of this body as individuals that communication has been marked "confidential," and I am informed beyond question, while that communication marked "confidential" was in the possession of Senators, without any withdrawal of the confidence, a high officer of the Department of State communicated the same information to the representatives of four newspapers, not being marked "confidential," so far as they were concerned, and on being applied to by the representatives of other newspapers declined, on the alleged ground that the newspaper applying would not make good use of the information. Those four newspapers were zealous, thoroughgoing, and I had almost said unscrupulous supporters of the Administration.

Mr. President, one of those allegations is that the President of the United States, on the 17th day of March, 1893, the Senate then being in session, commissioned a person to proceed to the island of the Hawaiian group in which Honolulu is situated, and accredited him by letter as a commissioner of this Government to that Government; that he gave the officer instructions to represent the purposes and opinions of this Government to that Government; authorized him to have full access to the archives; said in the letter of instruction that he was to be the personal representative of the United States in that island, and directed the ordinary minister of the United States there to that effect.

If that allegation be true, it seems to me as gross a violation of the Constitution of the United States as was ever charged upon or imputed to any public official.

The Constitution of the United States expressly enumerates "ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls" among the persons who must be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. If anybody be a public minister within the meaning of the Constitution, it is certainly a person whose authority is paramount in representing the United States over other public functionaries in the kingdom or power to which he is accredited. A person accredited to a foreign friendly power, with authority to command the Navy of the United States to preserve order, to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States, there to be presented to that government, and who the ordinary representatives, both consular and ambassador, are ordered to treat as paramount to them, would seem to be a public minister.

But that is not left to this inference, plain and clear though it is, because the Legislature of the United States has expressly dealt with that question. Section 1674 of the Revised Statutes, after enumerating the powers of consuls and commercial agents and consular officers, goes on to say:

"Diplomatic officer" shall be deemed to include ambassadors, envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, commissioners, chargés d'affaires, and secretaries of legation, and none others.

So by the express legislative enactment of the Revised Statutes, copied from an earlier statute, this commissioner was a diplomatic officer of the United States, and no other, unless one of the persons otherwise enumerated in that section should be such officer.

Mr. President, it is not necessary to say here nor to say to the American people that in an attempt to usurp the power of appointing and commissioning such officers, without the Secretary to this body, is an attempt to usurp a power of all the diplomatic relations of this Government, which otherwise would require the assent of this body or the assent of the two legislative departments of the Government.

That, too, is not left to any inference of mine. When the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States established the provision for the appointment of foreign ministers, it was an attempt to usurp a power of all the diplomatic relations of this Government, which otherwise would require the assent of this body or the assent of the two legislative departments of the Government.

Mr. President, what, if these statements which unchallenged and unquestioned have passed current in the country for the past three months to be true, has been the purpose for which that diplomatic officer has been sent to the Hawaiian Islands, and which has been his conduct there? I wish the Secretary to read in the Constitution of the United States, and in the Revised Statutes of the United States, in regard to the powers of these officers. I call attention to section 1751 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which I ask the Secretary to be kind enough to read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 1751. No diplomatic or consular officer shall correspond in regard to the public affairs of any foreign government with any person, newspaper, or other periodical, or otherwise than with the proper officers of the United States.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, if the statements which have been taken for granted on both sides of this Chamber be true, this diplomatic officer, unofficially appointed by a gross usurper, and without any official authority, was on the 17th day of March, 1893, proceeded to Hawaii, and proceeded to open correspondence with private persons there in regard to the public affairs of that country. He called before him certain citizens, he addressed letters to other citizens, he took their replies orally, requested them to reduce their oral communications to writing, and transmitted that private correspondence to the President.

If there can be conceived a case which this legislation was intended to prohibit, it would be the entry upon the territory of a foreign government and the corresponding with private persons or taking their testimony in regard to the lawfulness of the establishment of that government.

Does anybody suppose that the United States of America would submit for a moment to the presence of a British minister or other minister of any other power, who should establish headquarters and invite correspondence with disaffected private persons in re-

By Mr. CURTIS of New York: A bill (H. R. 4616) to regulate enlistments in the Army of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OATES: A bill (H. R. 4617) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KRIBBS: A resolution authorizing the printing of the digested summary and alphabetical list of private claims presented to the House of Representatives from the Forty-seventh to Fifty-first Congresses inclusive—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WEADOCK: A concurrent resolution to print the autographies upon the late J. Logan Chipman, late a Representative from the State of Michigan—to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ATKEN: A bill (H. R. 4618) to correct the military record of Charles Murray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELL of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 4619) for the relief of George F. McReynolds, late of Company B, Tenth Illinois Cavalry—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLACK of Georgia (by request): A bill (H. R. 4620) for the relief of John M. Boone—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRAWLEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 4621) for the relief of Joseph B. Seabrook, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 4622) for the relief of William H. Cayce, of Miller County, Ark.—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. BURROWS: A bill (H. R. 4623) for the relief of Joel F. Willis—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 4624) for the relief of Augustus Fitch—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANNON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4625) disposing of four condemned cannon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4626) for the relief of Joshua P. Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 4627) for the relief of Rev. William J. Larkin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS of New York: A bill (H. R. 4628) for the relief of Commander Edwin T. Woodward, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ERIAN: A bill (H. R. 4629) granting a pension to Levi Sherman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GEAR: A bill (H. R. 4630) for the relief of R. A. Schellous—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 4631) for the relief of B. J. Van Vleck, administrator of Henry Van Vleck, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HULICK: A bill (H. R. 4632) granting a pension to Levi G. Fessenden, late leader of the band, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers and First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4633) granting a pension to Isaac Holdbrook, private Company G, one hundred and twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAYTON: A bill (H. R. 4634) for the relief of George W. Mannix—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4635) granting a pension to Joseph B. Arbuckle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4636) removing the charge of desertion from the record of Philip Ely—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4637) to grant a pension to Elizabeth Desher Whiting, widow of Lieut. Henry Whiting—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McDANNOLD: A bill (H. R. 4638) for the relief of Charles Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4639) for the relief of Richard S. Taylor, late private Company F, Fifty-first Illinois—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4640) for the relief of Samuel G. Cabell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4641) for the relief of Stephen Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNTER: A bill (H. R. 4642) granting a pension to Carrie V. Connor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAGE: A bill (H. R. 4643) granting a pension to Rose Doherty, mother of Daniel Doherty, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Artillery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PHILLIPS: A bill (H. R. 4644) to increase the pension of James A. Morrison, late first Lieutenant Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 4645) for the relief of C. C. Miner, late a first lieutenant in the Ninth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 4646) for the relief of L. G. Faxon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4647) for the relief of H. Whitte—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4648) for the relief of legal representatives of Anthony Koon—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4649) to free Elias J. Brown from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4650) to place on the pension list the name of Dr. David S. Pinnell, late hospital steward Tenth West Virginia Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4651) for the relief of William F. Wilson, of Martinsburg, Berkeley County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHITING: A bill (H. R. 4652) for the relief of Thomas Tucker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4653) for the relief of William J. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4654) for the relief of Albert Olde—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4655) for the relief of A. W. Hager—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WISE: A bill (H. R. 4656) to execute the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of William B. Isaacs & Co.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITING: A bill (H. R. 4657) for the relief of Oliver Dodge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. HICKS of New York: Protest of the Chamber of Commerce of New York against the passage of the New York and New Jersey bridge bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HERMANN: Petition of 474 citizens of Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, praying that Congress may pass an act of forfeiture of the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant for failure to comply with the terms of the grant—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. IKIRT: Petition of Encampment No. 64, Union Veterans Legion of the United States, located at New Lisbon, Ohio, in support of House bill 4590, for the removal of the disabilities of Samuel Johnson, late private Company F, One hundred and fourth regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'NEIL: Petition of Foss & Co., 575 Atlantic avenue, Boston, against putting woolen rugs on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SNOODGRASS: Petition of M. A. Lewis, a citizen of the State of Tennessee, requesting that his claim against the United States be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TERRY (by request): Petition of Reese Pritchard, of Little Rock, Ark., requesting that his claim against the United States for the use of his steamboat Yuba in transporting soldiers of the United States Army in 1835 be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Chamber of Commerce, requesting the speedy passage of a bill authorizing the Fort Smith and Van Buren Electric Railway Company to build a bridge across the Arkansas River between Fort Smith and Van Buren—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WRIGHT of Massachusetts: Petition of Joseph Lynn and 485 other employes of the Fair Haven Manufacturing Company of Holyoke, Mass., against the passage of the so-called Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WASHINGTON: Petition of Amanda Collins, widow of Daniel Collins, deceased, of Davidson County, Tenn., for services rendered by her deceased husband to the United States during the late war, asking reference of the claim to the Court of Claims under the Bowman act—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Jordon Overton, of Davidson County, Tenn., for services performed in the Quartermaster's Department during the late war, asking reference of the claim to the Court of Claims under the Bowman act—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 12, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
 CALVIN S. BRUCE, a Senator from the State of Ohio, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of November 1, 1893, a statement of the aggregate amount of silver bullion purchased in October, 1893, the cost thereof, etc.; which was read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The communication being an answer to a resolution submitted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], not now present, if there be no objection, will be printed, and, with the accompanying document, lie on the table until the return of that Senator.

Mr. COCKRELL. Would it not be well that the accompanying document be printed? It seems to me that course should be pursued.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. In view of the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri, the communication, with the accompanying document, will be printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is not a very large paper.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COAST SURVEY.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, stating the progress made in the work by that Survey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893; which was read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The communication will be printed. The report is accompanied by maps illustrating the general advance in the operations of the Survey. What disposition shall be made of the communication and accompanying document?

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the letter of transmittal be printed, and that it with the accompanying document, be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting a statement of all final judgments in claims arising from Indian depredations under the Act approved March 3, 1891; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of the Philadelphia [Pa.] Maritime Exchange, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for maintaining in active service the life-saving stations upon the sea and Gulf coasts of the United States from the 1st day of August in each year until the 1st day June succeeding; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of Typographical Union, No. 276, of New Bedford, Mass., praying for the governmental control of the telegraph service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. TURPIE presented a petition of Cyrus J. Long Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Elizaville, Ind., praying for the enactment of such legislation as will insure the settlement of all claims in the Pension Department prior to December 1, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KYLE presented a petition of the South Dakota Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Brookings, S. Dak., praying for the repeal of the so-called Geary Chinese law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SQUIRE. I present a petition of the Port Townsend Chamber of Commerce, of the State of Washington, praying for the employment of labor for the erection of fortifications in that State, setting forth the great need of fortifications on Puget Sound and the condition of things there, and suggesting that laborers might be employed by the Government in the erection of such fortifications, thereby giving employment to needy laborers. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SQUIRE. I present a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Seattle, in the State of Washington, praying for the establishment of a national park to be called the Washington National Park, in that State, in a body of land now comprised in what is called the Pacific Forest Reserve, where, as is

represented in the petition, the beautiful native trees are being destroyed and there ought to be protection afforded, a keeper provided, routes laid out, and paths made, and that beautiful body of forest trees preserved. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1190) granting an increase of pension to David S. Corser, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 872) to make service connections with the water mains and sewers in the District of Columbia, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. TURPIE introduced a bill (S. 1238) granting a pension to Catharine Dillon; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1239) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Marshall; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1240) granting a pension to Helen M. Jacob; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 1241) for the relief of Frank J. Burrows; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1242) for the relief of the estate of the late William L. Scott; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1243) granting a pension to Mary E. Chamberlain; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE introduced a bill (S. 1244) to amend section 22 of an act to regulate commerce as amended March 2, 1889; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SHERMAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1245) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to investigate the claim made for fuel alleged to have been taken and used by the United States Army during the war of 1891, for the property in Chattanooga known as "Cameron Hill," and to provide for the payment thereof; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1246) to amend the charter of the Brightwood Railway Company of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HUNTON introduced a bill (S. 1247) for the relief of Commodore Oscar C. Badger, United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 1248) granting a pension to John R. Kendall; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1249) granting a pension to Jacob Grobb; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SQUIRE introduced a bill (S. 1250) to set apart certain lands, now known as Pacific Forest Reserve, as a public park, to be known as the Washington National Park; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1251) to accept, ratify, and confirm certain agreements heretofore concluded with certain Indians; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1252) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the times and places to hold terms of the United States courts in the State of Washington;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1253) to promote Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, United States Navy, retired, to the grade of lieutenant-commander on the retired list of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. IRBY introduced a bill (S. 1254) to permit Agnes A. Niver

residing in Utah would have about fifteen times as much power in making laws for the balance of the country as he would have if he lived in Ohio.

Now all this is unjust, it is all wrong, it is unnecessary; and looking forward some distance, you can see that it is also very dangerous.

Mr. BOEN. May I ask who is to be endangered by it?

Mr. HARTER. The whole country. Gentlemen of the extreme West, surely you may have a representation ample to the fullest extent. You have indeed a representation so far in excess of any other section of the country in the making of laws and in the election of the President, that it seems to me instead of asking more, you should, with proper modesty and with a reasonable respect for the rights of the people who are not fortunate enough to live in these far Western Territories, of your own accord say to you are content to wait for a more fitting time, and until you have gained larger proportions in population, proportions which will reasonably entitle you to membership in the sisterhood of States.

Mr. Chairman, I am much obliged to the House for the time accorded me.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BAILEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 352), to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. HAINES, leave was granted to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of the heirs of Casparus Coneyn, there being no adverse report thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted:

To Mr. SMITH of Illinois, for this day, on account of sickness. And then, on motion of Mr. WHEELER of Alabama (at 5 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2044) for the relief of Secor & Co., Perine, Secor & Co., and the executors of Zeno Secor—to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the following bills, and the same were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

A bill (H. R. 4539) granting a pension to Mary Collins.

A bill (H. R. 4582) for the relief of Jane Thomas.

A bill (H. R. 4561) granting a pension to Harriet T. Vosburgh.

A bill (H. R. 4560) restoring Julia L. Roberts, late Julia L. Doty, to the pension roll.

A bill (H. R. 4535) granting a pension to Ellen Connor, widow of Patrick Connor, deceased.

A bill (H. R. 4315) for the relief of George Thompson.

A bill (H. R. 3922) to place on the pension roll the name of Capt. James G. Saint.

A bill (H. R. 3009) granting a pension to Mrs. Eliza Fish.

A bill (H. R. 2564) to pension Mrs. Eliza T. Palmatier.

A bill (H. R. 2410) for the relief of Archibald P. Cooper.

A bill (H. R. 2403) for the relief of Lucy A. Brumham.

A bill (H. R. 637) to pension Mrs. Nancy T. Eastman.

A bill (H. R. 636) granting a pension to Mary H. Howard.

A bill (H. R. 1389) to place the name of John T. Fruit upon the pension roll.

A bill (H. R. 647) granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah Flanck.

A bill (H. R. 646) granting a pension to Sally G. Alley.

The Committee on Pensions was discharged also from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1513) for the relief of Thomas Fitzgibbons, and the same was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions,

the bill (H. R. 4658) granting a pension to Hiram R. Rhea (Report No. 1345).

Also, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, the bill (H. R. 4659) to pension Elizabeth Portier (Report No. 197).

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, the bill (H. R. 2148) for the relief of James A. Cook (Report No. 1385).

Also, from the Committee on War Claims, a bill (H. R. 2314) for the relief of John N. Durr, sr. (Report No. 190).

Also, from the Committee on War Claims, the bill (H. R. 2290) for the relief of William B. Ennis (Report No. 200).

Also, from the Committee on War Claims, the bill (H. R. 2253) for the relief of J. H. Bugg and others (Report No. 201).

Also, from the Committee on War Claims, the bill (H. R. 2194) for the relief of A. W. Pollard (Report No. 202).

Also, from the Committee on War Claims, the bill (H. R. 2216) for the relief of Hugh F. McNairy, executor of A. C. Thompson (Report No. 203).

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: From the Committee on War Claims, the bill (H. R. 3553) for the relief of the estate of Lucy A. Barker, deceased (Report No. 204).

By Mr. ENLOE, from the Committee on War Claims, a bill (H. R. 766) for the relief of Randolph Wesson (Report No. 205).

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 4660) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River, at Glenwood, Pa.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HEARD (by request): A bill (H. R. 4661) to authorize the sale of property situated in the city of Georgetown, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BOEN: A bill (H. R. 4662) to advance causes on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States wherein States are parties—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAYNER: A bill (H. R. 4663) to regulate the right of appeal in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATTEL: A bill (H. R. 4664) to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present rate and upon equal terms—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. HINES: A bill (H. R. 4665) to equalize bounty in certain cases of soldiers of the late war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OATES: A bill (H. R. 4666) to regulate the jurisdiction of the United States district judges, and of the courts over which they preside, in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 4667) to provide for the opening of certain abandoned military reservations, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. TYLER: A bill (H. R. 4668) to direct and authorize the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made of that branch of the Elizabeth River, Virginia, known as Deep Creek—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BOUTELLE: A bill (H. R. 4669) for the erection of a monument to the late Edwin M. Stanton—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DUNPHY: A resolution to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to the widow of Thom's McKaig, late an employe of the House, a sum equal to his salary for six months; also expenses of his last illness and funeral expenses—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. COBB of Missouri: A resolution to carry out the finding of the Court of Claims for the relief of Charles P. Chouteau, survivor of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle—to the Committee on War Claims.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 4668) for the relief of the estate of Daniel H. Avery, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BLAIR: A bill (H. R. 4669) for the relief of Sarah J. Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURROWS: A bill (H. R. 4670) for the relief of Lewis H. Niles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 4671) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Joseph G. Uter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ERDMAN: A bill (H. R. 4672) for the relief of John A. Hase, to the Committee on Military Affairs.
Also, a bill (H. R. 4673) for the relief of the Berks County Agricultural Society, of Berks County, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLMAN: A bill (H. R. 4674) to increase the pension of David T. Stonebraker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
Also, a bill (H. R. 4675) to increase the pension of Wells Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUE of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4676) for the relief of T. J. Wear—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4677) for the relief of Alexander L. Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4678) granting a pension to Thomas P. A. Leonard, of Sweetwater, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4679) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah E. Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4680) for the relief of James Currier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4681) for the relief of Joseph Lowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POST: A bill (H. R. 4682) for the relief of Nancy E. Day, administratrix of the estate of James L. Day, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 4683) for the relief of Commodore Oscar C. Badger, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 4684) for the relief of Flora A. Darling—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois (by request): A bill (H. R. 4685) for the relief of Thomas J. Spencer, late a captain Tenth United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STONG: A bill (H. R. 4686) to correct the military record of Alexander P. Magan, of Battery H, Fourth United States Artillery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STORER: A bill (H. R. 4687) granting a pension to Mrs. Catherine Elliott—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4688) authorizing the removal of the charge of desertion from the record of Hugh F. Elliott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WELLS: A bill (H. R. 4690) for the relief of Maurice Moriarty and grant him a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOCKERY: A bill (H. R. 4691) granting a pension to Thomas J. Reid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas: Memorial of William H. Cayce, asking for the passage of a bill relieving him from unlawful treatment of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. BLACK of Georgia (by request): Petition, papers, and summary report in the claim of John M. Boone, of Wilkinson County, Ga., against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALZEL: Petition of plate-glass workers of Charleston, against change of duties on plate glass—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, Pa., relative to creation of artificial-freshet navigation in the upper Ohio River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Memorial of the session of the Presbyterian Church of Arnesville, Ohio, favoring the repeal of the Geary law; second, to pass the Sabbath rest bill; third, to pass a law respecting religion in the public schools; fourth, against the admission of Utah as a State; fifth, to pass a law creating a commission to investigate the liquor traffic; sixth, to pass a more stringent law prohibiting pauper and criminal immigration—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARMER: Memorial of workmen and other citizens of Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDALL (by request): Proposal and plan of John C. McGowan for relieving the sewers and for disposing of the sewage of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WISE: Certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law, Court of Claims, No. 15,667, William B. Isaacs et al against the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
M. C. BUTLER, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented petitions of soldiers of the late war, citizens of Mount Victory, South Ridgeville, Edinburg, Ross County, Ottawa County, and of J. C. Irwin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, all in the State of Ohio, praying for an investigation of the Pension Bureau; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of such legislation as will secure the enforcement of laws passed to carry into effect Articles XIV and XV of the Constitution of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. COCKRELL: I present the affidavit of Dr. H. W. Latham, of Latham, Mo., in support of Senate bill No. 255, granting a pension to John G. Hanna, private Company A, Forty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia. I move that the affidavit be referred to the Committee on Pensions, to accompany that bill.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 901) for the relief of the owners of the schooner Henry R. Tilton and of personal effects thereon, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 223) for the relief of Isham T. Owen, of Missouri, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Joint Commission of Congress to Inquire into the Efficiency of the Organization of the Executive Departments, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report thereon, accompanied by a bill (S. 1260) to improve the methods of accounting in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is the same as House bill 4610, reported in the other House.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1051) for the relief of Jean Louis Legare, of the Dominion of Canada, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. FROCTOR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 326) for the relief of C. B. Bryan & Co., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 38) for the relief of William C. Hill, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE introduced a bill (S. 1261) for the erection of a public building at Menominee, Mich.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. POWELL introduced a bill (S. 1262) for the relief of Paul McCormick; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VILAS introduced a bill (S. 1263) to provide for the further distribution of reports of the Supreme Court; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1264) to provide for the distribution of reports of the United States courts of appeals; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 1265) for the relief of John Miller; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 1266) to extend and amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Kansas and

concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Whereas there are constantly before Congress numerous bills dealing with the question of rank and pay in the Navy, and other matters concerning the personnel of the same; and
Whereas the present laws relating to this subject are in many instances imperfect, inconsistent, unjust, and the result of piecemeal legislation: Therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring): That a special joint committee, consisting of three members of the House and three members of the Senate, be appointed respectively by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to fully investigate and consider the entire subject of the rank, pay, and all other matters relating to the personnel of the Navy; to have power to send for and examine papers, and during the recess, if any, and during the sitting of both Houses; and to report at any time after it convenes, as may be convenient, what legislation, if any, is necessary in the premises. Any bill so reported by them shall simplify, consolidate, revise, or amend laws relating to the personnel of the Navy, so far as may be found possible.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 4340) to amend section 407 of the Revised Statutes, so as to require original receipts for deposits of postmasters to be sent to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of citizens of Boston, Mass., representing both political parties, manufacturers of wool shoddy and wool extracts, remonstrating against the reduction in the tariff proposed in the Wilson bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARRIS presented resolutions adopted at a regular meeting of the Nashville (Tenn.) Union No. 29, Coopers' International Union of North America, favoring the ownership and control by the Government of the telegraph system, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. TURPIE. I present the memorial of E. F. Claypool, of Indianapolis, Ind., setting forth a scheme of banking under an act of Congress without an issue of bonds. It is very carefully prepared by one of the most successful and skillful financiers in our State. It is not long. I move that the memorial be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN presented resolutions adopted by the Cincinnati (Ohio) Subordinate Association of the National Lithographic Artists and Engravers' Association, favoring specific instead of ad valorem duties on lithographic work and an increase of duty on lithographic plates; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made to provide for an official investigation as to the feasibility of artificial freshet navigation of the Upper Ohio River in times of low water; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented two petitions of soldiers of the late war, citizens of New Madison and Lincoln, Ohio, praying for an investigation of the Pension Bureau; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin presented a petition of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of West Superior, Wis., praying that a Government telegraph system be added to the postal service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial of cigar manufacturers of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against any change in the present duty upon imported cigars; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made for examinations, surveys, and reports of certain Atlantic coast ship canals, especially as to the connection between New York Bay and Delaware River and between Delaware Bay and Elk River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WASHBURN presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the passage of the bill (H. R. 3189) providing for the punishment of train-wrecking; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Press Feeders' Union, No. 9, of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the passage of the bill (S. 1136) to establish a postal telegraph system; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the passage of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, and remonstrating against the division of the St. Paul customs district as proposed by a measure now pending be-

fore Congress; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union, No. 42, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying that all labor employed upon the new Government Printing Office shall be by day's work, under the control of the Supervising Architect; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 408) for the relief of William H. Atkins, formerly commissary sergeant, United States Army;

A bill (S. 474) for the relief of Wells C. McCool;

A bill (S. 506) granting an honorable discharge to William Pierce;

A bill (S. 142) to remove the charge of desertion from William H. H. Cook;

A bill (S. 910) for the relief of Eunice Tripler, widow of Charles S. Tripler;

A bill (S. 470) for the relief of George H. Jewett, of Arlington, Washington County, Neb.;

A bill (S. 467) for the relief of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army;

A bill (S. 469) for the relief of Adolph von Haake; and

A bill (S. 468) to remove the charge of desertion standing against John W. Wacker.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally, without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 179) authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain Seventeenth United States Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers;

A bill (S. 104) to correct the military record of John W. Taylor;

A bill (S. 194) for the relief of Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana; and

A bill (S. 733) for the relief of the citizens of the States of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington who served with the United States troops in the war against the Nez Percés and Bannock and Shoshone Indians, and for the relief of the heirs of those killed in such service, and for other purposes.

Mr. COKKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 199) for the relief of sundry persons residing in the vicinity of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted a report to accompany the bill (S. 891) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept payment without interest of certain special assessments, and for other purposes, heretofore reported by him.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. BRICE, December 12, 1893, providing for the appointment of twelve additional Capitol policemen, reported it without amendment.

Mr. WALTHALL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 898) for the creation of a "reserved list" of the Army of the United States submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 407) making an appropriation for the improvement of the road to the national cemetery near Pensacola, Fla., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

SUFFERERS IN FORD'S THEATER DISASTER.

Mr. WALTHALL. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 43) relieving the employees of the Record and Pension Office who were injured in the Ford's Theater disaster from the operation of the law restricting the amount of sick leave with pay that may be granted by heads of Departments, to report it without amendment, and to submit a written report thereon. I am also directed to ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. MANDERSON. I suggest to my colleagues on the committee, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the advisability of either having read at the desk or printed in the RECORD the letter from the chief of the Bureau.

Mr. WALTHALL. I will let the report be read.

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes; let the report be read. It shows the advisability of this action.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report, as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. 1444) relieving the employees of the Record and Pension Office who were injured in the Ford's Theatre disaster from the operation of the law restricting the payment of salaries and wages that may be granted by heads of Departments, have considered the same and report as follows:

The Secretary of War in his annual report for the year 1893, referring to the clerks in the Record and Pension Office who were injured in the Ford's Theatre calamity on the 9th of June last, says:

"The Department has extended to the employees who were injured the most liberal consideration, and the law permits, but under the present opinion of the Attorney-General sick leave with pay can not be granted for a longer period than sixty days in any one year."

It is recommended that Congress authorize payment to them of the full amount of their salaries during such periods as they may be unable, by reason of their injuries, to return to duty, unless it shall in the meantime make specific provision for the payment of the same and reports as follows:

"The Secretary of War in his annual report for the year 1893, referring to the clerks in the Record and Pension Office who were injured in the Ford's Theatre calamity on the 9th of June last, says:

"The Department has extended to the employees who were injured the most liberal consideration, and the law permits, but under the present opinion of the Attorney-General sick leave with pay can not be granted for a longer period than sixty days in any one year is contained in a proviso in the act of March 2, 1893, mentioned in the joint resolution, and is as follows:

Indigent and disabled. That if the head of any Department may grant thirty days' annual and thirty days' sick leave, with pay, in any one year to each clerk or employee the sick leave to be allowed in cases of personal illness only, or where some member of the immediate family is afflicted with a contagious disease and requires the care and attendance of such employee, or where his or her absence from the head of the Department, with pay, not follow clerks: And be it further provided, That in exceptional and meritorious cases, where to limit such sick leave would work peculiar hardship, it may be extended, in the discretion of the head of the Department, with pay, not exceeding sixty days in any one case or in any one calendar year." (37 Stats., 715.)

In the absence of some such specific provision for the employees referred to as that to which the Secretary alludes, it is manifestly just, and your committee therefore recommend the passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REPEAL OF ELECTION LAWS.

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2331) to repeal the statutes relating to supervisors of elections and for special deputy marshals and other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted the following report; which was read:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred House bill No. 2331, being an act to repeal the statutes relating to supervisors of elections and for special deputy marshals and other purposes, have considered the same and report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it be passed without amendment, and for a further report thereon the committee advise the Senate to concur in the action of the President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, of the House of Representatives, on the same bill and makes it its own.

Mr. CHANDLER. The report upon this bill was not unanimous, and I desire an order of the Senate for leave to the minority to file the views of the minority adverse to the passage of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and leave is granted.

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire to state the names of the dissenting Senators.

Mr. CHANDLER. The dissenting Senators are the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. HOAR), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MITCHELL), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. HIGGINS), and myself, in whose behalf the minority report will be submitted.

SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Mr. VILAS. I am instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 238) to provide for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, and for other purposes, to report it favorably with amendments, and to ask for the present consideration of the bill on account of the needs of the court in that Territory.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider.

The first amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary was to add at the end of section 1 the words "reversing a judgment or other determination of the district court;" so as to make thesection read:

"That hereafter the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum; but three judges must concur to render an opinion reversing a judgment or other determination of the district court."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert after the word "President" in the first line of section 2, the words "to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," so as to read:

"That it shall be the duty of the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two additional associate justices of said supreme court, etc."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, line 2, after the word "trial" to insert "or hearing," so as to make the section read: "That no justice of the supreme court of said Territory shall sit as a member of said court in the trial or hearing of any case decided by him in the district court, or wherein he has any interest."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I am opposed to so much of the bill as provides that a judge who has sat at the trial whose ruling there is excepted to shall not sit at the appellate hearing. I think the interests of justice to parties require that the judge who tried the case below should be present; that it is quite essential, and that any need for it for the judicial function may be trusted to sit where his rulings are reconsidered. But the Senate has so often expressed its judgment the other way that I shall not make any question upon the bill at this time. I wish merely to record my own dissent.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I concur entirely with the view expressed by the Senator from Massachusetts, and for the same reason, that the Senate has made a rule, which, as I regard it, will be now part from, a acquiescence in the passage of the bill as it now stands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole will be concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. VILAS. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. VILAS, Mr. LINDSAY, and Mr. PLATT were appointed.

REPRINT OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HAWAII.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing to report a resolution, and to submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed and bound in cloth in one volume, for the use of the Senate, 1,500 copies each of Senate Executive Document No. 45, "Report on the trial of the King with Hawaii," Senate Executive Document No. 57, "Correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain relative to the Sandwich Islands," Senate Executive Document No. 78, "A treaty of amity and commerce concluded on the 14th day of February, 1853, between the United States and the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands," and Senate Executive Document No. 77, "Correspondence respecting relations between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands from September, 1820, to January, 1823," all of the second session, Fifty-second Congress.

Mr. COKERELL. As I understand the reading of the resolution, it includes all the documents which have been submitted to Congress up to the 4th of March, 1893.

Mr. GORMAN. I was informed by the superintendent of the Document Room—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the question is on agreeing to the same.

Mr. DOLPH. I do not understand that the resolution includes all previous communications, but simply the communications made during the second session of the last Congress.

Mr. GORMAN. So I understand.

Mr. DOLPH. I was on the point of making a suggestion, but I thought I would let it go. It was that previous communications which have been made public or might be made public concerning this matter be included in the volume, which would be very convenient and valuable publication.

Mr. GORMAN. The documents specified will make a very large volume. I have introduced the resolution in this form to cover all the documents, the copies of which have been exhausted, and to keep the cost within the limit of \$500.

Mr. DOLPH. Very well.

The resolution was agreed to.

SENATE ELECTION CASES.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing to report back the concurrent resolution providing for printing a new edition of the Senate Election Cases, and to submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

The concurrent resolution (submitted by Mr. HOAR August 14, 1893) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Executive Document No. 1, "The Senate Election Cases," 1,500 copies to be for the use of members of the Senate and 2,500 copies for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, the same to be printed on the back as follows:

Senate Privileges and Elections.

Volume I.
Election Cases.

Taft.

just because these people were great sufferers and because the public think it ought to be done and Senators sympathize with them, but we will not make any precedent. But here comes the Senator from West Virginia and he wants an elaborate report in which the legal or equitable obligation of the Government shall be so ascertained that it will carry a bill through both Houses and make a precedent for all time. So I can not please all.

Mr. FAULKNER. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. DOLPH. Certainly.

Mr. FAULKNER. I wish to say to the Senator that his motion to amend is essentially antagonistic to the resolution. I ask him frankly how can any Senator who does not know anything in reference to the facts of the disaster vote in favor of his amendment? If he should succeed in accomplishing his purpose and have the amendment adopted, I, for one, should be compelled to vote against the resolution, because I should then be compelled to vote to pay these parties according to their disability without knowing whether there is any legal or equitable obligation whatever resting upon the Government. Therefore I say that his amendment is entirely antagonistic to the purposes the mover of the resolution necessarily had in view.

Mr. DOLPH. I think not. Here comes the Senator from Ohio and says that the public have made up their minds about this matter; that the public have determined that these people should be paid and that justice should be done them, and four-fifths of the Senators have determined that question. I do not suppose that we shall know absolutely any more about the facts of the case when we get through with it than we know now. We may have it in the shape of a report; we may have it placed on our files; but we shall know no more about the merits of the case than we know to-day; that is to say, whether the money should be paid.

Mr. FAULKNER. What is the use of a report, then?

Mr. DOLPH. The only question to be determined by the committee is as to the liability of the Government for the negligence or wrongful act of a subordinate officer of the Government. That is a simple question; it is a question which any lawyer can determine in his own mind in ten minutes.

Mr. FAULKNER. But I ask the Senator whether that question does not depend upon the facts in a particular case, and if I am not cognizant of those facts how can I pass upon the legal question?

Mr. DOLPH. I say the facts of this case are not in dispute.

Mr. FAULKNER. I do not know them. Does the Senator?

Mr. DOLPH. Does not the Senator know about the liability belonging to the Government; about the improvements which were going on; about the foundations which were being undermined? Does anybody doubt those facts? Are those in issue? Can there be any controversy about them? Certainly not. Now, then, the Government was conducting that work, whether it was through the Secretary of War, or Col. Ainsworth, or some subordinate under him whose duty it was to see that the work was properly and safely conducted. There was negligence; and according to the theory of the people who press these claims, the liability of the Government is just the same whether the Secretary of War was responsible, or Col. Ainsworth, or some subordinate officer under him.

So I say that there can be and there is no dispute as to the real facts in this case, and the only legal question is whether the Government is equitably liable to these people, and ought the Government to assume to be responsible for the wronging of the negligence of every officer of the Government charged with a duty.

That is all the legal question there is, and I submit that is a question we can determine on a vote this morning just as well as we can determine it hereafter. I think the mind of the Senator from West Virginia is made up on that proposition, but if we are not to determine it this morning I think it would be more orderly and would save expense and save great trouble and labor to the committee if we should determine it in advance of the investigation.

I agree with the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate must finally determine whether it will pay this damage, and how much it will pay, and therefore must adopt the full report of the committee, but what I have been complaining about is making five Senators the judges, in the first instance, as to whether there is any law in it. So I am willing to let it go to the committee and let the Senate this morning determine whether we will pay these people, and let the committee determine how much we shall pay them.

Mr. WHITE of Louisiana. I hope the amendment of the Senator from Oregon will be voted down, now that he has declared its purpose. Unquestionably under the general rule of law under which I understand the Committee on Claims has proceeded from

its foundation, *prima facie* there would be no legal liability on the part of the Government; but there are classes of cases which have come before that committee (one of them was called to my attention this morning connected with an elevator run in this building) where growing out of peculiar and exceptional conditions surrounding the employment, compensation was made and the legal rule not violated, because there was a line of demarcation drawn between the general principle and the particular case to which the appropriation applied.

All that the remarks I made a while ago were intended to apply to ward against the opening of the flood gates here to a violation of the general principle to which I referred. If this case comes under an exceptional condition, if this case is accompanied by facts which take it out of the general rule, then it seems to me it is a great deal safer for this body to have the report of a committee stating those exceptional grounds and make up a record so as to prevent the application of the precedent in the future.

There was the case of a vessel before the Committee on Claims at the last session of the last Congress. It was elaborately and carefully argued. The conclusion reached was that, growing out of the peculiar authority exercised by the master of the vessel and the application of the laws of commerce to that vessel, the damage caused in that particular instance was an exceptional case, and there was a liability.

Now, there may be something in the facts of this case which would bring it in the grasp of that exception, and it might be so stated as to enable every gentleman to vote for it and accomplish what he considered an equitable obligation without any violation of the legal principle. Therefore, I think it very important that the committee should have power to look into the whole matter, study all the circumstances, and evolve the application of the legal principles which apply, so that we may vote discriminatingly when we come to vote on the report.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, this is a question of very grave importance, and it may lead to bringing about very numerous claims against the Government. The Government might suggest that it would be better to refer the resolution to a committee before it is acted upon. It seems to me it would be best to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. It has been decided over and over again that the Government of the United States is not liable in such cases; and we have had the principle before Congress and before committees in a great variety of cases. In cases of loss by the mails, for instance, it has never been held that the Government was liable for mail matter, not even when the letter is registered. It does not occupy the relation to the citizen that a private person does whose relations are those of contract or social duty. If we shall hold that the Government is liable we shall reverse a principle of common law, the practice of the Government from its foundation, and it would probably give rise to many claims resting on that doctrine.

It seems to me, sir, the best disposition of this question would be to allow each person to make his own case before the Government, and then if the Government should choose, on account of the peculiar hardship, to give a gratuity to the person who has suffered, let the question appear in that light and let it be done upon that ground. As at present advised, I shall vote against the resolution. I think it best to let each individual case stand on its own merits and be discussed according to its peculiar circumstances.

Mr. BATE. I see the object of those who have discussed this question seems to be to get at the legal liability of the Government and that the committee may make a report upon the legality of the obligation of the Government in law as well as in equity and justice. By reference to the resolution I find the language to be—

That a select committee of five Senators be appointed by the Chair to investigate the Ford Theater disaster, and report to the Senate whether in equity and justice the Government should compensate, etc.

Leaving out the word "law" altogether, the inquiry merely being whether it is equitable and just. As we want to cover the whole case and get a complete report, I wish to move to the proper time to insert the word "law."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is in order now to move to perfect the text of the resolution.

Mr. BATE. I move, then, under the decision of the Chair, that the word "law" be inserted just preceding the word "equity," so that we may get from the committee a report as to the law as well as to the equity and the justice of compensating the sufferers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 3, after the word "in," insert "law," so as to read—

whether in law, equity, and justice.

The amendment was agreed to.
THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].
Mr. DANIEL. I ask that the amendment be stated.
THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the pending amendment.

THE SECRETARY. In line 2, after the word "investigate," strike out the following words:

and, if justice the Government should compensate the persons injured or killed by that disaster, or their representatives; and if it shall be decided that they should be compensated, then the committee will investigate each individual case.

And insert:
the case of each individual sufferer by the Ford Theater disaster.

So as to read:
Resolved, That a select committee of five Senators be appointed by the Chair to investigate the case of each individual sufferer by the Ford Theater disaster, and to report the amount of compensation that should be allowed in each case.

The amendment was rejected.
THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution as it has been amended.

Mr. CHANDLER. Let it be read.
THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution as amended will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:
Resolved, That a select committee of five Senators be appointed by the Chair to investigate the Ford Theater disaster and report to the Senate whether in law, equity, and justice the Government should compensate the persons injured or killed by that disaster, or their representatives; and if it shall be decided that they should be compensated, then the committee will investigate each individual case and report the amount of compensation that should be allowed in each case.

Resolved further, That the committee may employ a clerk who is a stenographer and who shall be the stenographic word of the committee as to do, and that the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and the chairman of the committee or of any subcommittee may administer oath.

Resolved further, That the expenses of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Resolved further, That the committee may report by bill or otherwise.
Mr. DOLPH. I suggest to the Senator from Tennessee whether the word "and" in line 3, after the word "equity," should not be stricken out and "or" inserted. I suppose the object is to determine whether legally or equitably compensation should be allowed.

Mr. HARRIS. The word "and" should be stricken out and "or" inserted.

Mr. DOLPH. This word "and" would couple all together and probably require a legal as well as an equitable obligation before we could give any relief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The modification will be stated.
THE SECRETARY. In line 3 it is proposed to strike out "and" and insert "or," so as to read "whether in law, equity, or justice the Government should compensate," etc.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be so modified.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I have not been able to listen to the whole debate and I do not quite apprehend the force of the words in the resolution "if it shall be decided." Do those words refer to a decision by the committee, or a decision by the Senate, or a decision by Congress? "If it shall be decided" that there is such a liability, then the details shall be investigated. Is it the intention of Senators to commit to the committee the final decision of the question whether the United States ought in law, equity, or justice to pay these amounts so that it will be binding upon the Senate in case a favorable report is made?

Mr. HARRIS. The intention of the resolution is to raise a committee to investigate and develop the facts and report them to the Senate, with such recommendation as the committee may make, and invoke the judgment of the Senate upon the merit of that report.

Mr. CHANDLER. Upon the whole question, the question of justice as well as law?

Mr. HARRIS. Every question involved will be submitted to the Senate.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.
THE VICE-PRESIDENT subsequently announced as the special committee under the resolution, **Mr. HARRIS, Mr. FAULKNER, Mr. WHITE of California, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. McMILLAN.**

ACCOUNTS OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent to call up for consideration House bill 4340. Yesterday that bill was reported to the House of Representatives by the joint commission to inquire into the status of the laws regulating the Departments and was

passed there. I now submit a report on the part of the Senate members of the commission recommending the passage of an exactly similar bill. I submit the report in support of the House bill and ask that the House bill may be taken up and passed. It will only take a few moments and it is of some importance to the Post-Office Department that the bill should be passed today.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PLATT in the chair). If there be no objection, the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom the bill was formally referred this morning, will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. The House bill is on the table.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read.

The Secretary read the bill (H. R. 4340) to amend section 407 of the Revised Statutes so as to require original receipts for deposits of postmasters to be sent to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri asks for the present consideration of the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. CALL. Before consent is given for the consideration of the bill I wish to say that I think there are some questions connected with the manner in which it comes before this body, whatever may be the merits of the bill, that deserve consideration, and very careful consideration. I do not know that it is important, and I will not object to the present consideration of the bill; but I merely wish to say that I think some attention will have to be given to the manner in which the bill comes before the Senate.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the report be read.

The Secretary read the report, as follows:

The Joint Commission of Congress to Inquire into the status of Laws Organizing the Executive Departments, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4340) containing section 407 of the Revised Statutes, has considered the same, report it back herewith and recommend that it do pass, with the title amended so as to read as follows:

Section 407 of the Revised Statutes so as to require original receipts for deposits of postmasters to be sent to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.

The bill of the Revised Statutes now requires that the certificates of deposits by postmasters shall be sent by the depositories, through the office making the deposit, to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and from that office to the Auditor.

The accompanying bill changes the law so as to require the certificate to be sent directly to the Auditor's Office, obviating the delay now experienced, which is no purpose, since the work in the Third Assistant's Office is merely entering the amount of the certificates of deposit in books arranged by quarters, to avoid which the alphabetical arrangement of the certificates is necessary. It also requires that the certificates be checked against anything else, and which necessarily affords an imperfect guide to the status of certificates not sent herewith, and for money only, and does not include credits from other sources or any of the kind.

The certificates are needed to make a complete and final check by the Auditor, and to avoid delay in the adjustment of postal accounts should go direct to that office.

The proposed change will facilitate the settlement of postmasters' accounts by at least one month.

F. M. COCKRELL,

JAMES N. JONES,

S. V. CULLON.

Members on the part of the Senate.

ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY,

JAMES D. RICHARDSON,

NELSON DINGLEY JR.

Members on the part of the House of Representatives.

Mr. COCKRELL. In connection with the report of the joint commission, I desire to read the following letter from the Postmaster-General, which appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of December 13:

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,

Chairman and Chairman of Committee, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have examined the bill (H. R. 4340) to amend section 407 of the Revised Statutes so as to require original receipts for deposits of postmasters to be sent direct to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and desire to say that its passage will greatly facilitate the settlement of accounts of postmasters, and I therefore earnestly recommend its passage by Congress.

Very respectfully,

W. S. BISSELL,

Postmaster-General.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I understand this is a House bill which was reported in regular form in the other House, and as it now stands on its passage here has not been referred to any committee of this body. It is recommended by the Senators upon what is called a joint commission, composed of members of the Senate and House of Representatives. What place is in the proceedings of this body, and under the rules of this body, a joint commission has a question for consideration. If it be a committee of this body it must have been created by this body and not by any outside authority.

The Constitution gives to this Senate, not to a preceding Senate, the right to designate the members of this body who shall constitute its committees. This commission, not a committee of this body, was not created by the Senate. It was created by the President of the United States and by the two Houses of the last Congress. Senators and Members of the present House

to allow the President of the Senate to lay before the Senate a communication from the President. If those words do not mean the reading of the matter or the presentation of the substance of it, then they are idle, they mean nothing. There is no sense in laying papers before the Senate in such form that the Senate can not understand the matter; and the rule makes that a question of privilege. The message has been laid before the Senate by the President of the Senate under that clause.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Iowa? The Chair hears none. The papers indicated will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read as follows:

MR. GRESHAM TO MR. WILLIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, October 19, 1893.

[No. 4.—Confidential.]

Sir: Supplementing the general instructions which you have received with regard to your official duties, it is necessary to communicate to you, in confidence, special instructions for your guidance in so far as concerns the policy of the Government of the United States towards the *de facto* Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

The President deems it his duty to withdraw from the Senate the treaty of annexation which has been signed by the Secretary of State and the agents of the Provisional Government, and to dispatch a trusted representative to Hawaii to impartially investigate the causes of the so-called revolution and ascertain and report the true situation in those islands. It was considered that it was needed the better to enable the President to discharge a delicate and important public duty.

The instructions given to Mr. Blount, of which you are furnished with a copy, point out a line of conduct to be observed by him in his official and personal relations on the islands by which you will be guided so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the course hereinafter contained.

It remains to acquaint you with the President's conclusions upon the facts embodied in Mr. Blount's reports and to direct your course in accordance therewith.

The Provisional Government was not established by the Hawaiian people, or with their consent or acquiescence, but has since existed with their connivance. The Queen refused to surrender her powers to the Provisional Government until convinced that the minister of the United States has recognized it as the *de facto* authority, and would support and defend it with the military force of the United States. She was advised and assured by her ministers and by the leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her Government that if she surrendered under protest her power would be restored fairly considered by the President of the United States. The Queen finally wisely yielded to the armed forces of the United States, then quartered in Honolulu, relying upon their declared intention to restore her to the throne and of what had occurred, to undo the action of the minister and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

After a partial examination of Mr. Blount's report, the President is satisfied that the movement against the Queen if not instigated was encouraged and supported by a representative of this Government, as hereinafter will be promulgated in advance to aid her enemies in an effort to overthrow the Hawaiian Government and set up by force a new government in its place, and that he kept this promise by calling for the assistance of troops to be landed from the Boston on the 16th of January and by recognizing the Provisional Government the next day, when it was too feeble to defend itself, and the Provisional Government was able to maintain its position and to resist against any threatening force other than that of the United States already laid.

The President has therefore determined that he will not send back to the Senate for its action thereon, the treaty which he withdrew from that body for further consideration on the 9th day of March last.

On your arrival at Honolulu you will take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination, making known to her the President's sincere regret that the reprehensible conduct of the American Minister and the unauthorized presence on land of a military force of the United States obliged her to surrender her sovereignty for the time being, and release of this Government to us to the flagrant wrong.

You will, however, at the same time, inform her that the President has determined the President expects that you will pursue a magnanimous course by releasing all aid and sympathy to all who participated in the movement against her, including persons who are or have been in official or military connection with the Provisional Government, depriving them of no right or privilege which they may be entitled to by the so-called revolution. All obligations created by the Provisional Government in the course of its administration shall be assumed.

Having secured the Queen's agreement to pursue this wise and humane policy, which it is believed you will speedily obtain, you will then advise the Executive of the Provisional Government of the determination of the President's determination of the question which their action and that of the Queen her constitutional authority.

Should the Queen decline to pursue the liberal course suggested, or should the Provisional Government refuse to assent to the President's decision, you will report the facts and await further directions.

In carrying out these general instructions, you will be guided largely by your good judgment in dealing with the delicate situation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

W. G. GRESHAM.

Enclosure: Mr. Gresham to Mr. Blount, confidential instructions, March 11, 1893.

MR. GRESHAM TO MR. WILLIS.

[Telegram sent through dispatch agent at San Francisco.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, November 24, 1893.

The brevity and consistency of your telegrams are embarrassing. You will insist upon amnesty and recognition of obedience of the Provisional Government as essential conditions of restoration. All interests will be promoted by prompt action.

MR. GRESHAM TO MR. WILLIS.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, December 3, 1893.

Your dispatch which was answered by steamer on the 25th of November for additional instructions is received. Should the Queen refuse assent to the written conditions, you will at once inform her that the President will cease interposition in her behalf and that

while he deems it his duty to endeavor to restore to the Government the constitutional government of the islands, his further efforts in that direction will depend upon the Queen's or the Provisional Government's attitude. He will be assured and upon such pledge as he will present themselves, as measures of protection or punishment, or which may be done in the future, he will be permitted to proceed in a peaceful and amicable manner, as a part of his duty to the United States.

Should the Queen refuse assent to the written conditions, his further efforts will be taken by the United States to effect the restoration of the constitutional government of the islands, and to the President's duty to the United States.

Should the Queen accept conditions and the Provisional Government assent, the same will be governed by previous instructions. If the Provisional Government assents, her the United States instructions. If the Provisional Government refuses, you will say that the President, acting under duty and duty in confidence, will be permitted to proceed in a peaceful and amicable manner, as a part of his duty to the United States.

GRESHAM.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection the message of the President, with the accompanying documents, will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HAWLEY. And printed.

Mr. HOAR. Has a motion been made to that effect?

Mr. VILAS and others. No.

Mr. HOAR. I make that motion. I move that the message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DOLPH. Printed and referred.

Mr. HOAR. I move that they be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I desire the motion under the rule to go over until to-morrow.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills from the House of Representatives were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (H. R. 69) prescribing limitations of time for completion of title to certain lands disposed of under act of Congress approved September 27, 1850, and the acts amendatory thereto, and authorizing and compellingly known as the "donation act," and for the protection of purchasers and occupants on said lands; and

A bill (H. R. 73) supplementary to the act of Congress approved January 28, 1879, entitled "An act defining the manner in which certain land scrip may be assigned and located or applied by actual settlers, and providing for the issue of patents in the name of the locator or his legal representatives."

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Territories:

A bill (H. R. 352) to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and

A bill (H. R. 4393) to provide for the admission of the State of Arizona into the Union, and for other purposes.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 97) donating two obsolete cannon to the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburg, Pa., was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 4300) to improve the method of accounting in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that an appropriation of \$-00 be included in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for traveling expenses for inspector of furniture for public buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PASCO presented petitions of Frank E. Saxon and 15 other business men of Hernando county, of J. M. Barco and 16 other business men of Levy County, and of J. M. Fleming and 25 other businessmen of Citrus County, all in the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a term of the United States circuit and district courts at Ocala, Marion County, Fla.; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "Wilson tariff bill"; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BUTLER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., praying for the establishment of a navy-yard at that city; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN presented petitions of soldiers of the late war, citizens of Fairfield, Washington, Madison County, Washington Court-House, Chicago, Centerton, Bryan, New Richmond, Rutland, and Scioto and Pike counties, all in the State of Ohio, praying for an investigation of the Pension Bureau; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAVIS. I present a memorial of several thousand iron miners in the mines of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and the memorial of John Gailson and several hundred iron miners at Ely, Minn., remonstrating against any reduction of the duty on iron ore, representing that they are out of employment, and that the mines in which they formerly worked are closed. I move that the memorials be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of the St. Paul (Minn.) Press Feeders' Union, praying for Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of the Nashville (Tenn.) branch of the Journeymen Stone-Cutters' Association of North America, praying that the Government of the United States become the owner or take control of the telegraphic system of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. TURBID presented the memorial of A. Steffen, a tobacco manufacturer of Indianapolis, Ind., remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on Sumatra and other leaf tobacco; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin, presented a petition of lithographers of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for an increase in the duty on lithographic plates from 25 percent valorem to 50 percent ad valorem; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union, No. 163, of Superior, Wis., praying for the establishment of a governmental telegraph system; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SQUIRE presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Port Townsend, Wash., stating "that a commercial necessity exists to have a suitable anchorage station established on the Pacific coast, within Cape Flattery and Destruction Island," and praying that an appropriation be made for that purpose; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition of the Savannah (Ga.) Cotton Exchange, praying that an appropriation be made for an examination of the old inland route between Savannah and Wrights Rivers, in the State of Georgia; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Sumter County (Ga.) Farmers' Alliance, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the circulating medium; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Columbus, Ga., praying relief for corporations and others using evidences of indebtedness as a circulating medium during the recent unprecedented financial and financial depression; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Macon, Ga., of the Board of Trade of Savannah, Ga., and of the Georgia Bankers' Association of Macon, Ga., praying relief for banks issuing clearing-house certificates during the late financial stringency; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3246) for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 968) for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1461) to extend North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home, reported it without amendment.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1113) to release and turn over to Mrs. Mary O. Augusta certain property in the District of Columbia, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4913) to release and turn over to Mrs. Mary O. Augusta certain property in the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the

bill (S. 971) to open, widen, and extend alleys in the District of Columbia, reported it with an amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 832) to simplify the form of deeds of conveyance, trust, and releases of land in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1297) authorizing the attorney for the District of Columbia and his assistants to administer oaths and affirmations, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3629) to close alleys in square numbered 751, in the city of Washington, D. C., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1086) to close alleys in square No. 751, in the city of Washington, D. C., reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. CAREY, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 356) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reserve from sale certain land in the abandoned Fort Cummings military reservation, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

PORT BRIDGER MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. CAREY. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 165) to provide for the disposal of the Fort Bridger abandoned military reservation, in the State of Wyoming, to report it with an amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be considered at this time.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill; which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That all public lands now remaining undisposed of within the abandoned military reservation in the State of Wyoming known as the Fort Bridger military reservation, are hereby made subject to disposal under the homestead law only. *Provided,* That actual occupants thereof upon the 1st day of July, 1932, shall have the preference right to make one entry not exceeding one quarter section under existing laws if qualified, which shall include the following provisions: *Provided further,* That any of such lands as are occupied for town-site purposes and any of the lands that may be shown to be valuable for coal or minerals shall be disposed of as law provided for lands subject to entry and sale under the town-site, coal, or mineral land laws, respectively.

The amendment of the Committee on Public Lands was to add at the end of the bill the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall reserve from disposal, under the provisions of this act, any lands included in said reservation which may have heretofore been used for cemetery purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REPEAL OF ELECTION LAWS.

Mr. BERRY. I desire to give notice that to-morrow morning, immediately after the conclusion of the morning business, I shall ask the Senate to take up the bill known as the bill to repeal the Federal election laws, for the purpose of submitting some remarks upon it.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1293) to relieve Benjamin F. Church from the charge of desertion; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1294) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Benjamin Hartley; which was read twice by its title, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WHITE of California introduced a bill (S. 1295) to reimburse the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada for moneys by them expended in the suppression of the rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1296) for the relief of Andrew Gray; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SHOUP introduced a bill (S. 1297) fixing the limit of indebtedness which may be incurred by Salt Lake City; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 1298) to remove from the rolls of the Army the charge of desertion against Neil Patton, late of Battery F, Second United States Artillery, and to grant grant him an honorable discharge; which was read twice by its

gation of the Pension Bureau; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HILL presented the petition of Mrs. Eugenia R. Sweeney, of New York, widow of Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, praying that she be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WHITE of California presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of San Francisco, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the removal of obstructions in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of W. E. Alden and 4 other citizens of Auburn, Mo., manufacturers and makers of cigars, praying for a uniform rate of duty of 35 cents on all unstemmed leaf tobacco; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of 256 hat makers of Danbury, Conn., praying that the present duty on fur felt hats be retained; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COCKRELL presented the petition of Jane T. Smith, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying that she be granted a pension. The petition is accompanied with the affidavit of J. T. Easley, of Missouri. I move that the petition and accompanying paper be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY. I present the memorial of William H. Lynch and 267 other citizens of Danbury, Conn., engaged in the manufacture of hats, protesting against certain proposed changes in the tariff on imported hats and hat material. They are workmen, and are supposed to represent all persons engaged in this branch.

Mr. HOAR. Are they workmen at work now?

Mr. HAWLEY. Five-sixths of them are not at work now, I am sorry to say. More than two thousand are idle. I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE presented the petitions of John Coodrow and 10 other citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the imposition of a uniform duty of 35 per cent on unstemmed leaf tobacco; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF ROADS.

Mr. HOAR. I present the petition of about 150,000 citizens of the United States, praying for the establishment of a department of roads as a department of executive administration of the National Government.

I desire to state that these petitioners have caused a very thorough investigation to be made, and they have ascertained that most enormous savings may be realized in the transaction of our domestic and interstate commerce, and in the transaction of almost every business by an improvement in the character of our roads, which in many parts of the country, indeed, in all parts of the country, are very far behind the roads which exist in foreign countries, especially on the continent of Europe and in England.

This matter has from a small beginning grown in the public estimation so that now this request is made by nearly 150,000, among them the best and most intelligent citizens of the country. The petition is indorsed by about a thousand newspapers. Attached to the petition are the names of seventeen governors of American States, many State officers, many judges of State courts, and, speaking now for my own State, it has the indorsement of the State Legislature and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

I respectfully request that the petition be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, which seems to me to be the most appropriate committee for its consideration, and that the petition, without the signatures, be printed as a document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, a word only supplemental to the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts, with the consent of the Senate.

I am somewhat familiar with the petition. Copies were scattered throughout the country for signature I think early in the last Congress. The reading of the petitions will evidence the fact that certainly from a year to a year and a half ago they were started on their mission to obtain signatures. The prayer is for the establishment of a department of roads, similar to the Department of Agriculture. I doubt very much whether the petitioners have weighed fully exactly the full import and extent of that prayer. While the subject of good roads is one that commands itself to everyone, while that cause has no greater or firmer friend than myself, I certainly would not favor the establishment of another Cabinet officer and a department akin to that of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of taking charge of this question.

Largely because of the action and work of the newspapers in this direction there was appropriated in the last Congress, my recollection is, \$10,000, for the purpose of establishing in the Department of Agriculture a bureau or division that should investigate the subject and give to the public such information concerning the practical making of roads as would be advisable. I think that perhaps answers to a very large extent the desire of these petitioners. I doubt very much whether, when they come to fully consider the matter, they would desire to go further except to maintain that bureau, which is now doing very effective work under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. HOAR. The petition which has been presented asks the Senate to consider this question and to hear the views of the petitioners, and it comes from persons whose words do not fall to the ground and who are not accustomed lightly or without reflection to make such a request. I am a little surprised that my honored and intelligent friend from Nebraska takes the attitude of saying that he would never do such a thing before he has heard the petitioners; but I am inclined to think that when he has heard the petition and the petitioners he will do what takes place in other like cases.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, a single observation on this subject. While I am quite as anxious as the Senator who has presented the petition to do anything that Congress can consistently do to improve the roads of the country, I wish to call attention to the fact that the promoter of this matter, as it has come to my knowledge, is the leading manufacturer of bicycles in the United States, and I venture to suggest that I trust if Congress does not favorably in any direction upon the question presented in the petition, the gentleman who has sent out the petitions and spent a great deal of money to produce what is now before the Senate may be influenced in some way to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the exorbitant prices that he asks for his bicycles, in the interests of the small boys of the country.

Mr. COCKRELL. The suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire is exceedingly pertinent.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask unanimous consent, as the petition is very short, that it be either read or printed in the RECORD.

Mr. HALE. Not the names?

Mr. MANDERSON. Not the names, simply the body of the petition. It is very short. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. COCKRELL. Does the Senator mean a picture of the whole thing, and the contents? [Laughter.]

Mr. MANDERSON. Oh, not the body of the petition.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the petition will be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. HOAR. As the extraordinary course is pursued of undertaking to discuss a respectful petition before it is heard, I wish to say that I do not know who has promoted this petition or what the business is of anyone who has promoted it, but if it be true that the representative of the interests of the bicycle has an interest in it, and has promoted it, I do not think that is any cause either for taunt, or for condemnation, or for sneers.

The bicycle is the poor man's chariot. Its invention and perfection within the last twenty or twenty-five years have made it possible for poor men to live at a distance from their places of work instead of living in the crowded and unhealthy parts of cities. Poor men who can not afford to keep a carriage get innocent, healthy, and harmless recreation and enjoyment, and consequently come with very ill grace from Senators who peer out of their luxurious carriage windows drawn by elegant spans of horses to sneer at the man who finds his recreation in the bicycle.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, a single further observation in reply to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. I think he entirely misapprehended what I said. I certainly want the boys and poor men of the country to have a better chance to use this carriage than they have at the present time. It is a fact well known to everybody who has made the slightest investigation of the matter that the boys who to-day are selling for \$150 apiece do not cost 25 per cent of the money that is charged to the poor men the Senator alludes to who are using them. My contention is that if the prayer of this petition is to be granted some concession should be made by the chief petitioner in the direction of a proper reduction in price of the article he manufactures.

Mr. President, I know from knowledge who has promoted this scheme, and while it may be meretricious in itself, I do not think that the Senator from Massachusetts ought to take offense at the suggestion I made in behalf of the poor men and poor boys of the country. I did not sneer at the matter at all. I believe in good roads as sincerely as the Senator from Massachusetts does, or as Mr. Albert A. Pope, of Boston, does, whose name appears on the petition as the promoter of this scheme. If the hearing

to the petition is read it will appear that I stated the exact truth when I said this matter had been promoted and a great deal of money had been spent in securing the petitions by the leading manufacturers of bicycles in the United States. That is all I care to say about it.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, one word further. My honorable friend, if I mistake not, is a doctor by profession, and as he has stated, without I think knowing much about it, what is the motive of the gentleman who makes bicycles, I suppose it is equally proper for me to suggest that perhaps unconsciously to himself he may have a professional desire to have men cease to purchase the health-giving bicycle and save up their money to buy his pills. [Laughter.]

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the Senator is right in the suggestion that I at one time was a doctor. I will simply add the suggestion that if I could persuade myself that by any professional prescription I could bring the Senator from Massachusetts to permit other Senators, without unjust criticism on his part, the privileges of the Senate to the extent that he himself claims them, I should be very glad to give him a gratuitous prescription for that purpose. [Laughter.]

The petition was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed as a document, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby most respectfully petition that there be founded in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, a road department, similar to the Agricultural Department, for the purpose of promoting knowledge in the art of constructing and maintaining roads; and we ask that in such department provision be made for teaching students so that they may become skilled road engineers.

In connection with this road department, we request that there be established a permanent exhibit in which shall be shown sections of roads illustrating various methods of construction and also the best road materials and machinery.

We further petition that Congress appropriate funds sufficient to erect a building at the World's Columbian Exposition for the purpose of a comprehensive road exhibit.

NOTE.—When this sheet is filled with names please attach other sheets and secure as many signatures as possible. When this is done please forward it before January 1, 1893, to the address given below. Copies of this petition have been sent to various parts of the country, and it is hoped that at least a million signatures will be secured.

All petitions sent in before January 1 will be united in one great petition, which will be presented to Congress and the result will be, no doubt, the establishment of road department, an institute of road engineering, and a permanent road exhibit in the city of Washington, and a comprehensive exhibit of the construction and maintenance of roads at the World's Columbian Exposition.

P. O. Box B, Boston, Mass.

ALBERT A. POPE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Select Committee on the Quadricentennial, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 913) for the relief of Louis L. Williams, reported it without amendment.

Mr. MILLS, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 12) for the restoration of the books of the Beaufort Library Society, of Beaufort, S. C., reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 15) for the erection of an equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John Stark in the city of Manchester, N. H., reported it with an amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 266) providing for the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. Francis Marion, reported it with an amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. 14) providing for the purchase of historical manuscripts relating to the District of Columbia, and to the public buildings, public institutions, and memorial works of art in said District, reported adversely thereon, and the joint resolution was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 2) authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed, reported adversely thereon, and the joint resolution was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 180) authorizing the Librarian of Congress to purchase "Townsend's Library of National, State, and Individual Records, comprising a collection of historical records concerning the origin, progress, and consequences of the late civil war," reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 574) for the relief of Dwight Hall, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 348) for the relief of John H. Russell, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a bill (S. 1342) granting an increase of pension to Louis C. Schilling; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 1343) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Joseph G. Uter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL. By request I introduce a bill to secure aerial navigation. If that can be done it will dispense with the necessity of so many good roads. I think the bill should go to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The bill (S. 1344) to secure aerial navigation was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WHITE of California introduced a bill (S. 1345) for the relief of Dr. James L. Ord, late acting assistant surgeon United States Army, at Fort Grant, Ariz.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1346) for the relief of James S. Crawford; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 1347) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant right of way for irrigating canals or ditches across Indian reservations; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1348) for the relief of Frederick Canale; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MILLS introduced a bill (S. 1349) authorizing the purchase of a portrait of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (S. 1350) for the relief of the heirs of Abel Walker, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1351) for the relief of Thomas H. Cristmas, administrator of James R. West, deceased, of Holmes County, Miss.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1352) for the relief of Eleam W. Pullen; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MANDELL introduced a bill (S. 1353) to admit to the mails second-class matter, periodical publications issued by or under the auspices of benevolent and fraternal societies and orders and institutions of learning, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE introduced a bill (S. 1354) granting a pension to Marilla Parsons, of Detroit, Mich.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to cause the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to reexamine the following amounts and suffering to the Treasury for the year 1892, and to report to Congress for appropriation, and numbers 1,238, 132, 175, 700, of the year 1892, and \$463, 346, of the year 1893, amounting in all to the sum of \$387,916.67; and to submit the reasons for said certificate and a detailed statement of the facts upon which said claims originated.

TARIFF POLICY.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit a resolution and ask that it lie on the table. I desire to give notice that at an early day after the holiday recess I shall call up the resolution for the purpose of submitting some remarks on the general subject of the tariff.

The resolution was read, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the widespread industrial depression existing in our land, bringing disaster to the manufacturing interest and loss of employment and suffering to the wage-earning classes, it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that it is unwise to attempt any change in the tariff laws on the subject of protecting the present Administration, believing as we do that the announcement that the protection to American industries and American labor secured by the McKinley tariff law is to be continued will reopen the factories and workshops of the country, giving remunerative employment to the hundreds of thousands of operatives now in enforced idleness, thus doing away with the suffering and destitution now prevailing to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the United States.

LAND IN PORTLAND, OREGON.

Mr. DOLPH submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the claim of the city of Portland, Oregon, for a special assessment against

WILLIAM A. STARKWEATHER.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I ask the Senate to take up the bill (S. 121) for the relief of William A. Starkweather, of Oregon.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to William A. Starkweather, of Oregon, \$2,170, being the amount paid out by him to Owen Wade for clerk hire in the United States land office at Oregon City while register of the land office.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDNANCE STORES FOR NEBRASKA.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that it now consider the bill (S. 464) for the issue of ordnance stores and supplies to the State of Nebraska to replace similar stores destroyed by fire.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEN. NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 104) for the relief of Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BERRY in the chair). The bill will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, late assistant quartermaster of the United States Army, to the position of assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain of cavalry, and to place him on the retired list of the Army with that rank and pay, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are suspended for this purpose only: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act no pension shall be paid to the said Napoleon J. T. Dana.

Mr. FRYE. Is there a report?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read, if there be one.

Mr. DAVIS. The bill was favorably reported at a previous Congress and passed by the Senate. The services were most meritorious.

Mr. HARRIS. We can not hear the Senator from Minnesota on this side.

Mr. FRYE. I do not care to have the report read. I understand from the Senator from Minnesota that the bill was reported favorably at a former Congress, and the report was read, and the bill passed without any objection.

Mr. HARRIS. The bill seems from the reading at the desk to increase the number of retired officers. Is that the object and purpose of it?

Mr. DAVIS. It is not the object and purpose of it, but in all these cases, except those which are peculiar in their character, where provision is made for cases of this kind, the list is necessarily increased for that purpose, and no further.

Mr. TELLER. It is increased to the amount of one.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, to the amount of one. It is done very often.

Mr. HARRIS. I shall not interfere with the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FORT JUPITER MILITARY RESERVATION LANDS.

Mr. PASCO. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 653) to open certain parts of Fort Jupiter military reservation, in the State of Florida, to entry under the homestead laws, be taken up for present action.

The bill was read.

Mr. CALL. I should like to inquire of my colleague if adequate protection is given in the bill to persons who have gone upon the reservation and made improvements, but who are not entitled under the homestead laws, either because of having entered at some former time or for any other reason? I understand there are a large number of persons upon that reservation who have gone upon it and made valuable improvements, and that some provision for their relief should be contained in the bill.

Mr. PASCO. I will state that, in accordance with the suggestions from the General Land Office, the privilege is confined to

those who are entitled to homesteads under the general homestead laws, and it is not extended beyond that.

Mr. CALL. It is my purpose to move an amendment; and it should not be done hastily, so that those persons who have gone upon the reservation and made valuable improvements there may be protected. I ask my colleague to allow the bill to go over and to add an amendment of that kind to it.

Mr. PASCO. I will state that the bill as originally framed, introduced in the last Congress by my colleague, did contain such a provision, but in accordance with the recommendation of the Interior Department that feature of the bill was stricken out and the bill presented in its present shape. If my colleague objects now to the consideration of the bill it can be passed over.

Mr. CALL. Let it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over without prejudice.

EXTENSION OF NORTH CAPITOL STREET.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 146.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 146) to extend North Capitol Street to the Soldiers' Home.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. MORGAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirty minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I desire to make a statement in connection with a request to be submitted to the Senate.

House bill 4763, making appropriations to supply further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes, has been sent to the Senate and has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The committee have given it consideration.

It is generally quite well understood that as soon as this bill is passed, the order to adjourn for the holiday recess will be fixed for to-morrow, and will be sent to us from the other House. It is well known to most Senators that in some other legislative body, which may have to act upon this bill in the event of any amendment being made to it, it would probably be impossible to secure a quorum for the consideration of such amendment. Many Senators desire to know exactly when the time of adjournment will take place, so that they can make their arrangements accordingly.

The Committee on Appropriations have, therefore, instructed me to report the bill back without amendment, to recommend its passage, and to request the Senate to give it immediate consideration. We do this not because all the provisions of the bill are satisfactory to or are approved by the committee. There are changes which might be made, additions which might be made, and subtractions which might be made, but there are appropriations in the bill which are absolutely necessary for carrying on the Public Printing Office and other branches of the public service, and great injury and loss will occur if the bill is not passed before our holiday recess, and we shall suffer the inconvenience of it. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Senate now consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CULLOM in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4763) making appropriations to supply further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to inquire whether, during the first reading, it would be proper to offer an amendment, or to wait until the reading of the bill is completed?

Mr. HARRIS. The bill should be first read.

Mr. GEORGE. Very well, let the bill be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is now being read as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HALE. For amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be open to amendment after it shall have been read.

The reading of the bill was read and concluded.

Mr. FEEFER. I move to strike out all of the items referring to the mileage of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the items which the Senator from Kansas moves to strike out.

The Secretary. On page 9, it is proposed to strike out from line 15 to line 19, inclusive, as follows:

For mileage of Members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, \$330,000, for the second session of the Fifty-third Congress.

For mileage of Senators for the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, \$45,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, at the last session of Congress—I refer to the extraordinary session—a joint resolution was presented to this body proposing to make available the funds which had already been appropriated for the mileage of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives for the regular session of this year.

It was my understanding then, as it is now, that the law allows to Senators and Members of the House of Representatives mileage but once a year. When the joint resolution was before the Senate at that time I objected to it on several grounds, one of which was that we were not entitled at that time to the use of funds which had been appropriated for use at another time. Another ground of objection was that we did not deserve it, that in the then condition of the country, with industries depressed, with the energies of a large portion of our people paralyzed, with thousands upon thousands of our fellow-citizens out of employment and clamoring for the bare necessities of life, that we as members of their National Legislature ought not to propose to take to ourselves money which at least doubtfully belonged to us; and now, Mr. President, I submit that the conditions are a hundredfold, yes a thousandfold worse than they were at that time.

I submit, further, that it is out of order—using the word "order" in that relation—for us to take any additional compensation, for that is what this provision means.

Our mileage is twice as much as it ought to be. The intention of the law doubtless was that actual expenses, and nothing else, should be allowed. The mileage that we are now allowed, 50 cents each day, is more than twice as much as all the expenses which the most fastidious person ought to incur in traveling here.

While I do not wish to detain the Senate, I do, in all candor and frankness, submit that in the face of the existing condition of affairs among the people, it is with bad grace, to say the least, that this proposition is submitted to us, and I hope the Senate will agree to the amendment as it stands.

Mr. DOLPH. This is the first time that my attention has been directed to the provision in the pending bill in regard to mileage. I wish to remind the Senator from Kansas of something which probably has escaped his attention, and that is, that no one is obliged to take the mileage. If this bill should be passed, and he or any other Senator has any compunctions of conscience about it, he can simply leave the money in the Treasury.

Mr. PEPPER. I understand very well, Mr. President, that no one is obliged to take the money. I do not wish, however, to put before the members of Congress the temptation to take it. Composed of honorable men, as this body is—I dare say I am the poorest man here—I do not like to see us going before the country at this time asking money to which the law of the land does not entitle us.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I think the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas ought to prevail. As the law now stands, we are not entitled to the proposed mileage. So the effect of this vote, if mileage is allowed, is to put into our pockets out of the public Treasury a sum which represents our mileage.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to ask the Senator from Mississippi if he has scrutinized the question. I have not very carefully looked at it, but my understanding of the exact state of the question now is that by a joint resolution passed during the extra session mileage was paid for that session, leaving the law as it now stands, entitling every Representative and every Senator to mileage for the regular session.

Mr. WILKES of California. That is undoubtedly correct.

Mr. HARRIS. If that is true, it is not very exact, with which the Senator from Mississippi starts out in an inaccurate statement, and I beg that he correct it if I am right about it.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator from Tennessee is not correct about it. The resolution which was passed at the extra session, as I understood it as read from the desk, was simply to make available for that time the mileage which was due at the regular session. I have no question you will get the statute and see if I am correct. I know without having made any particular examination on this subject—

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator shall have the benefit of the statute before we come to a vote.

Mr. GEORGE. Very well, I want the benefit of it and I want the country to have the benefit of it.

Mr. HARRIS. They shall have it.

Mr. GEORGE. I have never made any particular investigation into this matter. I am very apt, however, as most men are, to claim all the legal rights to which I am entitled, and I remember to have attended sessions of the Senate three times before I was entitled to mileage once. I attended the extra session of the Senate on the 10th of March, 1881, and I was informed that I was not entitled to mileage, and I acquiesced. I attended the extra session of the Senate in October, 1881. I was also informed that I was not entitled to mileage then, and I acquiesced. I drew my mileage for the first time in December, 1881. So I am pretty well satisfied that the law is the way I have stated it. If I am not correct about it, I think it is due to the people of this country that the statute be produced and the right to mileage shown, for I regard this as a gratuity voted by members of Congress to themselves out of the public Treasury.

I shall read, for I have it before me now, the resolution which was passed at the extra session. I shall read it for the benefit of the Senator from Tennessee and other Senators who desire to be enlightened on this subject:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That the appropriate committees, Members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates from the Territories make in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1884 approved March 3, 1883, be and the same are hereby made immediately available and authorized to be paid to Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates from the Territories, for attendance on the first session of the Fifty-third Congress.

So it appears I was right about it. The resolution merely had the effect to anticipate, to hasten, the payment of the mileage, of what would be paid to us at this regular session.

One more remark, and then I shall take my seat. This is a gratuity which we vote to ourselves out of the public Treasury without having any lawful warrant or claim to it. I do not think that the condition of the Treasury, it being threatened with a deficit, and that the condition of the taxpayers of this country, it being threatened with a demand for a warrant us in making this gratuitous donation to ourselves.

For that reason I shall vote for the proposition to strike out so much of the bill as makes an appropriation for mileage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER].

Mr. GEORGE. I call for the yeas and nays on that question. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HOAR. What is the form of the question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas, striking out certain provisions of the bill relating to mileage.

Mr. HARRIS. Before the roll call proceeds—I was out for a moment—I wish to ask, has the explanation been made that the original resolution contained the language that the mileage allowed for the extra session should be in lieu of regular mileage, and that upon motion that language was stricken out by a vote of the House of Representatives? I want the Senate to understand that fact, which, if it means anything, means that it was intended to leave the statute as it stood with regard to regular mileage exactly as the statute provided.

Mr. COCKRELL. And this is only to comply with existing law.

Mr. HARRIS. Absolutely.

Mr. GORMAN. I shall vote against the amendment of the Senator from Kansas proposing to strike out the provision for mileage which comes here in the bill. My colleague and myself are probably the only members of this body who have no equity in the question. With the exception, with the exception, probably, of the Senators from West Virginia, the Senators from Virginia, and perhaps the Senators from one or two other States.

Unquestionably the intention in framing the law in regard to mileage by a coordinate branch of the Government was to provide only for two mileages for one Congress, beginning at each regular session. It was undoubtedly framed, and as I think unjust, in order to provide for mileage to Senators who are called together in extra session.

I do not agree that the measure of compensation for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, fixed, as it is, at \$3,000 per annum with mileage, is a just, proper, or adequate compensation for the service rendered.

The matter of mileage operates unjustly in giving a larger compensation to some than to others who perform the same service, except in so far as the amount of travel may be a factor, which is not now inconvenient to any extent. Such is the law.

Republic, Iroquoise, S. Dak., asking for the enactment of a law that will enable the Commissioner of Pensions to examine all claims for pensions by the 31st day of December, 1894—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REYBURN: Petition of employes of William Woods & Co., Pequea Mills, Philadelphia, Pa., against the passage of the Wilson bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of employes of Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., against the passage of the Wilson bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of employes of Messrs. Powell & Bro., manufacturers of seamless hosiery, Philadelphia, Pa., against the passage of the Wilson bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of employes of Richard Hoy & Son, manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., against the passage of the Wilson bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN: Protest of 65 citizens and employes of the Port Chester (N. Y.) Nut and Bolt Works against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of a mass meeting in Yonkers, N. Y., praying for an increased duty on carpets and on hats and caps over that proposed in the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of the employes of Vernon Woolen Company, of Vernon, Conn., against the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Hop River Webbing Mills against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the New Britain Knitting Company, of New Britain, Conn., against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Atenaugh and Ballou Mills against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of farmers of East Windsor, Hartford County, Conn., against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of farmers of Granby, Hartford County, Conn., against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of employes of the Hopewell Woolen Mills, of Hopewell, Conn., against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the overseers and operators of the L. W. Carroll Mill, Griswold, Conn., against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, five petitions of farmers, growers of cigar-leaf tobacco, of Westfield, Hartford County, Conn., against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the overseers and operators of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, of Voluntown, Conn., against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of 45 farmers, growers of leaf tobacco, citizens of Hartford County, Conn., against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, two petitions of 23 farmers, growers of leaf tobacco, of Windsor, Hartford County, Conn., against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Health Underwear Company, of Poquonock, Conn., against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Petition of cigar-makers of Bradford, Pa., in favor of a uniform duty of 35 cents per pound on all unstemmed leaf tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of F. H. Steber & Co., of Warren, Pa., in favor of a tax of 81 per cent on Sumatra and other imported leaf tobacco for wrapper purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE: Memorial of citizens of Pennsylvania against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial signed by 1,200 citizens of Natrona, Pa., protesting against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRACEY: Petition of the brewers and maltsters of Albany, N. Y., asking that the rates on barley and malt as fixed in the Wilson bill become law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAUGH: Petition of James M. Stewart and 5 other citizens of Frankfort, Ind., for a uniform rate of duty of 35 cents on all unstemmed leaf tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 4, 1894.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.
W. L. HARDY AND OTHERS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States: which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State, submitted in compliance with the resolution of October 17 last, in the matter of the claim of certain persons for the compensation of the United States for the arrest of the coast of Yucatan in the year 1850 and subsequent imprisonment.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, January 4, 1894.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, recommending an amendment to the bill (H. R. 4292) regarding the purchase of supplies for the Departments in Washington; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the commission negotiating with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians for surrender of certain portions of their reservation in Wyoming; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, calling attention to the large sums due the United States from Utah for support of United States convicts in that Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I present the memorial of a large number of employes of the A. P. Olzendam Hosiery Company, of Manchester, N. H., remonstrating against the enactment of the so-called Wilson tariff bill. The memorialists state that if the "bill should become a law it would have a most disastrous effect upon the industry which gives them employment. Those among us who have worked in Europe know that the prices paid for labor in Europe are so much lower than the prices paid for the same labor in this country, that if foreign-made goods were admitted to this country at such a rate of duty as the Wilson bill would give them, it would have the effect of either throwing us out of work entirely, or else of cutting down our wages to about the same rate as is paid in Europe."

The memorialists further desire to inform Congress "that if we are thus deprived of our means of earning a livelihood, or if we are obliged to work for reduced wages, we will hold those responsible who vote for the bill; and we hereby assert most positively that, irrespective of former party affiliations, we will vote and work against the election of any member who will favor a bill that will cause such distress to the laboring classes."

I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN presented the petition of F. P. Mills and 218 other citizens of Ishpeming, Mich., representing both political parties, praying that iron ore be not placed on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of Edward L. Parker and 64 other employes of the Clinton (Mich.) Woolen Mills, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Salliotte & Chittenden; of Ecorse & Ewart; of the Detroit Stave and Heading Works; of Force & Dickinson, of Detroit; of J. H. Burrell & Co., of Wyandotte; of V. L. Parsons, of St. Charles; of E. H. Doyle, of Wyandotte; of the Grand Rapids Stave Company; of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, of Reed City; of the Vanlandeghem Stave Company, of Mount Clemens; of Shelley & Robertson, of Wyandotte; of A. B. Perkins & Co., of New Baltimore; of Calkins & Co., of Coldwater; of A. W. Dickerson, of Bannister; of C. E. Fonton, of Ewart; of Likon, Brown & Co., of Wheeler; of A. M. Prouty, of South Haven; of A. J. Sager, of Climax; and of P. P. Bergen, of Portland, all in the State of Michigan; and also of Smith, Claggett & Co., and South Haven Hoop and Stave Company, of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against placing staves and hoops on the free list; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Lansing (Mich.) Typographical Union, praying for governmental control of the telegraph messages, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Marquette County (Mich.) Board of Supervisors, remonstrating against the placing of iron ore on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the following petitions of tobacco manufacturers of Michigan, praying for the imposition of a uniform duty of 35 per cent on unstemmed leaf tobacco; which were referred to the Committee on Finance:

- A petition of Alex. Herman and others, of Alpena;
- A petition of J. M. Nagel and 4 others, of Cadillac;
- A petition of Michael Carey and 3 others, of Iron Mountain;
- A petition of William Strassburg and 2 others, of Detroit;
- A petition of Isaac Cole and others, of St. Louis;
- A petition of W. H. Mumby and others, of Corunna;
- A petition of Henry Kapsdrinsky and 6 others, of Detroit; and
- A petition of Theodore Pollins, of Detroit.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Marinipos County, Cal., praying for an enlargement of the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HALB presented memorials of John Houston, of Guilford; of the Carleton Mills Company, of Sangerville, and of the Walker's Woolen Mills, of Pittsfield, all in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Wilson tariff bill; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEWART presented petitions also read at a meeting of wool-growers of Nevada, Eastern Oregon, and Idaho, held at the court-house in Reno, Nev., September 20, 1893, remonstrating against any change in the tariff on wools and woolen goods; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin presented petitions of manufacturers of leaf tobacco of Merrill, Marshfield, Milwaukee, Kiel, Janesville, Oshkosh, Ashland, The Dalles, and Cedar Rapids, Cedarburg, Two Rivers, Wausau, and River Falls, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the imposition of a uniform duty of 35 per cent on unstemmed leaf tobacco; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the John Pritzclaff Hardware Company, and other importers of tin and terra plate, of Milwaukee, Wis., remonstrating against any change from specific and valuated duties to the so-called Wilson bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Duluth (Minn.) Stock Exchange, remonstrating against any reduction of the existing duty on iron ore; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of cloak and clothing manufacturers of Milwaukee, Wis., remonstrating against any reduction of the duty on cloaks and ready-made clothing, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of citizens of Manitowish and Waterloo, Wis., praying for the enactment of certain tariff legislation regarding the pearl-button industry in the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WHITE of California presented memorials numerous signed by citizens of San Bernardino County, and the memorial of E. R. Doyle and numerous other citizens of Monterey County, Cal., remonstrating against the repeal of the present bounty of 2 cents per pound upon sugar produced from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane within the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HILL presented the petition of Dr. O. W. Peck and other physicians of Oswego County, N. Y., praying for the establishment of a health bureau within the Treasury Department of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

He also presented a petition numerous signed by farmers of Suffolk County, N. Y., praying for the retention of the existing specific duty of 25 cents per bushel on potatoes; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon presented memorials numerous signed, irrespective of party, by citizens of Eugene, Sparta, Sanger, Keating, Siuslaw, Seapooose, Prairie City, Aurora, Barlow, Heppner, Sherwood, Silverton, Perrydale, and Junction City, all in the State of Oregon, and of sundry citizens of Yreka, in the State of California, remonstrating against any change in the wool schedule; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Eugene, Oregon, remonstrating against any reduction of the existing tariff on wool, lumber, prunes, hops, and other agricultural products; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of William Hendershott, of Butteville, Oregon, praying for relief in the matter of his claim to certain lands in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Eugene, Oregon, praying that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for the improvement of the Willamette River in the State of Oregon, between Harrisburg and Eugene in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HAWLEY presented the memorial of Robert Brown and other citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., employees of the Farist Steel Company, remonstrating against any change in the present tariff laws; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Typographical Union, No. 252, praying for governmental control of the telegraph service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 758) extending the time allowed the Umatilla Irrigation Company for the construction of its ditch across the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, reported it without amendment.

Mr. MILLS, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1349) authorizing the purchase of a portrait of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, reported it without amendment.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1035) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of Edward N. Fish and others, for supplies furnished the Indian Service, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon introduced a bill (S. 1377) for the relief of William Hendershott, of Butteville, Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. COKE introduced a bill (S. 1378) to amend an act of Congress approved May 12, 1890, granting to the Aransas Pass Harbor Company the right to improve Aransas Pass; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BRICE introduced a bill (S. 1379) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas River, at or near Van Buren, Ark.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WHITE of California introduced a bill (S. 1380) for the relief of Matthew McGuirk, of Los Angeles, Cal.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1381) to provide for the restoration to the Society of the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry Volunteers two flags now in the War Department, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PROCEEDINGS OF PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following concurrent resolution: which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the House of Representatives inform that there be printed and bound, under the authority of the Pan-American Congress, held in Washington City, September 1893, under the authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 18, 1892, 10,000 copies of which it was ordered that the Senate, during the time of the session of Representatives, and 10,000 for distribution by the Department of State.

Mr. MANDEIRSON submitted the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State send hereafter, directed to transmit to the Senate, under the authority of the House of Representatives, the Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Washington City in September, 1893, under the authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 18, 1892.

PAYMENTS TO COMMISSIONER BLOUNT.

Mr. HOAR. I submit a resolution, which I ask may be adopted. The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Commission on Hawaiian Affairs, from the Hawaiian Islands, that James H. Medical Congress, held in Washington City in September, 1893, under the authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 18, 1892.

Mr. GORMAN. Let the resolution lie over.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the national newspapers and House Executive Documents Nos. 1 and 2 and House Report No. 33, parts 1 and 2, and Senate Executive

preme court of said district be authorized to use and take books from the Library of Congress in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. MILLS. I accept that amendment. I see no objection to it.

The amendment was agreed to.
The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.
The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.
On motion of Mr. HOAR, the title was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution authorizing the chief justice and associate justices of the court of appeals and of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to use and take books from the Library of Congress."

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BUTLER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1463) providing for the erection of a monument to designate the battleground of Buford, in the county of Lancaster, S. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. BUTLER. On behalf of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON], who is absent from the Chamber sick, I introduce a bill, and ask its reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill (S. 1464) for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1465) to relieve John Hughes of the charge of desertion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1466) granting a pension to Philip T. Reedy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 1467) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the Confederated Otee and Missouria Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1881; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 1468) for the relief of James L. Townsend; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULOM introduced a bill (S. 1469) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Amos Clark; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1470) to relieve George Sullivan from the charge of desertion; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1471) to provide for the adjustment and payment of the claim of the American Transportation Company for the dredging done at Fairport harbor, in the State of Ohio; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WATPHALL introduced a bill (S. 1472) to indemnify the State of Mississippi for the failure of title to a township of land intended to be granted to said State on her admission into the Union; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 1473) granting an increase of pension to William H. Pulliam; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a bill (S. 1474) for the relief of James S. Crawford; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MC MILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1475) for the relief of Daniel W. Perkins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DOLPH introduced a bill (S. 1476) to extend the privileges of the transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement to the port of Astoria, Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHICHELL of Oregon introduced a bill (S. 1477) for the relief of Louis Naronson of Westport, Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill (S. 1478) providing for an additional circuit judge in the seventh judicial circuit, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1479) providing an additional district judge in the northern district of Illinois; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. PALMER. These two bills were prepared by the Bar As-

sociation of Chicago. I also submit a communication from a committee of the Bar Association of Chicago. I move that the bills and the accompanying communication be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill (S. 1480) to codify and arrange the laws relating to pensions; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 1481) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1889; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MC MILLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 52) for the purpose of insuring the security and the utilization of duplicate copyrighted books in the Congressional Library; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, it was

ordered, That Olivia M. Ford be permitted to withdraw from the files of the Senate, under the rules of the Senate, the papers relating to her claim, filed in the Fifty-second Congress.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE CHIPMAN.

Mr. MC MILLAN. Some days ago I gave notice that on Friday of last week I should call up the resolutions of the House of Representatives in regard to the death of Hon. John Logan Chipman, late a Representative in that body from the State of Michigan. As we had no session on Friday, I ask that the resolutions be made the order for next Thursday at 3:30 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

Mr. LODGE. I submit a resolution of inquiry, and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the United States Civil Service Commission is hereby instructed to report with as little delay as possible to the Senate the number and character of the cases which it has considered since March 4, 1889, or which it has now under consideration, in which it is alleged that the civil-service law, or regulations, or orders thereunder approved by the President, have been violated by the head of any one of the Executive Departments or branches thereof, or by any officer of the United States whose appointment is subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the resolution is adopted, as I presume it will be, and I do not object to it, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts why he has designated a certain date in 1889 as the time to which this information shall apply and beyond which it shall not go?

Mr. LODGE. Because I desire to cover both Administrations. I do not wish to make it apply merely to one; I wish it to apply to both Administrations.

Mr. BERRY. I ask that the resolution go over. I object to its consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

Mr. CALL. Will the Senator from Arkansas permit me to suggest to the mover of the resolution the propriety of its reference to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, through whom I suppose his object can be accomplished?

Mr. LODGE. The resolution goes over under the rule, I presume. I hope it will not be referred. It is merely a resolution to obtain information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution goes over under the rule.

LIGHTING OF BOSTON HARBOR.

Mr. HOAR. I offer a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the facts known to his Department tending to show the necessity of additional safeguards for the approach of vessels to Boston Harbor in the nighttime or stormy weather, and especially whether, in the judgment of his Department, it is desirable that a light-ship should be anchored easterly of the Boston light, with foghorn or siren; and whether there be any need of range lights or beacons to enable vessels to come up the harbor at night.

And further to communicate to the Senate all recommendations on the subject made by the Light-House Board in recent years, together with the probable cost of such securities.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts asks for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. HARRIS. Let the resolution be read again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be again read.

Mr. HOAR. I will say to my friend from Tennessee that the resolution merely directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform Congress as to the necessity of a light in Boston Harbor.

Mr. HARRIS. Then I do not care to have the resolution again read.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

HANDBOOK OF EXPERIMENTAL STATION WORK.

Mr. McVILLAN submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Resolved, That the Director of the Agricultural Department establish a Handbook of Experimental Station Work, 10,000 copies, of which 5,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 4,000 for the House, and 1,000 for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

CONDITION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER], coming over from a previous day. The Secretary will read the resolution.

Mr. BERRY. There was a resolution of the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] which, when it was up for consideration on a previous day, it was agreed should stand over until this morning.

Mr. CALL. On the last day of the session of the Senate last week a resolution submitted by me relating to the civil service of the Government was up for consideration, and at the conclusion of the morning hour it was proposed, and by unanimous consent it was agreed to, that it should come up for consideration to-day. That is the resolution to which the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] refers. I ask that it may be now considered. I presume that it will not interfere with the Senator from Kansas for any length of time.

Mr. HARRIS. When the resolution went over the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] was on the floor.

Mr. PEPPER. I did not hear the concluding remarks of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. CALL. I stated that on the last day of the session of the Senate last week the resolution relating to the civil service was under consideration, and at the close of the morning hour, the Senator from Missouri being upon the floor, it was unanimously agreed that it should come up for consideration this morning after the close of the routine business. I ask, therefore, that the resolution may be now taken up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida?

Mr. PEPPER. I shall not object to the resolution being taken up, provided the resolution submitted by me, coming over from a previous day, be not displaced.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator that his resolution will be in order after the disposition of the resolution to which the Senator from Florida has called the attention of the Senate. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Florida, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CALL January 16, 1894, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment be required to examine into the condition of the civil service of the United States and the expediency of its retention or increase, and to report to the Senate by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BERRY. I offer an amendment to the resolution, which I ask may be read. At the close of the resolution I move to add as an amendment what I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the resolution the following:

Such committees shall also report to the Senate the number of persons employed in the classified service, and with State and Territory and so far as they can ascertain, the number belonging to each political party; and whether the public service would be improved by the repeal or modification of the present civil-service law.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I only desire to add a few words at this time in regard to the amendment.

I wish the committee to report specifically to the Senate, so far as it may be possible to do so, the number of employes that each State now has in the classified service and the number belonging to each political party, and also to report if the public service would not be improved by the repeal or modification of the present civil-service law. I want to get all the facts before the Senate and the country.

The civil-service law has been called a nonpartisan law, but there is a growing belief throughout the country that it is a regular partisan machine, and that it is used to keep in office those of one political party—I mean the Republican party. It is alleged that first of all every six of those now employed in the classified service belong to the Republican party. It seems to me that this is unjust and unfair.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] said the other day that the law did not keep anyone in office, but that it only re-

lated to the manner of putting persons in office. While that may be true as to the letter of the law, the facts contradict it so far as the present practice is concerned, or as it has been since the law has been in operation, because it has succeeded in keeping in office the same men, the great majority belonging to one political party.

As I said the other day, I believe that this law ought to be repealed. I do not know whether it be possible to repeal it or not; but if not, I believe that it ought to be modified and restricted in its operation at least to appointments in the Departments here in this city, and ought not to be continually extended from year to year. It is notorious that this law has not improved the service in any way whatever. I, for one, with my personal knowledge of the operation, should be willing to vote for repealing it, but if that can not be done, I want to modify and restrict the law, and not be continually extending its operations to objects and purposes which were never intended by the framers of the original law.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to ask the Senator from Arkansas a question. The Senator stated what I said the other day, that the civil-service law did not appertain to the exit from office, but only to the entrance to office; but it did not, by its terms or its meaning, intend to retain anyone in office against the will and pleasure of the executive Administration. Is the civil-service law to blame for the retention of three-fourths of the employes of the Government as Republicans, or is the executive Administration responsible for the retention of Republicans in preference to their removal and the appointment of Democrats?

Mr. BERRY. I do not know where the responsibility lies, but I do know, as the Senator knows, that the effect of the law as it has been executed, is that Republicans have been kept in office; that this disproportion has continued for all these years; that that service is not represented in any nonpartisan way, and that some of the most extreme Republican partisans who are in office are holding their offices under a Democratic Administration.

I repeat what I said the other day, that I believe the head of this Government, the Democratic President, ought to be surrounded by personal friends and not by political enemies. They are continually doing everything in their power to make his Administration a failure. That is my objection to the law. Whatever may be the letter of the law, the execution of it results in keeping in office partisan Republicans under a Democratic Administration.

I want a full report in regard to all the facts. I want to know what these appointments are distributed among the several States and everything connected with it by a report of the committee. When the committee have laid before us all the facts as to the law and the manner of its execution, we can debate the question.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask that the original resolution and the pending amendment may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution of Mr. CALL, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment be required to examine into the condition of the civil service of the United States and the expediency of its retention or increase, and to report to the Senate by bill or otherwise.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] will now be read:

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the resolution:

Such committees shall also report to the Senate the number of persons employed in the classified service, and with State and Territory, and so far as they can ascertain, the number belonging to each political party; and whether the public service would be improved by the repeal or modification of the present civil-service law.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, if I am not mistaken we had from the Civil Service Commission a report within the last few weeks, certainly within the last few months, giving the number of appointees who were regulated by civil-service rules, and the States to which they were charged. The resolution as proposed to be amended would involve an immense amount of work. If it is wise to have it there certainly can be no objection to it, but it seems to me the additional information required would be impossible for any committee to ascertain.

Who is to tell what is the politics of the men who now hold office throughout the country? How can the committee ascertain whether these men have changed their views or not? There are men who six months ago entertained political views of one sort who have within the last few months changed them, I am advised. From time to time people change their views, and accordingly they say to the committee to ascertain them with the incoming of each Administration. It is certainly impossible that any committee can ascertain this information.

Mr. President, it seems to me the amendment serves no useful purpose. The best test of the fitness of the Civil Service Com-

mission. To my mind, is that the members of each political party find most fault with it while their own party is in power.

I agree with the Senator from Arkansas that it is wise that the President of the United States should be surrounded by political friends, but it is not always the fault of his political friends if the President is not so surrounded.

I shall object to the adoption of the amendment at this time. Mr. BERRY. One word in reply. I looked throughout the Blue Book last night, and also the report of the Civil Service Commission, with a view of obtaining some information. I did not expect the committee to state the name of each individual coming from each State, but simply to give the aggregate number throughout the entire civil service employed from each State; and then, as I said, as far as they were able to ascertain their policies.

I think that the committee can not learn definitely and certainly the political affiliations of every man who is in the classified service; but as to those who are there the committee can give an approximate estimate as to the political party to which they belong; and I think the committee can certainly give us some information on the subject which the Senate does not now have. I want to get as near the facts as may be. I recognize why the Senator from Colorado would rather that the facts should not go forth to the world, but I think we are entitled to have them.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as I said the other day when this matter was up, I think it is most desirable to have the most thorough inquiry into every branch of the classified service and the workings of the civil-service law. I think it is in the interest of the law and its proper enforcement.

As to the matter of a return of the quotas, that could comparatively be easily done. It has been done a great many times, and may be done again. I have no objection to the amendment if the Senate chooses to adopt it, but such an inquiry involves an inquiry into the political opinions of some 40,000 persons, including a large number of women who have come into the public service through the civil-service examination. I think this is simply putting upon the committee something which they can not undertake.

As to the charge that the law is used to keep Republicans in office, four years ago or more, in 1889, I know it was freely charged and in other ways that the law was simply an existence to keep Democrats in office; that is, when a party comes into power, it is always charged that the law is used to keep its opponents in office. It seems to me uselessly burdening the committee with something they can not do; but I do not propose, as a member of the committee, to make any opposition to the passage of the resolution, for the fuller the inquiry the better it will please me and the friends of the law.

Mr. WOLCOTT. If it be in order, I move to amend the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas, by striking out from the amendment so much of it as requires the committee to inquire into the political opinions of the 40,000 appointees under the civil service.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Colorado to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment after the word "Territory," by striking out:

And, so far as they can, ascertain the number belonging to each political party.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move, in lieu of the words proposed to be stricken out to insert "the dates of the appointments respectively." That will tell very closely, infinitely better than any report we shall get.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I will accept that.

Mr. COCKRELL. If we get a report now, it will be found that almost every officeholder will claim to be a Democrat. Everybody knows that in the War Department, after the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884, there was a standing reward offered for any Republican who could be found in that Department. [Laughter.] We could not find them. If a report were made now, it would be stated that four-fifths or nine-tenths of the officeholders are Democrats, and if a Republican President should be elected, it would not be thirty days until two-thirds of them would be Republicans again. The law is only one way of ascertaining the fact, and that is by getting at the dates of their appointments.

We all know—and there is no use of disguising this matter—when the Democratic executive Administration came into power on the 4th of March, 1885, four-fifths of the employes in the Departments here were Republicans. During that Administration they were eligible and had made their application during President Arthur's term, a majority of those who were appointed under

the civil-service law were Democrats, because more Democrats applied for appointments in the civil service under a Democratic executive Administration than Republicans. When the Administration changed again in 1889 and the eligible list was cleared of those who had applied under the Democratic Administration, then more Republicans applied. There is no question about that.

If Senators will examine the records they will find—and our personal observation teaches us that it is a fact—that more Republicans have applied for the civil-service examination than Democrats, and there was therefore a greater proportion of Republicans appointed under the civil-service law than there were Democrats.

The only way the proportion can be ascertained is to get at the date of the appointments, and take it for granted that nearly all the men who were appointed prior to the 4th of March, 1885, were Republicans, and that the appointments since then have been about equally divided between the two parties. That would be as near as we can come to a classification of the political complexion of the employes.

Mr. President, I protest against my distinguished friend from Arkansas holding the civil-service law responsible for the retention of more Republicans in office than Democrats, for I say—and I say that the law shows it upon its face, and every Senator upon this floor admitted it in 1882-'83 when that law was enacted—that the law had nothing in the world to do with exit from office; that it was only intended to guard the entrance to office, and that anybody appointed under that law could be removed at will and pleasure. The law only applies to certain classes of offices. If Republican partisans have been retained under a Democratic executive Administration, it is the fault of the Democratic executive Administration and not of the law. If under Republican Administration partisan Democrats were retained in office, it was not the fault of the law, but the fault of the Republican executive Administration preferring to retain them.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from Missouri is quite right. There is not one word in the civil-service law which impairs the power of the Executive to remove any man in the civil service. The Senator, however, in my opinion, is not quite right when he says that the political complexion of the classified service in the various Departments can not be ascertained to-day. A few weeks ago I instituted an inquiry as to one of the great Departments of this Government on my own account, and from sources which I regard as absolutely reliable, and that, in that Department, in the classified service there was at that time 85 per cent of Republican employes and 15 per cent of Democratic.

I favor the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas. If the result of maintaining the civil-service rule is to put 85 per cent of one of the great political parties in the subordinate positions in the service of the Government and only 15 per cent of the other, it is a thing worthy to be looked into.

The President may remove any one of these employes that he sees proper; there is no embarrassment about the removal; but, when removed, the appointee who fills the vacancy so occasioned is filtered through the Civil Service Commission and its report, and neither the President nor the Senator from Missouri, nor myself, nor anybody else can tell who is going to fill that place.

I was opposed to the civil-service law when it was enacted. I have not seen a moment, an hour, or a day since that I would not have taken pleasure in voting to repeal it.

I do not care to say more.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I do not wish to discuss this matter now, but I think the Senator from Tennessee, in order to make his statement complete, should have pointed out that the civil-service rules derive their authority from the President of the United States himself.

Mr. HARRIS. That is true. The President has the power to extend the civil-service rules to any class of service he chooses.

Mr. HOAR. I had a good deal to do with the framing and passage of the original civil-service law, more perhaps than anybody now in either House of Congress, except the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY].

That law carefully avoids trenching upon two debatable questions: one whether any authority under the Constitution can interfere with the President's subordinate power of removal; the other, whether the legislative power can prescribe to the President in the exercise of the power of appointment any obligation to appoint a particular person or to make the appointment from a particular class. Accordingly, as the Senator from Tennessee has pointed out, the power of removal is absolutely untouched, and the power of appointment is conferred upon the President and restricted to such classes of persons as he shall, by the rules which he himself establishes, appoint and prescribe. So that the constitutional power both of appointment and of removal, in

the largest interpretation of that power which anybody puts upon it, is untouched by this law.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will inquire whether the Senator from Colorado accepts the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I do.

Mr. BERRY. I ask that the amendment to the amendment be stated. My amendment is to the resolution of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas be read as it was offered, and then read as it would read if amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment by striking out "and so far as they can ascertain the number belonging to each political party," and inserting "and the date of their appointment respectively;" so that the resolution, if amended, would read:

Such committee shall also report to the Senate the number of persons employed in the classified service from each State and Territory, and the date of their appointment respectively, etc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). Does the Senator from Arkansas accept the amendment to the amendment?

Mr. BERRY. No, sir; the Senator from Arkansas is opposed to the amendment to the amendment. I think the committee can ascertain from the chiefs of divisions and the various sources there the political affiliation of the employees far better than the date of their appointment would show. Besides, to undertake to state the date of each one's appointment would require a vast amount of work for the committee. I think it would be far better to let my amendment be adopted as I offered it. I hope the Senate will vote down the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. WOLCOTT. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUITT]. Not knowing how he would vote if present, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. As he has not voted, I will withhold my vote.

Mr. CULLOM (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted without observing that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], with whom I have a general pair, does not seem to be present. If he has not voted, I will withdraw my vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted, the Chair is informed.

Mr. CULLOM. I withdraw my vote, unless it is necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. DUBOIS (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the junior Senator from New Jersey has not voted.

Mr. DUBOIS. I withdraw my vote.

Mr. DANIEL (after having voted in the negative). May I ask if the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] is recorded as voting?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is not recorded.

Mr. DANIEL. Then I beg leave to state that I have a general pair with the Senator from Washington, and I withdraw my vote.

Mr. VEST. I was requested by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] to announce that he was called away from the city by sickness, and I state that a general pair upon all questions with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN]. I do not know whether the pair has been announced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the pair has been announced.

Mr. McMILLAN. I pardon the pair.

Mr. VEST. I beg pardon.

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 12; as follows:

YEAS—33.

Aldrich,	Brice,	Frye,	Hill,
Allen,	Chandler,	Gorman,	Hoar,
Allison,	Cockrell,	Hale,	Rye,
Bate,	Dixon,	Hawley,	Lindsay,

Lodge,	Perkins,	Pugh,	Wadsworth,
Mitchell, Oregon,	Peterson,	Reed,	Wolcott,
Mitchell, Wis.,	Platt,	Stewart,	
Moore,	Power,	Stoddard,	
Peffer,	Proctor,	Teller,	

NAYS—12.

Berry,	Coke,	Hunt,	Ransom,
Blackburn,	Faulkner,	Jones, Ark.,	Walthall,
Call,	Harris,	Palmer,	

NOT VOTING—30.

Butler,	Dubois,	McMillan,	Shoup,
Call Jr.,	Gallinger,	McPherson,	Smith,
Candeen,	George,	Manchester,	Squire,
Cameron,	Gibson,	Martin,	Turpie,
Carey,	Gray,	Miles,	Vance,
Colquitt,	Grady,	Morgan,	Vilas,
Cullom,	Hainthougl,	Murphy,	Wadsworth,
Daniel,	Hugues,	Pasco, Cal.,	White, La.,
Davis,	Ivey,	Quay,	Wilson,
Dolph,	Jones, Nev.,	Sherman,	

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

Mr. PALMER. I ask that the amendment as amended be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the amendment as amended.

The Secretary read as follows:

Such committee shall also report to the Senate the number of persons employed in the classified service from each State and Territory, and the date of their appointments, respectively, and whether the public service would be improved by the repeal or modification of the present civil-service law.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER].

Mr. TELLER. I ask the Senator from Kansas to allow me to give a notice.

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. I gave notice on Thursday last that I would this morning call up Senate bill 341, known as the McGarrahan bill.

I understand the Senator from Kansas desires to submit some remarks on his resolution and that there will perhaps be some remarks made on it to-morrow morning. Therefore I give notice that on Wednesday morning, after the close of the routine business, I shall call up Senate bill 341.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress:

I transmit herewith dispatches received yesterday from our minister at Hawaii, with certain correspondence which accompanied the same, including a most extraordinary letter dated December 27, 1893, signed by Sanford B. Dole, ministers of foreign affairs of the Provisional Government, addressed to our minister, Mr. Willis, and delivered to him a number of hours after the arrival at Honolulu of a copy of my message to Congress on the Hawaiian question, with copies of the instructions given to our minister.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES, January 20, 1894.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress:

I transmit herewith copies of dispatches received from our minister to Hawaii after the arrival of those copies which accompanied my message of the 29th instant. I also inclose for the information of Congress copies of reports and a copy of an order just received by the Secretary of the Navy from Rear-Admiral Irwin, commanding our naval forces at Honolulu.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES, January 22, 1894.

RAILROAD LANDS IN FLORIDA.

Mr. PEPPER. I understand that the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] expected to submit some remarks to-day upon another subject. I understand, further, that he is quite willing to yield to me for the present.

Mr. CALL. I give notice, according to the custom of the Senate, that I would ask the consideration this morning at the close of the routine business of two resolutions which I had formerly introduced, relating to what I conceive to be a violation of the acts of Congress and the usurpation by the executive power of the rights and powers of Congress touching public lands in the State of Florida, and recent approvals of them by the corporations of that State. Out of respect to the Senator from Florida who desires the consideration of his resolution to-day, I have agreed to give way with the understanding, for which I ask unanimous consent, that on Thursday morning, at the conclusion of the routine business, the Senate will agree to

France, that is the policy of civilization wherever it is directed by high intelligence. There is a certain or a tremendous conflict going on all over the world. It is a conflict that Africa is no longer a Dark Continent, but a continent of the future. The policy of civilization is to get possession of fields in which commerce may be successfully prosecuted. And Mr. Chairman, there is one nation crippled, crippled by this strained rule of constitutional interpretation, where no nation absent, one nation which has no voice, no presence in all this conflict: that nation is the United States of America. * * * We lie here prone, inert. We are apart from the world. We have no voice in the affairs of the world. We are not like a great brutal giant, too lazy to go abroad and yet so strong that by our sheer inertia we are able to hold our ground. We are nobody's rivals. We are as harmless as sucking doves to other nations, and no one attacks us because we are in no one's way. * * * But, sir, I do hope—no, I earnestly—that somehow, at some time during my life, we shall have a foreign policy; a policy which will cause us to be taken seriously and not as a nation for aggression; a policy which will seize upon, if necessary, as other nations do, some of the fields of trade and commerce of this world; a policy by which we shall assert ourselves on every sea; a policy which will cause our flag to float wherever other flags float, and which, above all, will give us a fair share of the commerce of the globe, out of which other nations are making so much of our wealth.

For over thirty-five years I have known Judge Chipman. I knew his failings—and he would not thank the man who should try to cloak them—and I knew his absolute honesty and integrity, both on the bench and in the councils of his country. His love for his State and for the city of Detroit was with him a passion which overrode every party consideration. These things the people knew, and so they honored him with great trusts; and when his too brief career was done, with sorrowful hearts they said him to rest in ground made historic by his mighty deeds of Pontiac and Dalzell, and consecrated by the ashes of Cass and Chandler.

MR. VILAS. Mr. President, I shall attempt no addition to what has been already said, and well said, in commemoration of the lamented Judge Chipman, but rise only as a mark of the regard which he won from many beyond the nearer circles about his life.

Our measure, sir, of the importance of one man's life to the company of mankind is governed largely by proximity of view. If we try to raise before the eyes the shadowy figures of the race who have been and gone, the countless throng overwhelms the vision, and few amongst the mass are the forms discerned with anything of clarity. Those who are done still are the dominating figures from whom some rays reach to us, and some glow with the gleam of the overpowering sense of the infinite multitude of the dead, the nothingness of the living.

Equally oppressive is the comparison of the present with the future. In truth, the future, to man's eye, is but the past inverted, and we stand between the two upon this, our "bank and shoal of time," unable to discern the beginning or ending of the race to which he belongs. Consequently that we are but insignificant numbers in the infinite reckoning of them who have gone before or shall follow us.

If our estimate of a man were thus to depend upon his comparative consequence in the race of men, we should be liable to extinguish the aspirations and principles which elevate aims and inspire excellence. Not so did the God of nature design us to view our places and performances in this world. We must recognize our limitations, bound our judgment by the knowledge permitted us, and leave the rest to God, sure "He doeth all things well." Why seek to measure the things about us here and now by guides to be drawn from beyond the line of mortal sight? Everything human, not alone of action, but even of thought, is tied down by time and place.

Not with the least approach to comprehension can the boldest thought be used to grasp the consistency of the infinite dimness on which the eye rests daily and through which tremble the gems of the canopy of night. The utmost aids which invention supplies to vision but prove it more surely incomprehensible.

If, therefore, we will pass under our review the life work of any man with justice, we must estimate his deeds according to the circumstances of his place and time, and leave to God all other judgments. Whose is the part which fell to him in the allotment of place and labor? Did he carry well the burden laid upon him? Did he meet opportunity at his gate? Did he live among his fellows as one who knew the second of the two great Commandments?

Sir, in the human view, Judge Chipman's part was, in the main, well done. Greater splendor may mark the lives of some, but his possessed far more than ordinary interest, and his place was in the higher ranks of the community. As a representative of the Northwest he enjoyed some peculiar advantages which challenge our interest and attention. In the early and distinctive history of the old Northwest of the Federal Union, Detroit was its foremost point of frontier consequence, the capital seat of its enterprise, trade, and authority. There his life began, on the crest of the advancing wave of civilization. There he lived, bearing the best life of the full share, from youth to age, of all the labors, trials, and anxieties which befall his com-

munity, participating in its joys and gratifications. And there, after more than three score years among them, he died in their arms, as it were, honored and beloved. In the shifting scenes of our new world, such has been the stable history of few who have sat as Representatives in Congress. I know of no parallel from the Northwest. And in what age of the world might he have lived when a more wondrous panorama of events could have swept before his view or a story of more thrilling interest have been enacted on the theater of life than it was his to witness? What a contrast between the America of sixty years ago and the America of to-day! In 1830 Detroit still retaining its character of a frontier station, although its frontier perils had passed away. There lives yet a venerable man—himself an able lawyer and judge—whom I have heard relate how, as a trapper's boy, he set out from that post in the early thirties, with no human companion but his hunter master, upon a six-months' cruise in the utter wilderness where near 2,000,000 of people now constitute the State by whose commission I voice here their testimony of respect for the man who then lay in a cradle there at Detroit.

What stirring impulses of quickening national life, what mighty throes of human passion and struggle have fired the brain and swelled the heart of every American during these two generations!

In the many vicissitudes of his time Judge Chipman carried the part of a wise and temperate citizen, discharging the duties of the hour and sharing with responsive sympathy the duties of progress which ruled events; doubtless with human errors, but with sincerity in his purposes.

Mainly his life work was in the administration of the law, at the bar and on the bench, as became his descent through a line of lawyers and judges. He manifested always—it is the testimony of all—an honest, genuine love of justice, which inspired and guided his useful career. The fame of the lawyer is rarely more than local and transitory, but is frequently great within its natural limits. Often he is the admiration, the idol, of such as may hear his speech and feel his power in loyal advocacy of the cause that has enlisted his heart; and few vocations call for or exhibit such instances of devotion and passionate labor in another's service as the good lawyer bestows for his client. But the impression which his life and his community have received of their testimony, after a long life work done, is conclusive of his character and his power.

Let it stand to his honor and good name that this proof in abundant measure establishes Judge Chipman's place among his fellow-men. Not alone in popular elections, where he always commanded the support of his city with continual advancement, but in the quietness of his private life, his life was crowned and enriched, but by many other unmistakable manifestations, the love of the people among whom he lived is proven to have been warmly bestowed on him. They loved him for his sense of justice, for his manliness, for his human kindness.

This popular affection was conspicuously marked at his obsequies by the outpouring of many thousands, of all ranks and conditions, to give thus their last expression of faithful attachment.

Sir, what, in human power to bestow, can promise better to soften the last agony; what human aid can more brighten to the escaping soul the vision beyond mortality, with hope for mercy in the judgment, than the encircling tenderness of the abundant love of one's fellow-men? That was Judge Chipman's guardian on earth; may it find gracious favor with the Divine Intercessor in Heaven!

MR. PROCTOR. Mr. President, my acquaintance with Judge Chipman grew out of his desire to learn about the home of his grandfather in Vermont, where also his father was born and bred to manhood. It was not the public service of his distinguished grandfather, Nathaniel Chipman, about which our friend inquired, for this was matter of history, but of the modest house on which he lived, the hill farm which he owned and tilled, the country churchyard where he was buried, and such details of the home life and surroundings of his immediate ancestors as a loving son might wish to know. The last time I saw him he expressed great regret that he had never visited Vermont, and said that he had resolved that the summer should not pass without doing so. It was then arranged that he would fix the date on which he would visit the State, and he was engaged to do so upon this. It seems often a premonition of the approaching end of life that the mind unconsciously turns to the early home, to the memory of those who have filled it, and to the last resting-place of the family and friends who have gone in the unknown path we are so soon to follow.

If Judge Chipman could have foreseen and ordered the exercise of to-day, I am sure he would have preferred that a representative from Vermont should speak—as I propose to do very

Army of the Republic, of Alma, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the immediate adjustment of all pension claims now pending before the Pension Bureau; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Real Estate Bureau of the Commercial Club of Omaha, Nebr., praying that an appropriation be made for the purpose of securing a permanent channel in the Missouri River near Omaha, Nebr.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Norfolk, Nebr., and of sundry citizens of Tilden, Nebr., in the interest of fraternal of age and society journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HARRIS presented a memorial of the Farmers and Laborers' Union, of Madison County, Tenn., remonstrating against the issuance of interest-bearing bonds by the Government of the United States, and also against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Tennessee, remonstrating against placing sugar, coal, and iron ore on the free list, as proposed by the Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of W. M. Nixon, of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying for a modification of rates of duty on iron ore and pig iron, as proposed in the Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of E. D. Colcock, of New Orleans, La., remonstrating against placing sugar on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PALMER presented a petition of the Baptist Church of Englewood, Ill., praying that duty on all proof gallons of spirituous liquors be increased to \$1.50 per gallon; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Charles Laess and 68 other cigar manufacturers of Quincy, and of Cigar Makers' International Union of America, No. 38, of Springfield, all in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against an increase in the internal-revenue tax on cigars; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Peoria, Rock Grove, Sterling, Pinckneyville, Freeport, Roodhouse, Summer Hill, Garden Prairie, East Dubuque, Carmi, Springfield, Charleston, Chicago, Barry, Genoa, and Morgan Park, all in the State of Illinois, in the interest of fraternal society and college journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CAREY. I present a petition of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill and remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill. I move that the petition be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CAREY presented sundry petitions of citizens of Wyoming in the interest of fraternal college and society journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SHOUP presented petitions of Gate City Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Bellevue; of Lodge No. 14, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Murray; and of J. C. Elder and 130 other citizens of Latah County, all in the State of Idaho, in the interest of fraternal society and college journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon presented a petition of sundry citizens of Linn County, Oregon, praying for the governmental control of the telegraph service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Vancover, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation for his relief on account of disabilities incurred in various Indian wars; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of St. Paul, Oregon, in the interest of fraternal society and college journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. WASHBURN presented a petition of sundry cigar manufacturers of St. Cloud, Minn., praying for the retention of the duty on manufactured cigars, a reduction of the duty on leaf tobacco,

and that the internal-revenue tax on cigars be not increased from \$3 to \$6 per thousand as proposed; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Brooklyn Center Lodge, No. 75, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Warwick; of sundry citizens of St. Cloud; of Blue Earth Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Mankato; of John C. Wise and 160 other citizens of Mankato; and of Lodge No. 41, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Caledonia, all in the State of Minnesota, in the interest of fraternal society and college journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FRYE presented petitions of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of Eastern New York, and of the board of managers of the National Temperance Society of the United States, praying for the appointment of a national commission of inquiry to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Yorkville, Tenn., in the interest of fraternal society and college journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LINDEMAN presented petitions of Concordia Lodge, No. 31, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Newport; of Rev. John L. Stefan, president of St. Marys College, and sundry other citizens of St. Marys; of W. S. Roland, president of Bethel College, and sundry other citizens of Russellville; and of Louis Held and sundry other citizens of Newport, all in the State of Kentucky, in the interest of fraternal society and college journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. KYLE presented a petition of the president and other members of the faculty of Pierre University, of South Dakota, in the interest of fraternal society and college journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of Prescott Council, No. 1385, Royal Arcanum, of Charlestown; of the Building Trades' Council, of Boston; of N. H. Hitchcock and 31 other members of Council No. 777, Royal Arcanum, of Fitchburg; of James Kelly and 28 other members of Winthrop Council, No. 538, Royal Arcanum, of South Boston; and of T. C. Richardson and 16 other citizens of Weston, all in the State of Massachusetts, in the interest of fraternal college and society journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of New Orleans, La., remonstrating against placing sugar on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of sundry commercial bodies of New Orleans, remonstrating against the repeal of sugar bounties unless the duty on sugar is restored; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Baltimore Sugar Refinery, of Baltimore, Md., praying for the imposition of a duty of one-half a cent per pound on refined sugars; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Camp No. 1698, Modern Woodmen of America, of Pennsylvania; of Council No. 628, Royal Arcanum, of Niles; of Thors Tent, No. 235, Knights of the Macca-bees, of Manistee; of Lodge No. 92, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Saranac; of Pere Marquette Camp, No. 957, Modern Woodmen of America, of Oust; of Council No. 8, Royal Templars of Temperance, of Owasso, and of sundry citizens of Bellaire, Hancock, and Kalamazoo, all in the State of Michigan, in the interest of fraternal college and society journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of John J. Bagley & Co., the Banner Tobacco Company, the Globe Tobacco Company, the American Eagle Tobacco Company, and Daniel Scotten & Co. of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation imposing restrictions upon the sale of leaf tobacco, and protecting the manufacturer who pays the tax, and also for the abolishment of the free-leaf clause, or the internal-revenue tax on tobacco; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 299, of Grand Rapids, Mich., remonstrating against a reduction of the internal-revenue tax on cigars, and also for the imposition

of a uniform duty of 35 per cent on unstemmed leaf tobacco; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of William Day, Brooks & Co., Frederick Stearns & Co., the Seelye Manufacturing Company, the Williamson Manufacturing Company, and Frederick F. Ingram & Co., of Detroit, Mich., praying for the retention of the present duty on alcoholic perfumery, and that pomades be put upon the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Glass Stainers and Lead Glaziers' Protective Union of America, remonstrating against placing finished stained-glass windows on the free list, while the raw material is taxed 45 per cent ad valorem; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. VEST presented a petition of the Corn and Flour Exchange of Baltimore, Md., praying for the retention of iron ore on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Evening Star Lodge, No. 31, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Jamesport; of Emeraldville Lodge, No. 55, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of St. Louis; of Tent No. 10, Knights of the Maccabees, of Fulton; of Western Lodge, No. 355, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of St. Louis; of Henry L. Melles and sundry other citizens of Owensville; of Victor Lodge, No. 182, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of St. Joseph; of Success Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Bellefontaine, and of F. L. Ludemann and sundry other citizens of Sedalia, all in the State of Missouri, in the interest of fraternal college and society journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CALHOUN presented a petition of the city council of Palatka, Fla., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the St. Johns River at Orange Mills Flats, Fla., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MANDERSON presented a petition of the Commercial Club, of Omaha, Nebr., praying that an appropriation be made, not to exceed \$350,000, to protect and make permanent the channel of the Missouri River, at Omaha, Nebr.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of Lodge No. 112, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Stuart; of Camp No. 1889, Modern Woodmen of America, of Pickrell; of Camp No. 2022, Modern Woodmen of America, of Princeton; of Lodge No. 262, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Blue Springs; of Camp No. 1575, Modern Woodmen of America, of Staplehurst; of Lodge No. 50, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Chester; of Camp No. 1384, Modern Woodmen of America, of Thayer; of 48 citizens of Falls City; of 24 citizens of Stuart; of 118 citizens of Central City; of 34 citizens of Blue Springs; of 26 citizens of Staplehurst; of 156 citizens of Superior; of 32 citizens of Nebraska City; of 54 citizens of Wood River; of 56 citizens of Arroyo; of 32 citizens of North Loup; of 49 citizens of Campbell; of 31 citizens of Thayer; of 67 citizens of Princeton, and of 39 citizens of Pickrell; all in the State of Nebraska, in the interest of fraternal college and society journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. COLQUHITT presented a petition of the faculty and students of Emory College, Georgia, in the interest of fraternal society and college journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill proposing to amend the postal laws; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of 26 citizens of New London County, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation enabling the States to enforce laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. VILAS presented a petition of the common council of the city of Oconto, Wis., praying that an appropriation be made for improving Oconto Harbor in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Business Men's Association, of Bayfield, Wis., remonstrating against the appropriation of any money for harbor improvements at the extremity of Lake Superior, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of Banyan Camp, No. 365, Modern Woodmen of America, of Madison; of Charles Keumeister and sundry other citizens of Alma; of Lone Pine Camp, No. 760, Modern Woodmen of America, of Alma; of Louis Goodieke and sun-

dry other citizens of Ableman; of Security Lodge, No. 28, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Eau Claire, and of Charles E. Jewett and sundry other citizens of Madison, all in the State of Wisconsin, in the interest of fraternal college and society journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

* Mr. HAWLEY presented petitions of Dwight W. Ailyn and 50 other citizens of New Haven, and of Charles Hoffress and 70 other citizens of Ansonia, all in the State of Connecticut, in the interest of fraternal society and college journals, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, proposing to amend the postal laws; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 193) to grant to the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railway Company a right of way over the public lands traversed by it, reported it without amendment.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 447) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of a certain land warrant to Emma A. Ripley, reported it without amendment, and submitted a memorial from the same party.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. CHANDLER on the 24th of January, providing that the President be authorized to make suitable recognition of the gallantry and self-sacrifice of Chief Officer Meyer and the five seamen of the Netherlands steamer Amsterdam, who recently lost their lives in a heroic effort to save the master and crew of the shipwrecked American fishing schooner Maggie E. Wells, of Gloucester, Mass., submitted a report thereon, accompanied by a bill (S. 1615) for the relief of the dependent relatives of the seamen of the Netherlands steamer Amsterdam who lost their lives in the effort to save the crew of the American schooner Maggie E. Wells, and also for the relief of the sole survivor of the rescuing party; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1626) to supply a deficiency in the grant of public lands to the State of Mississippi for the use of the State University, reported it with an amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1472) to indemnify the State of Mississippi for the failure of title to a township of land intended to be granted to said State on her admission into the Union, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was not read.

Mr. BERRY. I am also directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 616) for the relief of David Dealy and Mary Younk, to report it back with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, a House bill on the same subject having already been passed.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. MILLAN, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 544) to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 661) for the relief of the Shawnee tribe or nation of Indians, submitted an adverse report thereon: which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

DOCUMENTS ON HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate — copies of all presidential messages to Congress touching the Hawaiian question; of all bills relating to Hawaiian affairs, and such as shall be sent by the President before this order is executed, and the same shall be arranged, as nearly as may be, in chronological order, and shall be printed. The arrangement and indexing shall be done under the direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, the Committee on Foreign Relations have had great difficulty in getting a systematic idea of the public papers which have been sent in to the respective Houses, some papers being omitted from one document and some being omitted from another, and it was found necessary, in the opinion of the committee, to have a rearrangement, as nearly as may be in chronological order, of the various documents which have been sent here since the 1st of January, 1893, relating to Hawaii.

There is a Senate resolution, and without the concurrence of the House of Representatives we can only print documents at a cost not exceeding \$500; but I suppose if we print these documents to that cost the type will be left standing at the Government Printing Office, or stereotyped plates will be made, from

which any additional number may be ordered that the two Houses may desire.

Moreover, it is very desirable that there should be a topical index connected with this document, and really the Committee on Foreign Relations have taken some steps to have that index made.

With this explanation, I desire to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Printing, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of copies the Senate of itself has a right to order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so referred.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. RANSOM, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. SQUIRE on the 17th inst., reported it with an amendment, and asked for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

The amendment of the Committee on Commerce was, in line 2, before the word "Senate," to strike out the words "United States;" so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to transmit to the Senate all letters and reports relative to the Everett Harbor, including the mouth of the Snake River, also from the mouth of the Snake River to Lowell, in the State of Washington, since the 1st day of November, 1892, now in the office of the Secretary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HUNTON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1646) to amend sections 4, 6, and 10 of the act of February 9, 1893, entitled "An act to establish a court of appeals for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1647) granting a discharge and bounty to Sawney Brown, Company I, Seventh Kansas Cavalry Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon introduced a bill (S. 1648) to grant two townships of public land to the State of Oregon for the use of the State University; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1649) providing for the survey of the land described in the grant to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company, in the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1650) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry Von Hess, of Portland, Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McPHERSON introduced a bill (S. 1651) to acquire the right to place and establish landmarks and permanent memorials to aid in preserving the memories and the knowledge of the localities of the patriotic struggles of the American forces in the Revolutionary war; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. HARRIS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1652) to regulate medical colleges in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 1653) for the relief of William S. Grant; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SHEARMAN introduced a bill (S. 1654) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James A. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1655) for the relief of John Clyde Sullivan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1656) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. L. Eastman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a bill (S. 1657) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry C. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1658) for the relief of John M. Giffin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1659) for the relief of James W. Knaggs; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1660) to establish a

permanent board of assessors in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1661) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1662) to increase the pension of Kate B. Warren; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KYLE introduced a bill (S. 1663) defining the rights and privileges of mixed-blood Indians under the treaties and statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 63) to change the name of Sixteenth street to Executive avenue, in the city of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 64) granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States to wear the badges adopted by the organization known as the Society of Colonial Wars; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 65) to encourage better spelling of the English language, to make it easier, more logical, and more rapid the work of pupils in learning to read, and to reduce the cost of printing and writing; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

AWARDS UNDER SPANISH TREATY.

Mr. CALL. I submit a resolution, and ask that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to institute negotiations with the Government of the Kingdom of Spain for a reference to an impartial tribunal of the question whether the treaty of 1810 has been fully carried into effect by the United States, and whether the Government of the United States is bound in good faith to pay the full amounts awarded by the judicial tribunals to which the same were referred for the payment of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, provided for in Article 9 of the treaty of 1810, including interest and damages thereon. Also all other questions arising under the treaty in which it is claimed by the citizens of the United States of America have failed to perform and carry out the same, and to settle and finally decide what amounts, if any, remain to be paid by the United States and the claimants who have a right to the same.

Mr. CALL. In asking the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations I desire to state, so that it may be clearly understood, that I have in the receipt of a great many letters from citizens of Florida, as well as citizens of other States, claiming an interest in the claims under the treaty of 1810 and requesting me to advise them in regard to the employment of attorneys who are sending out blank powers of attorney for them to sign. I wish to state that I have advised all persons to rely upon Congress and upon the merits of their case rather than to dispose of these claims to speculators and attorneys. The time has not arrived when, in my opinion the services of attorneys and lobbyists are desirable. These claims are just and required to be paid in full by the United States. I shall insist, whenever appropriations shall be made, that the claims shall be paid directly to the claimants, and not to attorneys and agents.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and printed.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. GORMAN. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives 80 copies of House Executive Documents Nos. 70, 76, 79, 95, and 112, all being additional correspondence relating to the Hawaiian Islands, to complete the sets ordered and printed by the Senate on January 4, 1894.

Mr. HOAR. The Senate on Friday asked the President for later correspondence on this subject. The correspondence has not yet been communicated. Probably the answer will come in in a day or two. I suggest that that be incorporated in some way.

Mr. GORMAN. I have no objection to letting the resolution lie over.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator from Maryland will let the resolution lie over until tomorrow or next day, probably the additional correspondence will be sent in.

Mr. GORMAN. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

PATENT OFFICE GAZETTE.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be, and is hereby, directed to examine the facts and circumstances connected with the contract of the National Lithographic Company of Washington, D. C., for the publication of the Patent Office Gazette, and any other work, by said company, connected with the Patent Office. Said committee shall examine into the facts and circumstances connected with the proposals, by said company or any other person or company, for such work, the nature and extent of any terms and conditions connected therewith, the execution of the same with any official or officials of the United States, the awarding of a contract, unless such be the terms of the same, and all facts and circumstances connected with the time and with the manner of carrying out and execution of said contract, and, at or near a date as practicable, shall report the results of its investigations to the Senate.

In conducting its investigation said committee or any sub-committee shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses and to send for persons and papers.

FRAUDS UPON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Mr. CHANDLER. I offer a resolution, for which I ask present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate a statement of the amounts expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and since that date, under the authority of the appropriation in the act of March 3, 1879, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, including a list of the names of the persons employed under such act and the several amounts paid them for services and expenses.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BULLER. That resolution seems to be pretty far-reaching, and I suggest that it go over until to-morrow and be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over under the rules, and be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3605) to require railroad companies operating railroads in the Territories over a right of way granted by the Government to establish stations and depots at all town sites on the lines of said roads established by the Interior Department, asked for a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. WHEELER of Alabama, Mr. KILGORE, and Mr. AVERY managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1126) granting to the Des Moines Rapids Power Company the right to erect, construct, operate, and maintain a wing dam, canal, and power station in the Mississippi River in Hancock County, Ill.

OVERHEAD WIRES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate as part of the morning business a resolution submitted by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], coming over from a previous day. The resolution will be taken up by title.

The SECRETARY. A resolution relative to the proposed abandonment by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain underground conduits in use for fire alarm, telegraph, and police telephone service in certain portions of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE. There are two resolutions which I have offered that come over to-day as part of the morning business. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] desires to address the Senate, and I ask that both resolutions shall retain their place as morning business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent that during the absence of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] may act upon the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage, and that during the absence of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOODFORD] may act on the same committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INDEBTEDNESS OF SALT LAKE CITY.

Mr. FAULKNER. There is a very important and pressing bill on the Calendar which has received the unanimous concurrence of the other House. It is a bill of only nine lines, and I should like to call it up and put it on its passage, provided there is a discussion upon it. Of course, if it leads to debate I shall

not press it. It is the bill (H. R. 4449) fixing the limit of indebtedness which may be incurred by Salt Lake City.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Enacted, etc. That Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, may be indebted to an amount in the aggregate, including existing indebtedness, but not exceeding five per cent. on the value of taxable property within said city, to be assessed by the last assessment for Territorial and County taxes previous to the expiration of such time, and all laws and obligations in excess of such amount given by said city shall be void.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEWIS A. DODGE.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, on the 14th instant the Senate passed a resolution, which I offered, calling for the report of an investigation which has been recently made into the appraiser's office at Boston, Mass., with reference to Lewis A. Dodge, appraiser. Notice, on reading the resolution, that it simply calls for "the report." I intended, of course, to cover as usual the accompanying documents; and I ask that the resolution may be so amended, if there be no objection, as to call for "the report and accompanying documents."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the resolution will be so amended. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. VEST. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the special order for to-day, in order that it may be considered after the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] has addressed the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the special order, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1462) to provide additional accommodations for the Government Printing Office.

Mr. DOLPH. I have no objection to the bill being laid before the Senate, but I should like to have an understanding whether it has been made a special order for this time.

Mr. VEST. It has been.

Mr. DOLPH. Before 2 o'clock?

Mr. VEST. At 2 o'clock.

Mr. DOLPH. That is what I thought. I have no objection to that.

Mr. VEST. I do not want to interfere with the Senator from Virginia, and that is the reason why I call the bill up now.

Mr. DOLPH. I made the inquiry because I am very desirous to reach some bills upon the Calendar. We have not been able to take up the Calendar at all so far, and we are constantly interrupted. I desire to secure some time in the near future for the consideration of the Calendar.

Mr. CALL. I desire to appeal to the Senator from Missouri. I ask if he will allow the bill changing the boundaries of the northern judicial district of Florida to be taken up for consideration prior to the bill in his charge? The bill to which I refer will take but a very small portion of the time of the Senate and probably will require no discussion. If it is agreeable to the Senator, I should be very glad to have it considered and have his bill informally laid aside after the Senator from Virginia shall have concluded his speech.

Mr. VEST. I regret that I can not comply with the request of my friend from Florida. The bill for the Printing Office site has been waiting for consideration for some time, and I am so situated personally that I must ask its consideration. I have other matters pressing upon me, and will remain in the Senate under a sort of compulsion on account of that bill. I am obliged, under the circumstances, to ask for its consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the request of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. CALL. If the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] will allow me a moment, I will ask unanimous consent that the bill to which I refer may be taken up immediately on the conclusion of the bill now made a special order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida?

Mr. CHANDLER. I object. I shall object to all special orders until the Calendar is taken up for consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

TOWN SITES IN OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Mr. BERRY. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on House bill 3406.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. VICE in the chair laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives non-concurring in the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3605) to require railroad companies operating railroads in the

the most unjust and burdensome exactions of the existing tariff law, in that it provides—

For a general reduction of the taxes on the necessities of life;

2. For the abolition or reduction of the duty on the raw materials which enter into manufactured products;

3. For a correspondingly lower rate of duties on the finished products into which such raw material enter;

And that its enactment will lead to more constant and better paid employment for American workmen;

And believing, also, that a prompt settlement of the fiscal policy of the Government is vital to the restoration of confidence and the stimulation of our industries and commerce;

Do respectfully and earnestly urge the passage of the Wilson bill in such form as will most effectively accomplish the objects above specified as speedily as may be consistent with a reasonable discussion of its provisions.

I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOAR. May I inquire of the Senator from Indiana the name of the first signer who reads the petition?

Mr. VOOHREES. I see some honored names here. I have not counted them all. I said it purported to contain something over four thousand names. Henry L. Pierce is the first name.

Mr. HOAR. I should like, with the leave of the Senator from Indiana and the Senate, to call attention to two facts: First, that the petition as it is stated goes on the principle of advocating a tariff for protection, because it points out the method in which the industries would be protected by the bill, as the petitioners fancy; and second, that if the opinion of the people of Massachusetts on that subject were taken I have no doubt there would be more than 100,000 majority against the views expressed in the petition.

Mr. VOOHREES. In answer to the brief speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, I will give a few other names. I see the name of J. M. Forbes. I see the names of William Lloyd Garrison and Amos W. Stetson. I believe those are names somewhat familiar in the history of the Commonwealth. I see the name of Endicott, and that class of names here, signifying that this is not a partisan petition. Indeed, I received a private letter accompanying it stating that it was largely made up of people who, up to this time at least, have regarded it their duty to vote the Republican ticket. Still it is an expression of Democrats as well. Now, if the Senator from Massachusetts is through I will send the petition to the desk. Otherwise I shall keep it here awhile.

Mr. HOAR. The name of Mr. John M. Forbes, whose name I will command not only respect but reverence, whenever it is mentioned in Massachusetts. I make no comment on the other names the Senator has mentioned.

Mr. VOOHREES. All right. I have myself the honor of knowing Mr. Forbes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MURPHY presented 257 memorials of citizens of Dolgeville, Auburn, and Ox Bow, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, or any change of the McKinley law; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented 160 memorials of citizens of Walden, N. Y., in which are located the New York Knife Company, the Walden Knife Company, the Rider Engine Company, and the Wooster & Stoddard Cloth Works, remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, on account of its ruinous rates of reduction in the tariff; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of 68 employes of John K. Stewart's Knitting Mills, of Amsterdam; of 93 employes of Clark & Holsapple Manufacturing Company, of Cohoes; of 236 employes of Williams Bros. Knitting Mills, of Rome; of 18 employes of the Willow Glen Knitting Mills, of Mechanicsville; of 80 employes of the Ford Manufacturing Company, of Watertown; of 62 employes of the Jewell Knitting Mills, of Valley Falls; of 20 employes of R. & H. Newland, of Stillwater; of 17 employes of the Royal Knitting Mills, of Amsterdam; of 9 employes of the Westside Knitting Mills, of Cohoes; of 59 employes of the Empire State Knitting Company, of Mechanicsville; of 71 employes of the Hoosick Falls Hosiery Company; of 44 employes of the Continental Knitting Company, of Cohoes; of 135 employes of J. C. & J. C. Miller, of Baldwinsville; of 36 employes of Crandall & Jeune, of Hudson; of 68 employes of the William Moore Knitting Company, of Cohoes; of 32 citizens of Rome; of 39 employes of the Knickerbocker Knitting Mills, of Catskill; of 21 citizens of Mechanicsville; of 73 citizens of Stillwater; of the Ford Manufacturing Company, of Watertown; of 81 citizens of Troy; of 60 citizens of Valley

Falls; of 71 citizens of Mechanicsville; of 75 citizens of Hoosick Falls; of 121 citizens of Fort Ann; of 53 citizens of Cohoes; of 65 citizens of Hudson; of 60 citizens of Troy; of 97 employes of Yund, Kennedy & Yund, of Amsterdam; of 156 citizens of Whitehall; of 72 citizens of Albany; of 44 employes of the Commercial Knitting Mills Company, of Troy; of 32 employes of the Atlantic Knitting Company, of Cohoes; of 13 employes of the Rob Roy Hosiery Company, of Troy; of 104 employes of Gardiner & Warrigins, of Amsterdam; of 38 employes of the Standard Woolen Mill, of Cohoes; of 69 citizens of Catskill; of the Knit Goods Association, of Cohoes; of the Commercial Knitting Mills Company, of Troy; of W. M. Keith, of Whitehall; of Neilson Lee & Co. of Mechanicsville; of the Standard Woolen Mills, of the Cohoes; of the Atlantic Knitting Company, of Cohoes; of the Jamestown Knitting Mills, and of the MacFarland Mills, of Amsterdam, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, especially the clause which relates to cotton and woolen knit underwear; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Hitchcock, Dermody & Co., and sundry others for hat manufacturers of New York; of sundry fur hat manufacturers of Danbury, Bethel, and South Norwalk, all in the State of Connecticut; of sundry fur hat manufacturers of Newark, Orange, Milburn, Orange Valley, and Watessing, all in the State of New Jersey; of sundry fur hat manufacturers of Brooklyn, New York City, and Yonkers, all in the State of New York; of sundry fur hat manufacturers of Philadelphia, Pa.; and of the employes of the E. M. Knox Hat Manufactory, of New York City, N. Y., praying that no reduction be made in the duty on hat makers' tools; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Newborg, Rosenberg & Co.; of Barnett L. Price & Co.; and of Oscar Hofstad, manufacturers and importers of clothing in New York City, remonstrating against the passage of the clause in the Wilson tariff bill which applies to the clothing and cloak industries; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Henry G. Piffard and sundry others for salt makers of Pittsford, of the Crystal Lake Salt Company, of the Hawley Salt Company, and of George W. Glasier, of Warsaw, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the removal of the duty on salt; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, of Rochester, and of the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company, of New York City, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against placing spectacle lenses on the free list; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the National Mutual Building and Loan Association, of New York; of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, of New York, and of the New York Cotton Exchange, remonstrating against the imposition of an income tax; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of green and flint glass bottle makers of Saratoga Springs, Clyde, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, and Olean, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on green and flint glass bottles; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of E. M. Gattle, H. Z. & H. Oppenheimer, Albert Lorsch & Co., Theodore A. Kohn & Son, Lewis, Kaiser & Luthy, E. Karselen & Co., and H. C. Hardy & Co., jewelers and importers of diamonds, of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on diamonds; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Doty & Scringere, and of Walther & Co., of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against reduction of the duty on surface coated papers, as proposed by the Wilson tariff bill; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry importers of New York City, praying that the proposed duty on dolls and toys be made to take effect October 1, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of sundry importers of raw sugar, of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against placing sugar on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Hay-Budden Manufacturing Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the retention of the present duty on awl: which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of sundry manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods, carpets, hosiery, and knit goods, wholesale clothing and cloak manufacturers, wool dealers, and commission merchants of the United States, remonstrating

against the provisions of the wool and woolen schedule of the Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Danborton Flax Spinning Company, of Greenwich, N. Y., remonstrating against the proposed change in the duty on linen thread; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Basch & Greenfield Company, of New York, manufacturers of shoddies and wool extracts, praying that a duty of at least 6 cents a pound and 25 per cent ad valorem be placed on shoddy and wool extracts; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Dun Talmage's Sons and Gustave A. Jahn & Co., of New York, dealers in rice, remonstrating against the proposed reduction of the duty on clean and unclean rice; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of John B. Leclaire and sundry other fur dressers and dyers in the State of New York, remonstrating against the proposed reduction of duty on dressed and dyed furs; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of the Salmagundi Club, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the abolition of the present ad valorem duty on works of art imported into this country; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of the New York Board of Transportation, praying that provision be made in the new tariff bill for entire freedom of commercial intercourse between Canada and this country; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the drug State section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the Wilson tariff bill, relating to drugs, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the workmen of the pearl-button industry of New York, praying for the retention of the present duty on pearl buttons; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Clifford Hall, of New York City; of the American Lithographic Company, of New York; of the National Lithographic Artists, Engravers, and Designers' Association, and of the subordinate association of Buffalo, N. Y., praying for an increase in the duty on lithographic plates; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry coal operators of the Pocahontas coal field of Virginia and West Virginia; of sundry miners, laborers, and farmers of Fayette County, W. Va.; of sundry citizens of Wythe County, Va.; of sundry citizens of Pulaski, Va.; of sundry citizens of Tazewell County, Va.; and of H. G. Davis, of West Virginia, remonstrating against the proposed reduction of duties on coal and iron ores; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the New England Tariff Reform League, of Boston, Mass., favoring the proposed removal of duties on raw materials; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the National Harness Manufacturers' Protective Association, of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the proposed reduction of the duty on harness, harness mountings, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of A. C. Raymond, counsel for the National Pearl Button Association of the United States, remonstrating against the proposed reduction of the duty on pearl buttons; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Club of Onondaga County, N. Y., praying for the retention of the present duty on beet sugar; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Union League Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of Spencer N. Jones, president of the Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, in that almost every interest in all parts of the country is assailed by it; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of R. Greenwood & Bant, dye and bleach workers of Frankford, Philadelphia County, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of W. B. Fonda, of St. Albans, Vt., and of W. I. Harwood, of Swanton, Vt., remonstrating against a reduction in the present duty on lime; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Witherspoon Plaster Mills,

of New York City, N. Y., praying for the retention of the present duty on calcined land plaster or any product of gypsum; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Milwaukee Malt and Grain Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., remonstrating against a reduction in the present duties on barley and malt; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of James F. Martin, of Peekskill; of the Cigarette Manufacturers' Association of the United States; of Local Union No. 2, Cigar-makers International Union of America; of Buffalo; of sundry cigar manufacturers of Schenectady; of sundry growers of tobacco of Wayne County; and of sundry citizens of Chemung County, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against any change in the internal-revenue tax on tobacco; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the American Lactose Company and other manufacturers of milk sugar in the State of New York, remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on milk sugar; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Mark D. van Ameringen, of Elijah Reed, of Little Falls; of W. S. Ridsdale, of Oxbow; of sundry citizens of Jamestown; of the Bickford & Huffman Company, of Macedon; of the Danborton Flax Spinning Company, of Greenwich; of Vernon Brothers & Co., of New York; of the Rob Roy Hosiery Company, of Troy; of the St. Lawrence County Council, Patrons of Husbandry; of sundry citizens of Troy; of sundry makers of Union, of Buffalo; of the yarn and knitting mills of Middlesex; of sundry citizens of Albany; of T. E. Delavan, of New Brighton, Staten Island; of R. M. Witherbee, of Whitehall; of the Michael Duffy Association; of Feist Brothers, of New York; of the Chelsea Jute Mills, of New York; of the Royal Knitting Mills of Amsterdam; of sundry employes of the Duncan Salt Company, of Silver Springs; of the Jamestown Cotton Mill, of Jamestown; of W. H. Manning, of New York; of Henry Walden, of Mark David, of New York; of O. E. Purdy, of Amsterdam; of 3,000 citizens of Amsterdam; of William F. Endres, of Jamestown; of Charles Bailey, of Little Falls; of sundry citizens of New York; of Francis D. Moulton & Co., of New York; of sundry citizens of St. Lawrence County; of sundry employes of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, of Rochester; of the American Protective Tariff League, of New York; of sundry employes of the New York City, N. Y., manufacturers of flax, hemp, twine, mosquito netting, and buckram of Valley Falls; of Samuel C. Seaman, of Hempstead; of sundry employes of the Essex Horse Nail Company, of Essex; of sundry employes of the carpet mills of Rifton Glen; of the National Association of Fire Brick Manufacturers of the United States, and of sundry employes of Daniel Froeschauer, of Brooklyn, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

Mr. KYLE. I present a valuable paper, written by Mr. William Howard, of Bethlehem, Pa., entitled "A Solution of the Labor Problem." I should like to have this paper printed and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. It is short, and has been spoken of very highly by such men as the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom; the governor of Pennsylvania [Mr. Pattison] and others.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the paper will be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and printed as a document.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WOLCOTT, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1357) for the relief of Emile M. Blum, late commissioner-general, and James M. Seymour, jr., late assistant commissioner, to the Barcelona Exposition, reported it without amendment.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 349) for the relief of Thomas Chambers, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PLATT. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1460) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," to report it with an amendment and submit a report thereon. This is a matter which ought to be acted on as speedily as may be, but as I have made a written report I shall not ask to have the bill taken up until the report has been printed. I give notice that I shall call the bill up at an early day after the routine business of the morning hour.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Meanwhile the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

The Secretary read as follows:

Coinage laws
of
The United States,
1792 to 1894,
with an

Appendix of statistics relating to coins and currency. Fourth edition—revised and corrected to January 1, 1894.

Prepared under the direction of the Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

Washington:
Government Printing Office,
1894.

Mr. DOLPH. The usual number of copies of this document will not enable Senators to answer the demand for it. I have already a number of requests in my desk waiting to be complied with. I suggest whether there should not be a larger number printed.

Mr. VOORHEES. Let this be printed for the temporary convenience of the Senate, but it ought to be printed as a public document for distribution.

Mr. DOLPH. I merely suggest that there should be a larger edition, more copies printed.

Mr. VOORHEES. I consulted with the chairman of the Committee on Printing, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], and his suggestion is that if a resolution proposing a larger number of copies goes to that committee they will make an investigation of the subject and obtain an estimate, and do what may be proper under the circumstances. This I believe is to be done under the rules.

Mr. DOLPH. That is satisfactory.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand this volume refers only to the coinage laws, and not to the currency laws or the laws relating to the issue of bonds.

Mr. VOORHEES. We are going on with that, but this should be done by itself.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is one publication, known as Coinage Laws and Currency Laws, which has been printed and reprinted once or twice. That volume has several omissions and mistakes in it, which ought to be corrected and a volume published containing all the laws authorizing any kind of coinage and all the laws relating to the issue of any obligations of the Government. It strikes me that it would be an excellent thing if they were put in the same book, and if the committee is preparing it they can be printed in one volume, and yet this volume can be printed separately for the time being. This compilation, I know, is a very valuable one. I have had occasion to examine it frequently, and I hope it will be printed.

Mr. VOORHEES. The work spoken of by the Senator from Missouri as containing errors, etc., is the former publication. Of course, Mr. Durfee is not responsible for that work; but we expect to cover that subject by the compilation made by him; and I have no hesitation in saying that when it is made by him it will be perfect in its kind.

Mr. SHERMAN. In respect to the coinage laws, there is no doubt whatever that the small book compiled by Mr. Durfee is very valuable, but it is imperfect in one particular. It undertakes to print all the laws relating to coinage, and therefore the compiler was compelled to omit portions of laws that contain provisions in regard to currency. For instance, only a portion of the resumption act is printed in the codification of the coinage laws, while the portion which relates to the issue of bonds, a subject which was discussed by us recently, is not in that book.

It seems to me that while this publication is a proper one, there ought to be a publication containing both the laws relating to the currency and the laws relating to the coinage in the same book. I will state that the Treasury Department have about every ten years published the laws relating to the currency, including the banking laws, but that publication is now practically out of print. I sent to get a copy of the latest edition of it, and the copy sent me was printed in 1886, I think.

Mr. COCKRELL. In 1886 or 1887?

Mr. SHERMAN. In 1886 or 1887—along there. That book ought to be in the hands of everyone who is called upon to discuss the question of currency or coinage.

Mr. COCKRELL. That publication has both the currency and the coinage laws in it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Not entirely all.

Mr. COCKRELL. Not entirely all of either. That is the point I made a moment ago, that it was not perfect either in the currency or in the coinage enactments; but it purports to contain all of them.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is not complete in either respect, but the Treasury Department naturally printed it in that way because

there are bureaus confined to banking and currency, where a book would very properly omit all reference to coinage; but there are also in that Department bureaus where coinage alone is the subject-matter to be considered, and therefore, for the convenience of the Treasury Department, they have it in two volumes. But if Congress would provide for the publication of one volume containing all the laws relating to coinage and currency, then we would have for legislation all the information we need upon the subject that can be conveyed by law.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no doubt that what the Senator says is correct and we ought to have the publication, but I beg to correct him. The publication of the Treasury Department that we have here as a document is all in one, coinage and currency together, and in neither respect is it perfect. They may have printed the Treasury Department for their own use those coinage laws in one volume and the currency laws in another, but the volume that was published by authority of Congress some years ago purports to contain the coinage laws and the currency laws, and neither one of them is perfect or correct.

Mr. SHERMAN. That volume is out of print.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have corrected it myself, and have it in that form. I hope the Senator from Ohio will join with the Senator from Indiana in urging that we should have two different books printed in one volume. I have no objection to the printing of the coinage laws in one volume, but the currency laws ought to be compiled and all ought then to be printed together in one volume, so that we may have the whole of them complete.

Mr. VOORHEES. The publication in this form has the strongest possible sanction from the present Secretary of the Treasury to me personally. I think the proper method is the one I am pursuing. The term "coinage laws" directs the mind at once to the subject of which it treats, and is not mixed up with the question of currency. It is the intention, so far as I am concerned, and I have no doubt that the Finance Committee will proceed now, through Mr. Durfee, the able clerk, who is employed, to compile a correct edition of the laws on the subject of the currency.

Whether it goes in the same book with this publication or in another book is a matter of very small importance to my mind. It is no matter to have them bound together or it might be well to have them bound separately. Certainly they ought to be separated so far as the material is concerned. For instance, as suggested by the Senator from Ohio, one law may treat on both subjects. The subjects should be separated as has been done in this publication. Those portions of the laws relating to currency and other subjects are left out, so that a person does not have to wade through a mass of other matter to get at the kernel he is hunting on the subject of coinage. This book addresses itself at once to the eye and to the understanding as a book entirely upon the one subject.

There is nothing so satisfactory, it seems to me, as to find a publication of this kind where you can turn to everything on a subject, unhindered by having to sift it from other matter. The subject of currency, the subject of the resumption act, and all such matters will come in their place and be carefully and cleanly edited, free from errors; and when that work is ready, the Senate can, if it sees fit, order the publication in one volume. I confess this is a matter of taste as to books. I would rather have them separated. I would rather have a book with its title telling me it relates to coinage and coinage alone, and another book treating of currency and that alone. But that is a matter for consideration hereafter. The proper course to pursue is to publish this volume at the present time, and when we get another excellent work, an edition of the currency laws of the Government, we shall present it and have it published also.

Mr. HALE. Before the Senator from Indiana sits down let me ask him if the committee has considered or has needed to consider the necessity of this important work having a thorough, complete, and exhaustive index.

Mr. VOORHEES. Yes, we have done so.

Mr. HALE. I trust that that has been attended to.

Mr. VOORHEES. Oh, yes.

Mr. HALE. It is the infirmity of a great many public documents on important subjects that half of their utility is shorn away by poor indexes.

Mr. VOORHEES. The book would have no value at all unless it had an index. I never owned a book in my life that did not have an index.

Mr. HALE. Recently I had occasion to look up a matter in the rules which I might need for my use, and discovered that in the index it had been left out of the proper subject-matter it should have been put under.

Mr. VOORHEES. The Senator may rest assured that that matter will be looked after.

Mr. HALE. I hope it will be looked after very carefully.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the resolution be read.
 Mr. WATKINS. There is no resolution pending. I simply repeat the constitution from the Committee on Finance, and ask that it be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana that the document be printed? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. CAMDEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by Mr. BUTLER March 1, 1894, reported it without amendment:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be authorized to employ a stenographer to report the hearings before it in relation to bills to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the expenses of the Senate," passed on the 21st day of June, 1872.

Mr. CULLOM. I submitted that resolution in behalf of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce [Mr. BUTLER], who was not here at the time. I ask that it be acted upon favorably by the Senate, as an investigation is now being conducted by that committee which requires the services of a stenographer.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CAMDEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. SMITH, February 12, 1894, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to employ a stenographer to report the hearings in connection with Senate bill 1332, to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Southern Tule Indians of California, and to examine the necessary appropriation therefor. The same rule shall apply to the hearings on the bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the expenses of the Senate," passed on the 21st day of June, 1872, and to the hearings on the bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the expenses of the Senate," passed on the 21st day of June, 1872.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES.

Mr. CAMDEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. COKE, February 13, 1894, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fisheries, or any subcommittee thereof, have power to employ a stenographer to report the hearings in connection with Senate bill 140, entitled "A bill for the protection of salmon, trout, and other fish in the streams and tide waters of the Territory of Alaska," and the expenses of said hearings shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers properly approved by the chairman of the committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1714) granting a pension to Sarah Rihlman, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill (S. 1715) granting an increase of pension to W. D. Sigler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MCMLLAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1716) to regulate fares and transfers upon street car lines in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARRIS (at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia) introduced a bill (S. 1717) to authorize the appointment of women as public school trustees in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 1718) for the relief of Theodore Teed, his heirs, legal representatives, or assigns; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 1719) granting an increase of pension to Demareques L. Hedges; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 1720) granting a pension to Joseph T. Acece, of Pocatonto, Randolph County, Ark.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TURPIE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1721) for the relief of Julius Stahl; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1722) granting a pension to John A. Pitts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1723) granting a pension to Johnson Hays; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. The bill is accompanied by a written statement of the grounds upon which the claimant asks for special relief of the kind indicated in the bill. I move that the bill, with the accompanying statement, be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill (S. 1724) granting a pension to Elizabeth Sadler, sister of James Sadler, United States cavalry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1725) for the relief of Phebe Norwood; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill (S. 1726) to extend mineral land laws of the United States to lands embraced within reservations created by Presidential proclamation, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SQUIRE introduced a bill (S. 1727) to provide for the distribution among the successors and heirs of the Puyallup tribe of Indians of the common lands of said tribe, on the proceeds thereof, situate in the County of Pierce and State of Washington; and directing the issue of a patent to said lands to a board of trustees for the purpose of making said distribution; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WHITE of California introduced a bill (S. 1728) for the relief of William Hunter; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 1729) granting an increase of pension to George Washington Irvine; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MCMLLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 68) for the relief of V. D. Black, a clerk of the Records and Pension Division of the War Department, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. TELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the fortification appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HIGGINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 51) to change the boundaries of the judicial districts of the State of Florida; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

CHICKASAW TRUST FUNDS.

Mr. PLATT submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a Senate resolution of the 24th instant, has informed the Senate that "payments have been made on appropriations made by Congress for the benefit of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, to meet unpaid interests on nonpaying stocks or bonds belonging to their trust funds, amounting to \$466,638.39." Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to inform the Senate how much, if any, of said amount of \$466,638.39, so paid to meet interest on nonpaying State stocks or bonds, belonging to the Chickasaw trust funds, has been repaid to the United States by the representative States, and what States, if any, are still liable to interest or principal on said stocks or bonds, and in what amounts.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. ALLEN. I submit an amendment to the rules, which I ask be read, printed, and referred to the Committee on Rules.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the Senate be amended by adding thereto the following:

"RULE—

"It shall be the duty of the committee to whom a bill, resolution, or other measure may be referred, to report the same back to the Senate within thirty days from the date of such reference. If such committee shall fail to so report the same within that time, the Senator introducing such bill, resolution, or other measure shall have the absolute right to have the same reported to the Senate, in writing, within five days after demanding the same in open Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the resolution will not be acted upon now. I move its reference to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. HARRIS. The object of the author of the resolution is to send it to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. CULLOM. That is right. I have no objection to that course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be printed and referred to the Committee on Rules.

REPORT ON HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That 5,000 copies of the Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, No. 23, with the additional views of members of the committee, be printed for the use of the Senate.

adoption of an amendment to the Constitution recognizing God—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Eastern, Ohio, and Baltimore, Md., for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution recognizing God—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of students of the Allegheny Theological Seminary of United Presbyterian Church at Allegheny, Pa., for the adoption of an amendment recognizing God—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Wilmerding, Pa., for an amendment to the Constitution recognizing God—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS: Two petitions of James McIntosh, and T. E. Blashfield and 43 other citizens of Hartford, Mich., asking that related matters of fraternal societies and colleges be admitted to the mails as second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TRACEY: Petition of employes of the National Bonslate Buton Company, of Albany, N. Y., for retention of present tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of B. Payson's Sons Tobacco Company, Albany, N. Y., and 32 citizens, favoring a duty of 35 cents a pound on all unstemmed tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TURPIN: Petition of citizens of Bessemer, Ala., Woodward, Ala., and Turpin, Ala., favoring the passage of House bill 3188, for the punishment of train-wreckers—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TYLER: Petition of citizens of Elizabeth County, Va., for an appropriation to improve Harris Creek—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF: Petition of E. S. Rice and 33 other citizens of Allamakee County, Iowa, and E. W. Kregel and 7 other citizens of Clayton County, Iowa, in favor of Senate bill 1576, subjecting imitation dairy products shipped into a State to the operations of the laws of such State—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS of Ohio: Petition of Douglas Putnam and 39 others of Marietta, Ohio, praying for the passage of what is known as the anti-lottery bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 6, 1894.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WILSON presented petitions of 306 citizens of Louisiana County, Iowa; of 31 citizens of Topeka, Kans.; of 28 citizens of Baltimore, Md., and of 38 citizens of Knoxville, Iowa, praying for the submission to a vote of the people of an amendment recognizing the Deity in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the American Toy Manufacturers' Association of the United States, praying for the imposition of a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on toys, to take effect October 1, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Union No. 205, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, of Concord, N. H., praying for the passage of Senate bill 1130 and House bill 4478, providing for the establishment of Government telegraph lines; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of sundry citizens of Randolph County, Ill., praying that the preamble of the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 29, of Peoria, Ill., praying for the governmental control of the telegraph service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Somanauk, Tower Hill, Carlyle, Rockford, Peru, Yorkville, Canton, and Galesburg; of Summit Camp, No. 715, Modern Woodmen of America, of Minooka; of Imperial Council, No. 427, National Union, of Chicago; of Farmer Camp, No. 1719, Modern Woodmen of America, of Joslin; of Camp No. 237, Modern Woodmen of America, of Hoonoson; of the faculty and students of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Business College, and of Camp No. 6, Modern Woodmen of America, of Fairbury, all in the State of Illinois, praying that fraternal college and society journals be admitted

to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HOAR. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity. I ask the reference of the petition to the Committee on the Judiciary, and I trust that if the Deity shall be recognized the present Administration will not, as in the case of Hawaii, undertake to overthrow His government.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Nashville, Tenn., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. WHITE of California presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, Orange, Ventura, and Santa Barbara, in the State of California, remonstrating against a reduction in the present bounty on sugar; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of El Cajon, Cal., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PALMER presented a petition of sundry employes of William Deering & Co., of Illinois, praying that the Wilson tariff bill be so amended that harvesting machinery of Canadian manufacture be not admitted free of duty until harvesting machinery manufactured in the United States be admitted free of duty into Canada; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of sundry manufacturers of agricultural implements of the United States, remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on agricultural implements; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of Edwin H. George and 26 other citizens of Groveland; of Frank A. Teale and 16 other citizens of North Somerville; and of Samuel W. George and 44 other citizens of Haverhill, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FRYE presented petitions of J. N. McConnell and 56 other citizens of the United States, and of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ROACHE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Langdon, Sheldon, Mo., St. Thomas, and Inland, of Lodge No. 55, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of St. Thomas, and of Camp No. 1964, Modern Woodmen of America, of Sheldon, all in the State of North Dakota, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GORDON presented memorials of the Lamar & Rankin Drug Company and 16 other prominent druggists of the State of Georgia, remonstrating against the proposed increase of the tax on alcohol; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus, Ga., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HILL presented the memorial of L. S. Mattison and sundry other citizens of Newark, N. J., remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of William Richardson and sundry other citizens, of Lysander, N. Y., remonstrating against a reduction of the tax on tobacco; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 119, of Danville, N. Y., praying for the retention of the internal-revenue tax on cigars; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New York City, Brooklyn, Owego, Hermitage, Gasport, Leon, Mexico, Geneva, Canton, Binghamton, Silver Creek, and Farnham, all in the State of New York, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of 360 members of the Mercantile Exchange, of New York City, and of sundry citizens of St. Lawrence County, and twelve petitions of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called Hill oleo-

marginine bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Augusta, Perryville, Westmoreland, and Milford, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of A. B. Tanning and other citizens of Suffolk County, N. Y., and of B. R. Mulford and other citizens of Suffolk County, N. Y., praying for the retention of the existing duty on potatoes; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Allegheny, Pa., and the petition of Robert A. Brown and sundry other citizens of New Castle, Pa., praying that the preamble of the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hankinson, N. Dak., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. MILLS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Blum, Tex., remonstrating against the imposition of an income tax, and also against an increase of the tax on distilled spirits; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry druggists of Dallas, Tex., and of Geary & Eike, druggists, of Farmersville, Tex., praying for an increase of the tax on alcohol; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association, of Dubuque, Iowa, remonstrating against an increase of the tax on alcohol; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Joint Commission of Congress to Inquire into the Status of Laws Organizing the Executive Departments, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report accompanied by a bill (S. 1738) to improve the methods of accounting in the Treasury Department, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and on motion of Mr. COCKRELL, referred to the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 597) for the relief of the legal representatives and devisees of James W. Schaumburg, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 129) for the relief of H. W. Shipley, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

WEATHER BUREAU STATEMENTS.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am directed by the Committee on Printing to report a resolution, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That the usual number of the statement of the Weather Bureau given "Details of Precipitation (Rain and Melting Snow) at certain stations in Wisconsin and South Dakota," be printed and the use of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the resolution be read again.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. MANDERSON. This is a document, I will state to the Senator from Missouri, that it will be very inexpensive to print, and it is of value in connection with the subject of irrigation that is being considered by Congress.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

CLERK OF CIVIL SERVICE AND RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. CALL, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported the following resolution, which was read, and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the compensation of the clerk of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment shall be \$2,200 per annum, and shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for in the appropriation bill for the legislative and executive expenses of the Government.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE of California introduced a bill (S. 1730) granting a pension to Gabriella P. Moody; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill (S. 1731) to further amend an act entitled, "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb-

ruary 4, 1887; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 1732) granting a pension to Sister Celestine, Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, at Titusville, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HUNTON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1733) for the relief of Louisa S. Guthrie, widow and executrix of John J. Guthrie, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill (S. 1734) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Herrman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HATCH introduced a bill (S. 1735) establishing a support of entry at Portal, N. Dak.; which was read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COLQUITT introduced a bill (S. 1736) to provide for the erection of a United States bonded warehouse in the city of Atlanta, Ga.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HUNTON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1737) to amend an act entitled, "An act regulating the construction of buildings along alleys in the District of Columbia," approved July 22, 1892; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (S. 1739) to grant public lands to the State of Mississippi for the use of the Industrial Institute and Colleges of that State; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 1740) to amend an act entitled, "An act granting an increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war, in certain cases," approved January 5, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

MEMORIAL OF NATIONAL WOOLGROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. POWER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate the House of Representatives concurring, That there be printed 100 copies of Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 77, a memorial of the National Woolgrowers' Association, — copies for the use of the Senate and — copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

DISTRICT STREET RAILROADS.

—Mr. McMILLAN. I submit a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas there are now before the Senate twelve or more bills to charter new street railroad corporations or to extend existing lines in the District of Columbia;

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, directed to inform the Senate—

First, Whether any considerable number of the citizens of the District of Columbia have represented to the Commissioners that there is need of increased street railway facilities to accommodate the public.

Second, What, if any, new lines of street railways are needed in the District of Columbia for public accommodation.

Third, Whether, in case additional facilities are required, such facilities can best be obtained by chartering new companies or by requiring the extension of existing lines.

Fourth, Whether it is feasible to require a transfer of passengers between city and suburban lines so that by the payment of a single fare a person may make a transportation from any point on one line of railway to any point on a connecting railway within the District of Columbia.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan asks for the present consideration of the resolution just read. Is there objection?

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. Let the first clause be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as indicated.

The Secretary read as follows:

First, Whether any considerable number of the citizens of the District of Columbia have represented to the Commissioners that there is need of increased street railway facilities to accommodate the public.

Mr. HALE. I move to amend by inserting after the words "to accommodate the public," the words "or have remonstrated against any new lines."

Mr. HARRIS. There certainly can be no objection to the amendment. The Senator from Michigan will modify his resolution so as to include that language.

Mr. HALE. Very well; we shall then get both sides. The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection the resolution will be modified as indicated by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I cross a moment ago to object to the present consideration of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair did not hear the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. ALLEN. I think the resolution should go over and be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection. The resolution will go over under the rule.

Mr. HARRIS. Let it be printed as modified.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be printed as modified.

TARIFF POLICY.

Mr. HILL. I submit a resolution, and ask that it lie on the table for the present.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury has announced a deficit of \$78,690,000 for the current fiscal year;

Whereas House of Representatives bill No. 4854, known as the Wilson bill, proposes to discard \$76,000,000 revenue from present tariff taxes and to meet the doubled deficiency by new internal and direct taxes;

Resolved, That the Senate Finance Committee frame amendments to the said bill omitting the said internal and direct taxes newly proposed, and instead thereof make provision for sufficient revenue by tariffing other foreign imports and otherwise revising the tariff without creating a deficiency.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table and be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLE, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to the bill (H. R. 5646) making appropriations to supply further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate; had disagreed to the other amendments of the Senate to the bill, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky, Mr. SAYERS, and Mr. CANNON of Illinois, managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1306) to establish a port of delivery at Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 5258) granting a pension to Hannah Lyons;

A bill (H. R. 5485) to amend "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River, between the city of New York and Long Island," approved March 3, 1887; and

A bill (H. R. 5771) authorizing the Texarkana and Shreveport Railroad Company to bridge Sulphur River, in the State of Arkansas.

The message also announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing for the printing of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the death of Hon. William Lilly, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further requested the Senate to furnish a duplicate copy of the bill (S. 1217) to continue in force the provisions of the act approved March 2, 1885, and entitled "An act to protect the fish in the Potomac River in the District of Columbia, and to provide a spawning ground for shad and herring in the said Potomac River."

TELEPHONE PATENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. GRAY on the first instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Patents of the United States Senate be instructed to investigate all the facts connected with the application for and the issuing of the Berliner patent, now held by the Bell Telephone Company.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. COCKRELL. The Senator from Delaware, who introduced the resolution, is not now present; and I think it had better remain upon the table for the time being.

Mr. HOAR. I think the resolution had better go to the Calendar in the ordinary way. If the Senator from Delaware shall desire to call it up at any time he can make a request, and I have no doubt the Senate will grant it. There is no use to have it read every morning.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have no objection to that course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION.

Mr. HARRIS. I move the second reading of House bill 4956, that had its first reading yesterday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee. The title of the bill will be read by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 4956) directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the Treasury, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. PLATT. What is the question?

Mr. HARRIS. The motion is for the second reading of the bill. It had its first reading yesterday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. PALMER. I ask if the Senate has reached the order of business where that motion is now in order? There is further morning business to be presented.

Mr. HARRIS. I will withdraw the motion if the Senator has a concurrent or joint resolution that he wishes to offer.

Mr. PALMER. I desire to make a report from a committee. Mr. HARRIS. I withdraw the motion for that purpose, or for any other purpose of legitimate routine morning business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair announced the close of that order of business, but will recognize the Senator from Illinois.

ANDREW FRANKLIN, ALIAS ANDREW M'KEE.

Mr. PALMER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2627) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Franklin, alias Andrew McKee, and for other purposes, to report it without amendment and submit a report thereon. The committee also directed me to ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Andrew Franklin, alias Andrew McKee, late private in Capt. M. Armstrong's company of Ohio militia from August 22, 1812 to February 23, 1813, and from July 28, 1813, to August 18, 1813, in the war of 1812, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is there a report with the bill?

Mr. PALMER. There is. I ask that the report be read. It is very short.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report this day submitted by Mr. PALMER, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2627) granting a pension to Andrew Franklin, alias Andrew McKee, have examined the same, and report.

The report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives, hereto appended, is adopted, and the passage of the bill is recommended.

Report to accompany H. R. 2627.

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2627) increasing the pension of Andrew Franklin, alias Andrew McKee, have considered the same, and respectfully report as follows:

The beneficiary is a pensioner at \$30 per month under special act of Congress on account of services in the war of 1812. He served in Capt. Armstrong's company of the First and Second Regiments of Ohio Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. David Sutton and Col. John Ferguson, from August 22, 1812 to February 23, 1813, and from July 28, 1813, to August 18, 1813. He served in the war of 1812, and participated in important military operations in Northern Ohio. Mr. Franklin is now over 70 years old and very feeble. His wife is 72 years old, and so crippled that she can do no work, and they are obliged to hire help to look after their wants. They have no other source of livelihood than the pension above referred to, and this, in view of the unusual circumstances, is insufficient to provide the ordinary necessities of life and at the same time employ the assistance necessary to their helpless condition.

In addition to his service in the war of 1812, Mr. Franklin also served two years as a soldier in the Mexican war, and was a teamster in the late civil war. A bill similar to the one before your committee was passed by the Senate and Congress, but failed of action in the House.

Your committee believe that the rate of pension provided for in the bill is absolutely necessary to the care and ordinary comfort of this old veteran and his aged wife, and the passage of the bill is recommended with an amendment striking out all of section 2.

Mr. PALMER. I will state in explanation of the report of the committee of the House of Representatives adopted by our committee, that the amendment recommended by it was made by the House.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If no further morning business be proposed, the Chair recognizes the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. I move the second reading of the bill referred to a few moments since, House bill 4956.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 1743) granting a pension to Gen. John M. Thayer, United States Volunteer; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1744) to regulate appointments and promotion in the staff of the Marine Corps; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 1745) to increase the pension of William A. Nichols; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 1746) to relieve Abel S. Reynolds from the charge of desertion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1747) for the relief of William Heryford; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1748) for the relief of Mary Walker, a Wyandotte Indian; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. VILAS (by request) introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 69) to ascertain the rights of certain parties to the award of the Cherokee loan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. CALL, it was

Ordered, That S. H. Sentenne and Paul Boileau have leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate, under the rules of the Senate, the papers relating to the bill for their relief in the Fifty-first Congress.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed with an amendment the joint resolution (S. R. 53) providing for the appointment of a commission to the Antwerp International Exposition; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 6080) granting a certain military reservation to Oklahoma City, Okla., to aid the public free schools thereof, and for other purposes; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 5) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer a certain piece of land in the State of Michigan to the city of Saginaw.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 1306) to establish a port of delivery at Bonners Ferry, Idaho; and

A bill (H. R. 2627) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Franklin, alias Andrew McKee.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate for a moment to a personal matter. My attention was called to a paragraph in the Washington Post of this morning in which it is alleged that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE], and myself have complained—I do not know to whom, but that we have complained—that the Committee on Finance have not treated us kindly; that they have not treated us courteously; that they have not admitted us to their counsels; that we asked to be heard in behalf of our constituents and were refused.

What I wish to say is this, so far as I am personally concerned, I know nothing whatever about it. The committee have had no opportunity to treat us otherwise than courteously. So far as I am concerned, I have been at all times quite well satisfied that the committee had more than it could handle with the discontented elements in its own party, and, even though we had desired to be heard, I did not feel as though it would have been courteous to the committee to ask that we should intrude upon their consideration, and hence preferred to wait until the bill should be submitted to the Senate, where whatever objections we might have to the bill would then be presented in an orderly manner.

All that I have said by way of opposition to the bill was simply that if a bill should be presented to this body putting wool on the free list and leaving the manufactured articles therefrom on the dutiable list, I should feel it my duty to oppose the passage of the bill under such circumstances; and I have spoken of sugar in the same way, wool and sugar being articles in which the

farmers are especially interested. We expect, when the bill comes before the Senate, to present our claims as to these articles.

I wish again, so far as I am personally concerned, to deny everything and anything charging discourtesy upon the part of the committee towards me personally. They have treated me very courteously; not only the committee, but every member of it, and I have great respect for them, personally and collectively.

DISTRICT STREET RAILROADS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read. The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. McMILLAN on the 6th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, directed to inform the Senate,

First, Whether any considerable number of the citizens of the District of Columbia have petitioned to the Commissioners that there be increased street-railway facilities to accommodate the public; or have recommended any new line.

Second, What, if any, new lines of street railroads are needed in the District for the public accommodation;

Third, Whether, in case additional facilities are required, such facilities could be obtained on reasonable terms, or by requiring the extension of existing lines;

Fourth, Whether it is feasible to require a transfer of passengers between city and suburban lines, so that by the payment of a single fare a person may secure transportation from any point on one line of railway to any point on a connecting railway, within the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask the consideration of the resolution at this time, if there be no objection to it. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] objected to it a few days ago. I hope he will withdraw his objection, as I should like to have the resolution passed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution which has been read.

The resolution was agreed to.

VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY FUND.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. MORGAN, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report furnished by the Secretary of State in response to a resolution of the Senate of the 1st instant, making inquiry respecting the present condition of the Virginus indemnity fund.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, March 8, 1894.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 6080) granting a certain military reservation to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, to aid the public free schools thereof, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MANDERSON. My impression is that the bill should go to the Committee on Military Affairs. That military reservation has not yet been abandoned, and a bill of like import is before the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill states that it is an abandoned military reservation.

Mr. MANDERSON. I think that is a mistake. I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The same subject-matter is now before that committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 5) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer a certain piece of land in the State of Michigan to the city of Saginaw was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. R. 53) providing for the appointment of a commission to the Antwerp International Exposition; which was, on page 2, line 19, after the word "Exposition," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, however, That nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed so as to create any liability of the United States, or incur, for any act or omission incurred hereafter by any claimant, or for permanent assistance to the Government of the United States, in support or liquidation of any debt or contract, or any claim, or for the payment of any of the provisions of this joint resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move that the amendment be concurred in. The joint resolution as passed by the Senate does not provide for any liability on the part of the Government, and there is no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was concurred in.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed, and the Calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. DOLPH. I ask leave to have a very brief bill of local importance considered at this time. Let it be read by title, for information.

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not rise to object to the consideration of the bill from Oregon, but to say that I shall be compelled, if many more requests of the kind are made, to interpose an objection, for the reason that as long ago as last September I reported to the Senate a few pension bills which have passed the Senate several times heretofore. They propose to help out some poor and indigent people who have a just claim upon the bounty of the Government, and I very much desire that we shall get to the Senate as soon as possible.

Mr. DOLPH. The Senator is quite right. I have been wanting to go to the Calendar, but we have not been able to get to it during this Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. I shall not object to the Senator's request. Mr. DOLPH. The bill which I now desire to have considered passed at the last session, and has been reported at this session unanimously.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The title of the bill referred to by the Senator from Oregon will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 90) to provide for the sale of the unsold portion of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment, in line 15, after the word "advertised," to strike out "in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct," and insert "and conducted in such manner and under such regulations to promote fairness and to secure a just price for the benefit of the Indians as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, not inconsistent with law;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That all the lands of the Umatilla Indian Reservation not included within the new boundaries of the Reservation and not allotted or required for allotment to the Indians, and which could not be sold at the public sale of said lands and the Secretary of the Interior have been appraised and upon the conditions provided in an act entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation in the State of Oregon, and granting pensions therefor, and for other purposes," shall be sold at the agency upon such reservation, by the register of the land office of the district within which they are situated, at public sale to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value thereof, such sale to be advertised and conducted in such manner and under such regulations to promote fairness and to secure a just price for the benefit of the Indians as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, not inconsistent with law and in conformity with the provisions of said act, except that each purchaser of such lands shall be required to purchase one section of untimbered land, and 160 acres of timbered land, and no more; and that residence or actual occupation by the purchaser of the lands purchased shall not be required.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JULIA E. LOCK.

Mr. PALMER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 828) granting a pension to Julia E. Lock, formerly widow of the late Gen. Daniel McCook.

There being no objection the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with amendments, in line 4, after the words "directed to," to strike out "place on" and insert "restore to;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, and to Julia E. Lock, formerly Mrs. (formerly widow of the late Daniel McCook, brigadier-general of volunteers), at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN.

Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. MANDERSON. Regular order. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order, and the first bill on the Calendar will be stated.

The bill (S. 341) to submit to the Court of Private Land Claims, established by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, the title of William McGarrahan to the Rancho Panoche Grande, in

the State of California, and for other purposes, was announced as first in order on the Calendar.

Mr. MORRILL. I object to the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. An objection is interposed by the Senator from Vermont to the present consideration of the bill. Mr. TELLER. I ask that the bill shall stand on the Calendar where it is, without losing its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered. The next bill on the Calendar will be stated.

CROW CREEK AND WINNEBAGO INDIAN RESERVATION.

The bill (S. 131) making an appropriation to pay the damages resulting to the persons who went upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, between the 17th day of February and the 27th day of April, 1885, was announced as next in order.

Mr. COCKRELL. As the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs is not present, I ask that that bill may be passed over without losing its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection it will be so ordered. The next case on the Calendar will be stated.

MARY A. WISE.

The bill (S. 308) granting a pension to Mary A. Wise was announced as next in order, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Wise, widow of Capt. Peter Wise, late of Company I, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRISON DE F. YOUNG.

The bill (S. 306) granting an increase of pension to Harrison De F. Young was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harrison De F. Young, late a captain Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, at \$50 per month, in lieu of the pension he now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA R. HITCHCOCK.

The bill (S. 553) granting a pension to Martha R. Hitchcock was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment in line 13, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$1,200 per annum," and insert "\$50 per month;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha R. Hitchcock, widow of the late Ethan Allen Hitchcock an officer who served throughout the Seminole and Mexican wars and became a colonel and brigadier-general by brevet in the regular Army; and was honorably discharged as major-general of the United States volunteers after the close of the war for the Union and a service of nearly forty-four years in the armies of the United States, and to pay her a pension from the passage of this act at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FORT JUPITER MILITARY RESERVATION.

The bill (S. 653) to open certain parts of the Fort Jupiter military reservation, in the State of Florida, to entry under the homestead law, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CALL. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 4, after the word "Florida," strike out "not heretofore patented by the United States under existing laws;" in line 10, after the word "east," strike out "and also excepting the portions thereof which have been claimed by the State of Florida as swamp lands, but which have not been patented, provided that upon examination it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Land Department that the same are of the character alleged;" and in line 16, after the word "laws," strike out "and not otherwise;" so as to make the first section of the bill read:

That all the lands within the Fort Jupiter military reservation, in the State of Florida, excepting land in section 31, in township 30 south, of range 4 east, now reserved for light house purposes, and excepting the portions thereof reserved by an act of the President for life-saving purposes, described as lots 4 and 5 in township 30 south, of range 4 east, are hereby made subject to entry under the homestead laws.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I wish to explain the effect of the amendment. The bill as it stands allows the whole of that reservation to be claimed under a pretense that it is swamp and

citizens of Oketo; of J. M. Boscon and sundry other citizens of Smith Center; of H. W. Jones and sundry other citizens of Alma; of G. Downing and sundry other citizens of Kelson; of J. Radley and sundry other citizens of Chicopee; of W. H. Dickerson and sundry other citizens of Geneseo; of S. T. Cooper and sundry other citizens of Fort Scott; of J. M. English and sundry other citizens of Baxter Springs; of H. B. Stewart and sundry other citizens of Armourdale; of Frank Small and sundry other citizens of Valley Falls; of I. W. Maxwell and sundry other citizens of La Crosse; of Frank C. York and sundry other citizens of Salina; of William Baker and sundry other citizens of Weir City, and of William Hale and sundry other citizens of Kansas City, all in the State of Kansas, praying that fraternal college and society journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. VEST presented a memorial of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 1653, regulating the sale of certain agricultural products, defining options and futures, and imposing taxes thereon; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Camp No. 276, Modern Woodmen of America, of Vandalia, Mo., praying that fraternal college and society journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. TURPIE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Richmond, Ind., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of the Pressmen's Union, No. 17, and of sundry citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the governmental control of the telegraph service; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. COKE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Houston, Tex., remonstrating against an increase in the internal-revenue tax upon spirituous liquors; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CORCKLELL have been sent by the Peninsular Association, No. 5, of St. Louis, Mo., of the National Lithographers' Association, a letter signed by J. W. Hamilton, president, and L. C. Cleaver, secretary, transmitting statements in regard to the tariff as affecting the lithographic industry of the United States. I move that the paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon presented a petition of sundry citizens of Fredonia and Otter Creek in the State of Pennsylvania, praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DOLPH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Haines, Oregon, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LODGE presented the petition of Frank S. Wight and 46 other citizens of Massachusetts, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HILL presented petitions of the Central Labor Union of Buffalo; of Union No. 591, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Little Falls; of Local Union No. 493, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Mont Vernon; of the Associated Labor Assembly of Newburg, and of Central Labor Union of New York, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation for the necessary and better protection of American labor, the enforcement of the law of domicile, and the restriction of immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented sundry memorials of citizens of the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying for the retention of the present duty on cotton and flax fish nettings, nets, seines, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Tent No. 119, Knights of the Maccabees, of Shortsville; of sundry citizens of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Bakers, New York City, Black River, Syracuse, Ocean, Castleton Corners, Silver Creek, and Norwich; of Council No. 655, Royal Arcanum, of Brooklyn; of Council No. 279, Order of United Friends, of Stillville; of Cyprus Union No. 258, United Workmen of America, of Protection, and of Council No. 148, Royal Templars of Temperance, of Horseheads, all in the State of New York, praying that fraternal so-

ciet and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Fort Jackson; of Grange No. 62, of Academy; of J. H. Root and sundry other citizens of Ithaca; of W. C. Bendick and sundry other citizens of Alfred Center, all in the State of New York; of D. G. Gates and sundry other citizens of the State of New York, and of L. H. Lee and sundry other citizens of Chickasaw County, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called Hill oleomargarine bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of Richard Curran, mayor, and sundry other citizens of Rochester; of William S. Briggs and sundry other citizens of the State of New York, and of Homer Folks and sundry other citizens of New York City, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation suppressing the lottery traffic; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Rev. W. L. Martin and sundry other citizens of South Kortright; of Emeric Gavetti and sundry other citizens of Hobart, and of James P. Brown and sundry other citizens of East Meredith, all in the State of New York, praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of V. A. Chittenden and sundry other citizens of Hopkinton, in the State of New York, praying for the passage of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regarding the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Victor, Naples, Penn Yan, Rhinebeck, Rock City, Syracuse, Sodas, Rochester, Geneseo, Nyack, Lockport, Ithaca, Union, Malone, Elmira, Wallace, Poughkeepsie, Prattsville, Watertown, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Richfield Springs, Durhamville, West Troy, Kingston, Utica, Balnearbridge, Gouverneur, East Syracuse, Fort Jervis, Bath, Far Rockaway, Rondout, Clyde, Hudson, West Danbury, Oneonta, Le Roy, and Brooklyn; and seven memorials of sundry citizens of New York City, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against an increase in the internal-revenue tax on spirituous liquors; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DANIEL presented a petition of the New England Tariff Reform League, of Boston, Mass., praying for the passage of the Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Board of Trade, remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of L. W. Davis and sundry cigar manufacturers of Norfolk, Va., praying for the imposition of a uniform duty of 35 per cent on all unstemmed leaf tobacco; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of J. B. Jones and 46 other citizens of Allegheny County, and of sundry citizens of Tazewell and Pulaski Counties, all in the State of Virginia, remonstrating against placing coal and iron ores on the free list; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, of Paterson, N. J., remonstrating against a reduction in the duty on dressed line, linens, threads, twines, nets, yarns, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of Thomas H. Wood & Co., Lucien Sels, and sundry importers of New York City, N. Y., praying for the retention of the present duty on artificial flowers and feathers; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and 12 other art societies of the United States, praying that works of art be placed on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of Joseph D. Taylor and 14 other citizens of the United States, praying that building and loan associations be exempted from the payment of any income tax which may be imposed by Congress; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of I. H. Stauffer, jr., and sundry other citizens of New Orleans, La., remonstrating against the proposed reduction in the bounty on sugar; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of G. O. Fry, E. D. Porter, O. H. Picher, and 253 other citizens of Joplin, Mo., remonstrating against placing lead ore on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the Tobacco Association of

Lynchburg, Va., and of the Board of Trade of Wilson, N. C., remonstrating against the removal of the internal-revenue tax on iron, which were referred to the Committee on Finance. He also presented a petition of the Baltimore (Md.) Corn and Flour Exchange, praying that iron ore be placed on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of 31 citizens of Pulaski, Va., and of sundry owners of blast and zinc furnaces in Southwest Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on coal, zinc, iron ore, and pig iron; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 573) for the relief of Christopher Schmidt, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 63) to change the name of Sixteenth street to Executive avenue in the city of Washington, D. C., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 754) to establish harbor regulations for the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1447) to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Miami and Southern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment.

Mr. VEST. The joint resolution (S. R. 67) for the erection of a statue of Francis E. Spinner at the Treasury Department building in Washington was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds by mistake. It ought to have gone to the Committee on the Library. I report it back and ask that the change of reference be made.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 548) to amend an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River, between the city of New York and Long Island, approved March 3, 1887, reported it without amendment.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 69) to ascertain the right of certain parties to the award of the Cherokee loan, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; which was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1141) for the relief of S. J. Block and A. P. Bauman, of the District of Columbia, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

TRANSFER STATION ON FIFTEENTH STREET.

Mr. HARRIS (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Maine (Mr. HALE) February 8, 1891, directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to inform the Senate by what authority the shed now being built on the sidewalk near the intersection of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue is being constructed, to report it favorably with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The resolution will be read.

The resolution as proposed to be amended was read, as follows:
Resolved, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed by what authority the shed now being built on the sidewalk near the intersection of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue is being constructed, to report to the Senate by what authority the same is constructed, and to present an official appearance to the public.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. McLAURIN) be appointed a member of the Committee on Public Lands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 1749) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River at Glenwood, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1750) to authorize the West-Broad-Beck Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River from the borough of Rankin to Milfin Township; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill (S. 1751) to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Companies to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River between New York and the State of New Jersey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BOAGH introduced a bill (S. 1752) to incorporate the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CAREY introduced a bill (S. 1753) to define the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1754) for the relief of the widow of Frank M. Lator; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENT TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. QUAY. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope that motion will not be pressed at this time.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania desire that the motion be put?

Mr. COCKRELL. I suggest to the Senator to wait until later in the day, that we may see what progress we shall make with the unfinished business. I should like to join the Senator in the action he desires if it can possibly be done.

Mr. QUAY. I withdraw the motion, and will renew it later in the day.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The motion is withdrawn.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. I submit another resolution. It is the usual resolution, but I presume it ought to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report testimony as may be taken by the committee on its subcommittees in connection with appropriation bills, and to have the stenographer at its use, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Making a charge on the contingent fund of the Senate, the resolution necessarily goes to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. It will be so referred.

ALLEGED TRANSACTIONS IN SUGAR STOCK.

Mr. PEPPER. I submit a resolution, and ask that it be read, lie over under the rule, and be printed.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas it is charged in many of the most influential and widely circulated newspapers of the country, and from them copied in the rural press, that some of the members of this body were actively participating in recent transactions on the New York Stock Exchange relating to the purchase and selling of shares of stock in organizations known as the Sugar Trust; and

Whereas it is alleged in said newspapers, and is being copied in the rural press, that the said members of this body, in their own personal interest and for their own selfish purposes, made use of knowledge and information procured by and through their official relations as Senators, to influence prices of shares in the sugar trust on the stock exchange in the transaction above said; and

Whereas it is alleged further, in the manner before mentioned, and is being circulated among the people, that the said Senators did, by reason of the franchise laws above referred to and their connection therewith, acquire large profits; and

Whereas the receipt of these charges and allegations is sufficient to require that they be fully, impartially and promptly investigated, to the end that the truth concerning them may be ascertained and made known, and the honor and dignity of the Senate preserved; Therefore be it

Enacted, That such a committee of all members of the Senate be appointed by the President pro tempore, whose duty it shall be to proceed without unnecessary delay to make a thorough investigation of said charges and all of them, and to report the results of the investigation, with their conclusions thereon at as early a day as practicable.

The said committee or any subcommittee thereof shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and perform all other duties

usually intrusted to committees of like character, and to employ a clerk, a messenger, and stenographer.

The meeting of said committee shall be held in one of the committee rooms of the Capitol building, or in some other suitable room in a building belonging to the Government, and shall be held temporarily for this purpose, and properly supplied with furniture, stationery, and other conveniences by the Sergeant at Arms. *Resolved*, That in case the committee shall be of opinion that it will be expedient to make more complete and satisfactory examination of any relevant or material matter connected with the transactions out of which the investigation has grown, that the full committee or a subcommittee thereof shall visit the city of New York, such visit may be made.

The necessary expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate on the usual vouchers.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

The *PRESIDENT pro tempore*. At the request of the Senator introducing the resolution it will be printed and for the present lie on the table, but the Chair suggests to the Senator from Kansas that under the law the resolution will have to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate before it can be considered by the Senate.

Mr. PEPPER. I so understand. I rose to ask leave to change the words "Presiding Officer" to "President of the Senate."

The *PRESIDENT pro tempore*. The resolution will be so modified.

Mr. PEPPER. I understand that the resolution will have to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL. I should like to ask the Senator from Kansas if he has any personal knowledge that there is any truth in any of these charges.

The *PRESIDENT pro tempore*. The Chair will state to the Senator from Vermont that the resolution is not now before the Senate. It has gone to the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRILL. I was going to inquire further that if the Senator has not any such personal knowledge I do not think he ought to introduce a resolution of this kind.

The *PRESIDENT pro tempore*. If there be no objection the Senator from Kansas will answer the inquiry of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. PEPPER. Most cheerfully, Mr. President. If I had any personal knowledge of the matter I should so state and offer the resolution upon my own personal knowledge; but it being a matter of information concerning the sources named in the resolution, I thought it proper that the Senate should take some action concerning it by way of preserving its own dignity and honor.

Mr. QUAY. Is a motion to lay the resolution on the table in order now?

The *PRESIDENT pro tempore*. Not at this stage of the proceeding. The resolution is not before the Senate.

CONDITION OF TRADE IN INDIA, RUSSIA, ETC.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate, at his earliest possible convenience, answers to the following inquiries according to the best information now in his Department:

First, Whether any change has been made in the weight, fineness, or otherwise, in the legal-tender value of the coined silver money used by the people of India, Russia, or the Argentine Republic for the transaction of their domestic business; and if so, whenever, to what extent, and by what authority of law, during the past twenty years.

Second, Whether prices for the chief products of said countries, like wheat, cotton, etc., have advanced or declined in their prices when exchanged into their home markets for the legal-tender silver or paper money in common use among their people, and if so how much, during the past twenty years.

Third, Whether the products of such countries, through the sources named in the resolution, have increased or decreased, and if so how much, in the quantity and value of each, during the past twenty years, using their annual reports to ascertain amounts produced, exported, and manufactured, and their legal-tender silver and paper money to ascertain their home prices for the four years between 1872 and 1877, as compared with like averages between 1868 and 1869, as a basis on which to compare these inquiries.

E. T. CRESSEY.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to pay to E. T. Cressey the sum of \$1,500 out of the contingent fund of the Senate, for services performed by reason of his preparing a catalogue of books in the library, including those stored in the basement, and in searching for certain documents of the earlier Congresses, in order to complete the files of the Senate from the beginning of the Government.

CLERK OF CIVIL SERVICE AND RETIREMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. CALL. I move that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution reported by me from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, proposing to increase the compensation of the clerk of that committee, and that the same be recommended to the committee reporting it.

The motion was agreed to.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. VEST. I was directed by the Committee on Commerce to ask the immediate consideration of a bridge bill, a very short one, which I reported this morning, and for the passage of which there is an immediate exigency. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5185) to amend an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River between the city of New York and Long Island, approved March 3, 1857.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN.

Mr. COCKRELL and Mr. MANDERSON. Regular order.

The *PRESIDENT pro tempore*. Are there further resolutions, concurrent or other? If not, the morning business is concluded, and the first case on the Calendar, under Rule VIII, will be stated.

The bill (S. 341) to submit to the court of private land claims, established by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, the title of William McGarrahan to the Rancho Pancho Grande, in the State of California, and for other purposes, was announced as first in order on the Calendar.

Mr. COCKRELL. I thought we were to commence with the Calendar to-day where we left off yesterday evening.

The *PRESIDENT pro tempore*. The Chair is informed by the Secretary that the bill the title of which has just been read was passed over yesterday to hold its place without prejudice.

Mr. COCKRELL. All right.

Mr. MORRILL. I hope that bill will be postponed until tomorrow.

The *PRESIDENT pro tempore*. Being objected to, the bill goes over.

Mr. WOLCOTT. In the absence of my colleague [Mr. TELLER], I renew the request he made yesterday, that the bill keep the place on the Calendar where it now stands.

The *PRESIDENT pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Vermont object to allowing the bill to remain on the Calendar under Rule VIII without prejudice?

Mr. MORRILL. I do not.

The *PRESIDENT pro tempore*. The Senator does not object, and the bill will hold its place on the Calendar. The next bill on the Calendar will be stated.

JOSEPH W. CARMACK.

The bill (S. 192) for the relief of Joseph W. Carmack was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Joseph W. Carmack, late of Company A, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, the pay and allowances of a first sergeant of cavalry from the 1st of May, 1862, to the 30th of September, 1862, less any pay received by him during such period.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK GRAMM.

The bill (S. 187) for the relief of Frederick Gramm was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to amend and correct the military record of Frederick Gramm, late a private soldier in Company B of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, as to remove the charges of desertion to show that he was captured by the enemy on June 25, 1862, and paroled on June 28, 1862, and notified by Maj. Gen. Grant, commanding the district, to pass from Memphis, Tenn., to his home in Ohio, to remain until permitted by his exchange or otherwise ordered, and duly exchanged by General Orders numbered 10, War Department, January 10, 1863, and ordered to return to his command, and absent without leave until March 5, 1863, when he enlisted in the Navy of the United States for two years, served faithfully, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his service; but no pay or allowances shall become due by reason of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE A. ORR.

The bill (S. 191) for the relief of George A. Orr was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and pay the claim of George A. Orr as acting assisting provost-marshal at Mount Vernon, Mo., from May 28, 1861, to January 10, 1861, at the stated salary month for his services, and such sum for legitimate expenses during that period as may be shown and found to have been actually expended by

him in the lawful discharge of his duties and necessary for the public service.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NAPOLEON B. GIDDINGS.

The bill (S. 194) for the relief of Napoleon B. Giddings was considered in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated the circumstances of the alleged taking from Napoleon B. Giddings in January, 1847, at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and deposit with A. B. Dyer, lieutenant of ordnance, United States Army, by order of Sterling Price, colonel commanding the army in New Mexico at that time, of 140 kegs of gunpowder, and to ascertain and determine the reasonable market value of such powder at that time and place, and whether the same, or any part thereof, was ever returned or delivered back to said Giddings; and the final disposition of such powder; and if the same, or any part thereof, was never returned to or delivered back to said Giddings, then to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of the reasonable market value at that time and place of the powder so never returned or delivered back to said Giddings; and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to cause to be paid to said Napoleon B. Giddings the amount so certified by the Secretary of War to be the reasonable market value of such powder as aforesaid.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN S. NEET, JR.

The bill (S. 193) for the relief of John S. Neet, jr., was considered in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to John S. Neet, jr., late a private in Company C, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, afterwards Company L, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, \$100 in full payment of the sum allowed him in October, 1878, by the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EZRA S. HAVENS.

The bill (S. 195) for the relief of Ezra S. Havens was considered in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to Ezra S. Havens, late captain of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, the pay and allowances of a captain of infantry in the late volunteer service from the 11th day of March, 1862, to the 2d day of February, 1863.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DULUTH AND MANITOBA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The bill (S. 176) granting the right of way to the Duluth and Manitoba Railway Company near the Fort Pembina reservation in North Dakota, was announced next in order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Concerning the bill about to be read, I will state that I have received a communication touching the matter from a constituent of mine, which I have mislaid, and I ask that the bill go over, retaining its place on the Calendar. I think there will be no objection to it when it is next reached, but I want to look up the communication.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection the bill will be passed over, retaining its place on the Calendar.

ILWACO RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The bill (S. 634) granting a right of way across the Scarborough Hill military reservation to the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to hear the report accompanying the bill read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The report will be read. The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. COCKRELL, December 7, 1893, from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN. I think the objection I was going to make to the bill can be obviated by an amendment reserving the right to alter, amend, or repeal the proposed act.

Mr. COCKRELL. I suggest to insert at the end of the bill as an amendment, the following:

And the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby reserved.

Mr. DOLPH. What does the Secretary of War say about granting this right of way?

Mr. COCKRELL. The bill was prepared by the Secretary of War.

Mr. DOLPH. Is the location to be approved by the Secretary of War?

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, certainly. The bill is carefully guarded. The whole measure was prepared in the War Department. This is a reservation not far from the mouth of the Columbia River. There is nothing on it.

Mr. DOLPH. I know all about it. I know where it is. Mr. COCKRELL. Only in case of a foreign war would it be necessary to use it.

Mr. DOLPH. It may be important enough to be reserved and important enough to protect, but if the location is to be approved by the Secretary of War, with the right to alter, amend, or repeal reserved, there is no objection to the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, he will do that.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the amendment suggested by the Senator from Missouri will be made.

Mr. COCKRELL. I offer the amendment. I move to add as an additional section the following:

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. DAVIS.

The bill (S. 189) for the relief of John M. Davis was considered in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to set aside the general order of Maj. Gen. McPherson, approving and confirming the sentences of the court-martial dismissing John M. Davis, captain of Company H of the Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to issue to him an honorable discharge as of date of April 9, 1865.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RECORDING OF SUBDIVISIONS OF LAND.

The bill (S. 1005) to prevent the recording of subdivisions of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the Recorder of Deeds was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. CALL. I should like to have the bill go over, inasmuch as we shall need some explanation of it. I object to its consideration at this time.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Florida desire to have the bill remain on the Calendar without prejudice or to go over under Rule IX?

Mr. CALL. I have no objection to the bill retaining its place on the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will be passed over, retaining its place on the Calendar.

DISTRICT STREET RAILWAY TICKETS.

The bill (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by the street railway companies in the District of Columbia was considered in Committee of the Whole. It provides that no street railway ticket received for fare on any street railway in the District of Columbia shall again be sold to any passenger, but shall be canceled by the company issuing such ticket.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CROW CREEK AND WINNEBAGO INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I wish to call up at this time Senate bill 131. It has been laid over several times because of the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. I see him present. I will withdraw the amendment which I offered the other day, and ask to have the bill passed as it came from the committee.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Is it one of the bills that have been passed over informally and remain on the Calendar under Rule VIII?

Mr. PETTIGREW. It is; under Rule VIII.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 131) making an appropriation to pay the damages resulting to the persons who went upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, between the 17th day of February and the 27th day of April, 1885.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill has already been read in Committee of the Whole, and the pending question is upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota, which the Chair now understands the Senator proposes to withdraw.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I withdraw the amendment. The amendment was submitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and a

quorum of the committee unanimously recommended its adoption. But the chairman of the committee wishes to investigate it further, and I have concluded to withdraw the amendment. I hope the bill will be passed as reported by the committee.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSOLIDATION OF GEORGETOWN WITH WASHINGTON.

The bill (S. 445) supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871, and also an act entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874, was announced as next in order on the Calendar, and was read.

Mr. ALLEN. It occurs to me the bill is a little bit radical. I think it ought to go over.

Mr. CORKRELL. Let the two towns be one.

Mr. FAULKNER. I will state to the Senator from Nebraska that, practically, the purpose of the bill has been carried out by the action of the Commissioners in renaming all the streets west of Nineteenth street.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not doubt that.

Mr. FAULKNER. All west of Nineteenth street has been known heretofore as Georgetown, and now the Commissioners have gone to work (indeed, I think it was done a year or two ago), and named the streets in Georgetown so as to conform to the streets in Washington. The only point in the bill is that where the city of Washington is named in any law it is made to cover the municipality that used to be known as Georgetown, as in fact they are the same city, and makes the law applicable to the boundaries of Georgetown as well as the city of Washington. A similar bill passed the Senate at a prior Congress, but did not pass the other House. I think there can be no possible objection to the bill. It has been considered very carefully by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Chair understand the Senator from Nebraska as objecting to the further consideration of the bill?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Being objected to, shall the bill go over with or without prejudice?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not understand the Chair.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Nebraska desire to have the bill go over under Rule IX or that it shall remain on the Calendar under Rule VIII, without prejudice?

Mr. ALLEN. Let it remain on the Calendar under Rule VIII. The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It is so ordered.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 891) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept payment without interest of certain special assessments, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, to add at the end the words, "and all settlements heretofore so made are hereby ratified;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to receive payment of special assessments for improvements made under contracts with the board of public works of said District, and extensions thereof, without penalties or interest in any case, in the judgment of the Commissioners, the equities of the case justify the abatement of interest and penalties, and all settlements heretofore so made are hereby ratified.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF REAL ESTATE INSTRUMENTS.

The bill (S. 64) relating to acknowledgments of instruments affecting real estate within the District of Columbia, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HIGGINS. I ask the Senator from Virginia, who reported the bill, what is the object of making a change in the law concerning the forms of acknowledgment in the District of Columbia?

Mr. HUNTON. I beg to state to the Senator from Delaware that the forms of acknowledgment now in use in the District of Columbia are the old common law forms; they are exceedingly long and contain a great deal that is absolutely unnecessary. The forms reported by the committee are intended to conform to the new code adopted in almost all of the States.

Mr. HIGGINS. That was the point I wanted to get at. There

was a movement by the American Bar Association within the last year or two to have acknowledgments in the various States and Territories and I presume, the District of Columbia conform, so that the same form of acknowledgment could be taken all over the country.

Mr. HUNTON. The bill proposes the same form of acknowledgment which has been adopted in many States.

Mr. HIGGINS. It is intended by the bill, then, to conform to that state of facts?

Mr. HUNTON. Yes, sir.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAVID S. CORSER.

The bill (S. 1190) granting an increase of pension to David S. Corser was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposed to place on the pension roll the name of David S. Corser, late of Company H, Fourth Maine, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$15 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISHAM T. OWEN.

The bill (S. 223) for the relief of Isham T. Owen, of Missouri, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the claim of Isham T. Owen, of Altona, Bates County, Mo., for the payment of two California Indian war bonds, issued by the State of California in payment of the expenses by her incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in that State prior to January 1, 1854, payment of which was assumed and authorized to be made by Congress under the act approved August 5, 1854, as modified by the act of Congress of August 18, 1856, which bonds were owned and lost by said Owen; and if he be satisfied that the bonds have never been paid by or presented to the United States, that he audit said claim; and upon the filing with the Secretary of a bond sufficient to indemnify the United States against all possible loss in the premises, to pay the bonds, with interest to September 1, 1856, and after that time to pay the same to the Secretary of the Treasury shall report his action in the premises to the governor of the State of California.

The bill was reported without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SURVEYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

The first amendment was in section 2, line 7, after the words "with the," to strike out "assessor;" and insert "Commissioners," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That the surveyor shall give bond to the United States in the penalty of \$20,000, with two sureties, to be approved by the Commissioners, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Commissioners that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office, which bond and oath shall be deposited with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, line 5, after the words "one thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "four;" in line 7, after the words "one thousand," to strike out "four" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the words "per annum," to strike out "one messenger, at a salary of \$600 per annum; one rodman," and insert "two rodmen;" in line 9, after the words "seven hundred and," to strike out "eighty" and insert "twenty;" in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "each;" in line 10, after the words "per annum," to strike out "and" in the same line, after the word "two," to strike out "axmen" and insert "chainmen;" in the same line, after the word "at," to strike out "seven" and insert "six;" in the same line, after the word "hundred," to insert "and fifty;" and in line 11, after the words "per annum," to insert "and such additional employees as may be, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, temporarily required for the surveyor's operations, at an aggregate expense of not exceeding \$2,000 in any one year;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 3. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the recommendation of the surveyor, be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint one assistant surveyor, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, one street-painter and computer, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, one clerk, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, and two chainmen, at \$250 each per annum, and such additional employees as may be, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, temporarily required for the surveyor's operations, at an aggregate expense of not exceeding \$2,000 in any one year.

that the sum of \$10,000 would be a very small compensation to pay him for the labor performed.

I would say, further, that this recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Army received also the indorsement of Secretary of War Endicott when he was in office. This is really very small compensation to the estate of this gentleman for the services he performed.

The matter has been very carefully looked into by the committee and guarded in every respect.

Mr. HUNTON. I beg to ask the Senator another question. Was not the service which this gentleman performed, for which it is proposed to pay his widow, performed while he was in the employ of the United States?

Mr. MANDERSON. While he was a surgeon in the United States Army, but not within the line of his duties in any respect; it was something entirely outside of them.

Mr. HUNTON. What amount does the bill appropriate?

Mr. MANDERSON. Three thousand dollars.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE H. JEWETT.

The bill (S. 470) for the relief of George H. Jewett, of Arlington, Washington County, Neb., was considered in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to George H. Jewett \$734, being the amount due him for material furnished and work done by him by an order from the military authorities at Fort Duchesne, Utah, in 1889.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE.

The bill (S. 467) for the relief of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, was considered in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to the legal representatives of Andrew Cameron, of New Mexico, \$1,000, and to the legal representatives of John Smith, of New Mexico, \$1,000, in full satisfaction of the judgment obtained by them in the district court of the first judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico, at the August term of 1869, against Lieut. Col. John R. Brooke, Third Infantry, United States Army, now brigadier-general United States Army, for alleged trespass and false imprisonment.

Mr. HUNTON. I ask for the reading of the report in that case.

Mr. MANDERSON. The report in this case is very long, taking up, as it does, with the exhibits, six or seven pages of fine type. I think I can state this case to the Senator from Virginia to satisfy him that it should pass.

Mr. HUNTON. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. MANDERSON. Gen. John R. Brooke, of the United States Army, was stationed years ago in the department of Arizona. While on duty there, there was a great deal of pilfering of army property from the post under his command, and a great deal of trading, in violation of Army Regulations, with the soldiers of the command.

Gen. Brooke caused the arrest of the two parties mentioned in the bill, there being found in their possession Government property. The arrest was made upon a military reservation and within the confines of the post. They had evidently been engaged either in traffic with the soldiers, which is in violation of the Army Regulations, or else they had been engaged in something which is more objectionable, perhaps in brocure of the goods. They were held for some little time, several days perhaps, and after their release they brought suit against Gen. Brooke, claiming a large amount of damages for false imprisonment. He communicated with the War Department, and an attorney was selected to defend the cause on behalf of Gen. Brooke and the United States. After a short time, and before the cases were reached for trial, Gen. Brooke was ordered to another department, and after he left the department his attorney died. My impression is that he died. At any rate judgments were taken in both of the cases, in which there was full defense and recovery, I think, in each case of \$20,000, or perhaps it was \$10,000 in each case.

Those judgments have been held over this officer, who was simply performing his duty, for a great many years. The parties have frequently made effort at adjustment. The matter was referred to the War Department, and a very full letter from Adj. Gen. Williams, dated January 23, 1893, gives all the particulars of the affair.

It is believed that these judgments can be satisfied by the payment of the sum of \$1,000 to each of the parties. The Committee on Military Affairs feel that this relief should be granted; that if it is possible to get rid of those judgments by some com-

promise, that compromise should be effected, and that the Government of the United States should relieve this officer from the odium and the results of those judgments which have hung over him for so many years.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia still desire the report read?

Mr. HUNTON. No, sir.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADOLPH VON HAAKE.

The bill (S. 469) for the relief of Adolph von Haake was considered in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay Adolph von Haake the difference of pay and emoluments between major and captain of infantry from October 25, 1863, to November 12, 1863, and from March 4, 1865, to June 10, 1865, deducting therefrom the pay and emoluments received by him during the period aforesaid.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. WACKER.

The bill (S. 408) to remove the charge of desertion standing against John W. Wacker, was considered in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of John W. Wacker, who enlisted under the name of John Walker, as a private in Company L, and transferred to Company I, Ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and now of Company F, Second United States Infantry, absent without leave from Company I, Ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, after September 9, 1863, he having had twenty-five years of faithful service since his absence without leave under his original enlistment.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. H. COOK.

The bill (S. 142) to remove the charge of desertion from William H. H. Cook was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, after the word "Zouaves" in line 6, to strike out "and grant him an honorable discharge as of May 14, 1863," and insert "and to substitute in lieu thereof 'absent without leave from August 25, 1862, to May 14, 1863, when his regiment was mustered out. He subsequently enlisted December 25, 1863, in Company H, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and was honorably mustered out August 8, 1865, with his regiment.'" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion from William H. H. Cook, late a private in Company G, Fifth New York Dragoon Zouaves, and to substitute in lieu thereof 'absent without leave from August 25, 1862, to May 14, 1863, when his regiment was mustered out. He subsequently enlisted December 25, 1863, in Company H, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and was honorably mustered out August 8, 1865, with his regiment.'

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROPERTY RETURNS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. PROCTOR. As the Senator who reported the three following bills is not in his seat, I ask that the two bills from the Joint Commission to Inquire into the Status of the Executive Departments be taken up. The first one is the bill (H. R. 5530) to regulate the making of property returns by officers of the Government.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont asks unanimous consent that the Senator proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I see no reason why we should not proceed with the Calendar in order.

Mr. HARRIS. Is House bill 5530 one of the bills that has been informally passed over, and is on the Calendar under Rule VII?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not. The Senator from Vermont asks unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill. Does the Senator from South Dakota object?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Yes, sir; I object.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made, and the next bill on the Calendar will be proceeded with.

THOMAS H. CARPENTER.

The bill (S. 179) authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain Seventeenth United States

Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. TAYLOR.

The bill (S. 144) to correct the military record of John W. Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend the record of the War Department so as to show that John W. Taylor, musician of Company A, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, entered the military service of the United States on the 11th day of June, 1861, and was honorably discharged therefrom on the 31st day of October, 1865.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to amend in section 1, line 5, by inserting before the word "as" the word "so." It will then read that the record shall "be amended so as to show," etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

PROPERTY RETURNS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I withdraw my objection to the request of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR].

Mr. PROCTOR. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the two bills I indicated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first of the bills will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 5530) to regulate the making of property returns by officers of the Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for information.

The bill was read.

Mr. CALL. I think the bill had better go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida objects to the present consideration of the bill. Does the Senator from Florida desire that the bill shall retain its place on the Calendar?

Mr. PROCTOR. Yes; let it retain its place on the Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection that order will be made.

Mr. CALL. What is the order?

Mr. HARRIS. That the bill be retained on the Calendar without being displaced.

Mr. CALL. That is right.

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 4956) directing the coining of the silver bullion held in the Treasury, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is upon the motion of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] that the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading be reconsidered; on which the Senator from Iowa has the floor.

Mr. ALLISON. I had expected to make some observations this morning, but I find my throat so sore that I can not speak very well to-day. However, I think I can speak loud enough to make a suggestion, which I shall be glad to have the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] hear. I think after all that has occurred, it would be wiser and better if we could make some arrangement whereby, at a particular time, a vote can be had upon the bill. I suggest to Senators that, by unanimous consent, one or two amendments may be permitted to be offered and voted upon with a view of perfecting the text of the bill. I should like personally to take the sense of the Senate upon striking out a portion of the second section. It would result in no protracted debate, and it would be a vote taken upon a time next week—some of us are very much occupied, as the Senator from Tennessee knows—say, Wednesday of next week at 3 o'clock, to take a final vote upon this measure?

Mr. HARRIS. It is certainly my desire to accommodate the convenience and wishes of every Senator upon the floor so far as I consistently can do so. Now, can we come to an agreement by unanimous consent that, at a given hour on Monday or Tuesday, or if necessary Wednesday, we shall come to a vote first upon the Senator's motion, and if that motion carries that debate on such amendments as follow shall be limited to five minutes to each Senator under Rule VIII, and that we shall continue under the five-minutes rule until a final vote shall have been reached? As to unanimous consent to offer amendments, that question can not be settled now. Of course, any Senator

has the right at any hour of any day to ask unanimous consent to do whatever he may desire to do. I do not now commit myself to consent or to give unanimous consent to the offering of any amendment hereafter, unless the Senator's motion to reconsider shall be carried by a majority vote of the Senate. I desire, however, to say that I really want to accommodate the wishes of Senators, and to do anything that I can consistently to accommodate them. Now, if the Senator from Iowa will name a day and an hour of a day, Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, when we can come to a vote upon the suggestion that I have made, I shall interpose no objection whatever to it, but shall be glad to have the unanimous consent of the Senate to such an agreement.

Mr. ALLISON. Then I will wait to the next morning of the Senate, that on Wednesday at 2 o'clock voting shall take place as suggested by the Senator from Tennessee under the five-minutes rule. Perhaps the morning hour on Wednesday can be devoted if necessary to general debate should there be a pressure for time, or we can leave that to future arrangement.

Mr. HARRIS. Of course I shall have no objection up to the hour set for taking the vote to any debate that Senators may desire to indulge in. If we can come to the agreement I have suggested, I should myself personally favor an adjournment over from to-day until Monday, but I should not controvert the Senators on the other side who may want to use to-morrow in debate. I shall not insist upon adjourning over if such an agreement is made, but I will consent to it freely.

Mr. MANDERSON. I do not understand exactly the position taken by the Senator from Tennessee. Suppose that the hour for taking the vote upon the motion of the Senator from Iowa to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed to a third reading shall be at 2 o'clock on Wednesday and that motion by a majority vote of the Senate should be defeated, is it then proposed by the Senator from Tennessee that amendments to the bill may be considered?

Mr. HARRIS. Upon the contrary, I distinctly declined to commit myself to any such position.

Mr. MANDERSON. Then the Senator from Tennessee does not say at this time whether he will or will not object to amendments?

Mr. HARRIS. I have said that I will not commit myself at this time; and if the Senator desires me to go a step further I must frankly say to him I do not think I shall at any time consent to it. But I absolutely preclude myself at this moment by a positive declaration to that extent.

Now, my proposition is that we vote at 2 o'clock on Wednesday upon the motion of the Senator from Iowa. If that motion shall carry the bill goes back to the amendment stage. Then I want to limit debate to the five-minutes rule on amendments, and I want an hour not very remote from the 2 o'clock hour fixed on which we shall come to a final vote upon the measure. I shall be as liberal in respect to the fixing of those hours as I can consistently be.

Mr. MANDERSON. I want to be as frank with the Senator from Tennessee as he is with the Senate. I am so fully convinced that the construction placed upon the language of the first section of the bill is as I stated it yesterday, and that it does not carry out by its own language the intention of the framers of the bill that I want by some method to amend the bill in that regard.

Mr. HALE. Or offer to amend it.

Mr. MANDERSON. Or offer to amend it, at least; and there is no way by which that can be done by the rules of the Senate in the event that the motion of the Senator from Iowa to reconsider should be voted down and the bill should stand as it is. I think the bill is so defective that it embarks the Senate and the Congress, and the Government, upon a very dangerous path. I am inclined to think that the bill as it reads commends itself very heartily to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER], whose position with reference to national finances we well understand. I should like his attention for a moment, so that he may correct me if I am wrong.

The Senator from Kansas is recognized upon the floor and in the country as one who believes that money can be made by the stamp or fiat of the Government of any material, whether it has international value or not, and I believe he agrees with me in the construction that I have placed upon the language of the bill, that it permits, or rather absolutely insists, in strong if not in absolute terms, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause to be coined as soon as possible the silver bullion," etc. That is not the best language perhaps. Probably an improvement on that would be the old idea that he shall "immediately, if not sooner," cause the bullion to be coined. But that I state simply in passing. I say I think the Senator from Kansas, who is the advocate upon this floor of what we are pleased to call fiat money, agrees with me

The amendment was read and ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. GALLINGER to the bill (H. R. 4541) to resume taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Said amendment shall be proposed, so far as it concerns importations from the Dominion of Canada, only by a proclamation of the President of the United States. The said proclamation shall be issued under the following conditions:

When it is duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into trade relations with the United States and will result in a material reduction of the duties now existing against the admission into Canada of the products and manufactures of the United States, he shall appoint a commission, to be composed of those who may be designated to represent the government of Canada, to consider the most desirable manner in which to accomplish a larger exchange of the products and manufactures of the two countries. If the result of our deliberations of the joint commission shall be an agreement and a report, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, that by a material reduction of the duties, or by the putting upon an equal basis of the Canadian tariff a list of manufactures and products of the United States which, in his opinion, will afford an equal advantage to the United States as the operation of this bill will afford to Canada, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall so report to the President, the President, on being notified by the Canadian government that these recommendations will be presented to the parliament of Canada for enactment, shall then issue his proclamation making this act operative as regards the Dominion of Canada immediately upon the enactment into law by the Canadian parliament of the recommendations of said joint commission.

It is further the duty of the commission before sending this country to ascertain upon what terms entire freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada can be secured, and said commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay said report before Congress.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (H. R. 5481) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 4571) to make service connections with water mains and sewers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and it was thereupon signed by the President *pro tempore*.

ALLEGED TRANSACTIONS IN SUGAR STOCK.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER], coming over from a former day.

Mr. QUAY. After the resolution has been read, I propose to move to lay it on the table.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will be read. The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. PEPPER on the 10th instant, as follows:

Whereas it is charged in many of the most influential and widely circulated newspapers of the country, and from them copied in the rural press, that some one or more members of this body were actively participating in recent transactions on the New York Stock Exchange relating to the purchasing and selling of shares of stock in an organization known as the sugar trust; and

Whereas it is alleged in said newspapers and is being so copied in the rural press, that the said members of this body, in their own personal interest and for their own selfish purposes, made use of knowledge and information procured and through the influence of their positions as Senators, to influence prices of shares in the sugar trust on the stock exchange in the transactions aforesaid; and

Whereas it is alleged further, in the manner before mentioned, and is being so circulated among the people, that the said Senators did, by reason of the transactions above referred to and their connection therewith, acquire undue gains and profit; and

Whereas the gravity of these charges and allegations is sufficient to require that they be fully, impartially, and promptly investigated to the end that the honor and dignity of the Senate preserved: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a select committee of five members of the Senate be appointed by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to proceed without unnecessary delay to make a thorough investigation of said charges and all of them, and report the testimony and evidence with their conclusions thereon at an early day as practicable.

The said committee or any subcommittee thereof shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and perform all other duties which may be incident to committees of like character, and to employ a clerk, a messenger, and stenographer.

The meetings of said committee shall be held in one of the committee rooms of the United States Building or in some other suitable room in a building belonging to the Government, to be set apart temporarily for this purpose, and properly supplied with furniture, stationery, and other conveniences by the Secretary of the Senate. *Provided*, That in case the committee shall be organized it will be conducive to more complete and satisfactory examination of any relevant or material matter connected with the transactions out of which the investigation has grown, that the bill of the Senate subcommittee thereof shall visit the city of New York, such visit may be made.

The ordinary expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate on the usual vouchers.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—
Mr. QUAY. Now, I move to lay the resolution on the table.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair desires to suggest

to the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Pennsylvania that as the resolution creates a charge on the contingent fund of the Senate, in the opinion of the present occupant of the chair it can not be considered by the Senate for any purpose until it has been referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. I do not understand the Chair to rule that no other motion is in order under the rule except to refer the resolution to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. In the opinion of the Chair, the Senate can not consider the resolution for any purpose whatever. The law requires the reference of such resolutions to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. HOAR. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. The Senator from Massachusetts will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOAR. Has not the Senator from Kansas the right to modify his resolution by striking out so much of it as provides for the incurring of expenses, so that the Senate can adopt the resolution without its being referred to the committee? The expense can be provided for separately.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Kansas has a right to modify his resolution. He can put it in any form he chooses.

Mr. PEPPER. I have risen for that purpose, Mr. President. The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. PEPPER. I desire to modify the resolution so as to eliminate from it all matter relating to expenses or the incurring of expenses by the action of the committee, so that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate will have nothing to do with it, at least now.

Mr. QUAY. Then I move to lay the resolution so modified on the table.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Pennsylvania moves that the resolution so modified be laid on the table. The Secretary will report the resolution as modified.

Mr. PEPPER. What I wish to do is to strike from the resolution all matter which requires the expenditure of money, leaving the powers of the committee and its duties otherwise intact, and if I may be heard for a few moments I should like to submit a remark or two.

Mr. QUAY. My motion is not debatable.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will be modified and reported as modified before it can be further considered.

Mr. QUAY. I understand the motion is not debatable.

Mr. HOAR. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. After the Senate has modified his resolution it is he not, under the ordinary courtesies of the Senate, entitled to the floor if he claims it, before the motion to lay on the table can be put?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair can hardly recognize that as a parliamentary question, but he thinks under the ordinary courtesies of the Senate the Senator proposing a resolution has usually been and ought to be recognized as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

Mr. QUAY. I understand the Senator from Kansas desires to make a statement.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Pennsylvania will please pause until the Secretary can read the resolution as modified.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all of said resolution after the word "practicable" in the sixth line thereof, so that the resolution as modified will read:

Resolved, That a select committee of five members of the Senate be appointed by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to proceed without unnecessary delay to make a thorough investigation of said charges and all of them, and report the testimony and evidence with their conclusions thereon at an early day as practicable.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Kansas is recognized by the Chair.

Mr. QUAY. Now, I withdraw the motion to lay on the table if necessary to enable the Senator from Kansas to proceed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania has not been entertained because the resolution has not been in a condition where the Chair thought it was proper to be entertained.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, it was not my expectation to take up any of the time of the Senate this morning, for I did not apprehend that either my amiable friend from Pennsylvania nor any other member of this body would feel called upon to propose the adoption of a resolution which, upon its face and under the circumstances is so evidently and obviously appropriate.

During the last few weeks the gossip of the newspapers, the gossip of the street, the gossip in this hall, and, if I am not mistaken, the gossip in this Chamber has been to the effect that certain persons in New York have been going about here to secure or to prevent certain lines of legislation, and the gossip became so intense and spread so widely that finally charges were made against the body of the Senate. I am mentioning them by name, of such a specific character, so virtuous in their intent, and if you are going upon this body such a dishonorable course of conduct, that I confess I feel humiliated. I felt pained and wounded to think that anything should occur, either here or elsewhere, which would in any manner justify such charges against this body or against any particular member of the Senate. I waited and hesitated for several days, wondering what would be done about it, but, having no doubt of what ought to be done, I felt that I ought to bring this matter before the Senate. A resolution similar to this one, when it occurred to me that, just as the body of the Senate is the body of the people, so the members of this great body for which I have profound respect, it might be inappropriate, it might be regarded as an intrusion upon the established rules and the courtesies of this Chamber, and I threw the paper away; but after waiting one more day, I came to the conclusion that it was the duty of some member of this body to call attention to the matter in this public way, in order that an examination might be had and the truth be made known.

Mr. President, last spring a year ago, I think, charges were made but in one newspaper to begin with, if I remember correctly, and that in this city, against one member of this body who last year I recall was elected to the Senate. That Senator was accused by a certain paper with having embezzled bank funds once in his life, and a resolution for investigation was introduced and a great deal of righteous indignation was manifested upon this floor in relation to it. I do not now recall just how the subject was disposed of, but I do know that it was disposed of in a way which was perfectly proper and reasonable, and that in a few days the matter was hushed about the country through the newspaper reports.

The Senate owes it not only to itself but to the country at large that this subject should be investigated honestly and fully, no matter whether any of us suffer, and no matter who the man is that suffers. There is a discussion going on among the common people of the country, or as I heard it expressed recently among the groundlings, the workmen of the country, that the Senate is organized; they have their little assemblies here, there, and everywhere. They meet often behind closed doors and they discuss these subjects. The newspapers report specific charges against certain members of the body. No official contradiction is made from this place such as the people will understand, no testimony given, nothing by which they may determine for themselves whether the charges are true or false. They go back to their meetings satisfied that the charges are true.

I am confident that, so far as my constituents are concerned, who are the people in this city and pointed against the charges on the floor, they are disappointed. I am sure that they are disappointed. Why did you not do so, your honor, knowing that those charges were made against the Senate? And the constituents of all the Senators who are listening to me.

Mr. President, I am not always friendly to the metropolitan newspaper press, but I know, and so do you, fellow Senators, these papers are among the great powers for doing good as well as for doing harm. It may be true that in some respects they are edited in the business department, and that the business manager dictates much of the editorial matter, but there is not one among them who does not have a relief fund for the last three months had at some time or other a relief fund for the poor that it itself organized.

Now, I think that the people of this country are weary of excursions for the little people, taking them out on Sundays to see the things that grow in the country, so that the children could have a little fresh air. I think that the people are weary of the New York press—the Sun, the World, the Times, the Tribune, the Herald, the Journal, the Daily News, the Evening Post, and the Tribune in the Tribune concerning the Tribune's fund. The World has a bread of fund, and so it goes all over the country. Now, when a charge of this kind is made, even if it were true that our press has gone as far as is sometimes charged in this Chamber as to become venal, when charges are made in this publicly, spread before the people, and when the press is so powerful, we have that there must be something in them, there must be some fire where there is so much smoke. I insist that we owe it to ourselves first, and to the people we represent second, and to the whole world at large third, to investigate this matter, and to investigate it thoroughly.

Hence, while I know nothing of the truth of the charges, and while I have no belief on the subject, except that ugly charges are being made, I ask that the resolution may be adopted and that the committee may be speedily appointed and put to work.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, we have, it seems, fallen into the fashion within a short time past of introducing into the Senate and having read from the desk or reading substantial by members of the body many of the scandalous articles that appear in the public press reflecting upon members of this body. It seems, sir, as if there were an organized attempt, well organized and encouraged in quarters in which there should be no encouragement to such attempts, to belittle and degrade the Senate of the United States. I am sorry to say that on some occasions it has been as if there were this body to undue and hasty action, if not imprudent action.

Now, when a great measure is pending before this body, one which the party to which I belong is pledged to pass in some form, there seems to be on the part of a portion of the public press a determination to force immediate action upon the bill by charging misconduct upon the part of members of this body. I am amazed that any member of the Senate of the United States should feel that it was his duty to bring these charges to the attention of this body in the form of a resolution for an investigation. I have always believed that men in public station who are actuated by honest motives and with a single purpose to discharge their public duty to the people could afford to pass by such statements as have recently appeared in the public press affecting members of this body.

When the body of the Senate is the body of the people, I think the better judgment of the country will be that he who is conscious of his own integrity and has a proper appreciation of this body would know that such resolution is out of place and ought never to have been introduced.

Mr. President, within the past year we have seen charges in the public press and heard them made upon this floor against members of the Senate who were members of the Senate at the repeal of the Sherman law. Those Senators were then denounced as representing States whose interests compelled them to vote against that bill, and they were charged with personal interest in the matter then pending. For one, sir, I recognized then that we were entering upon an era when strong outside influences would be brought to bear to encourage charges which were infamous and which the whole country knew to be untrue, but I thought that the Senators were wrong in that with misconduct, or of being influenced by personal interests, stand before their fellows here and before the country perfectly vindicated.

Now, sir, while we are charged with the great duty of reforming the tariff, a duty to which we are pledged, and the fulfillment of which may strike, as the other side of the Chamber may contend, if radical changes are made in the revenue laws, at great business interests, there is every incentive to the men who are so affected to create the impression that there is corruption and bad conduct upon the part of Senators who are to deal with that question.

The public press in every State in the Union are anxious for speedy action, and before the bill had even reached the Senate, the public press in every State in the Union were denouncing the delay in considering the bill. We have been denouncing the delay in considering the bill, and when the bill did reach the consideration of the Committee on Finance these idle, outrageous charges and intimations against honorable members of that committee have been made.

Mr. President, if the Senate of the United States is to stop in the discharge of its great duty to the country to investigate these idle, outrageous, and infamous charges, legislation will be prevented, and it will be upon this side of the Chamber shall not be able to discharge a duty which we have promised to the country.

I denounce the outrageous misrepresentations which have been made of Senators. I trust that this case will bring the Senate of the United States back to its old-time method of action. We submitted to it in the case of the tariff, I repeat, but it was not brought to the attention of the Senate on both sides of the Chamber, without regard to party, vindicate this body by showing the public press that it is not a matter as is indicated in the resolution of the Senator from Kansas, if the Senator from Kansas or any other Senator on this floor believes that his vindication is necessary, let him ask for an investigation later on; but to take up these sweeping charges as I repeat, but to bring them before the Senate, and to have them not only of scandal, who have done nothing but discharge a public duty as they understand it, is, in my judgment, an outrage.

Mr. President, I desire while I am on the floor to say one other thing for myself. The tariff bill is here; the responsibility for its passage and the form in which it shall pass belongs to this side of the Chamber; it has been dealt with honestly and

fairly; and no charges in the public press, no intimation coming from any quarter, no matter how high or how low, of speeding it through, or passing it without consideration, of passing it just as it came here from the House of Representatives, will ever influence my action in this matter. We shall deliberate over it Friday, as we have already done on questions of such importance; we shall consider it in a spirit of broad Americanism, as I hope, and we shall amend it where it is necessary it should be amended, for the bill, as I understand it, as it reached us would not produce revenue enough to support the Government. The bill must be put in such shape that we shall not have a deficit in the Treasury. The Senate Committee on Finance is engaged in perfecting that bill, and I have no doubt that when the committee which has charge of it brings it forth it will be in a more perfect shape than it was when it came to us from the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, to our friends on this side of the Chamber, having the responsibility, having in mind the thorough protection to the Treasury of the United States and the care of the interests of the consumers of the country, I will say that we can not afford to be diverted by pretended friends or foes from the fair consideration of the bill. Whether these attacks emanate from the men who think that their interests are in jeopardy, or whether they come from another class who would like to see a bill passed which did not raise revenue enough to support the Government so that it might deal in more Government bonds, or whether the attacks come only from the imagination of gentlemen who control newspapers—no matter from what quarter, no matter what the motive, I appeal to this body to assert its own dignity, to go on with the consideration of this public measure, and if there is a Senator on this floor or any man of responsibility anywhere who will make a charge against any Senator connected with this bill, charging him with even indiscretion, we shall take up any such individual cases when this great public duty is discharged, and not before.

Mr. President, I move that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. MILLER. I call for the yeas and nays upon that motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASCO) in the chair. The Senator from Maryland moves that the resolution be laid on the table, on which the Senator from Texas calls for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I have a general rule with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If he were here I should vote "yea," but not knowing how he would vote.

Mr. QUAY. I have no doubt that if my colleague [Mr. CAMERON] were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. BUTLER. Then I vote "yea."

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], whom I do not see present. As I do not know how he would vote, I withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. GEORGE (when Mr. McLAURIN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. McLAURIN] is absent, paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]; but upon this question I think he would vote just as I do. So I take the liberty of voting. I vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WILSON. I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUHOUN]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

The result was yeas 37, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—37.

Albright,	Callahan,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Bassett,	Crane,	McMillan,	Sandwich,
Benson,	Crane,	McMillan,	Stanleyridge,
Chapman,	Harris,	Morrill,	Teller,
Conner,	Hawley,	Ransom,	Vilas,
Cook,	McMillan,	Ransom,	Wheeler,
Culver,	McMillan,	Proctor,	Quay,
Farmer,	McMillan,	Quay,	

NAYS—27.

Albright,	Davis,	Keen,	Power,
Bassett,	Davis,	Keen,	Reigh,
Benson,	Davis,	Keen,	Reigh,
Conner,	Davis,	Keen,	Reigh,
Cook,	Davis,	Keen,	Reigh,
Culver,	Davis,	Keen,	Reigh,
Daniel,	Davis,	Keen,	Reigh,

For subject see index.

NOT VOTING—25.

Brachard,	Hale,	McMillan,	Yost,
Bryant,	Hale,	McMillan,	Yost,
Cameron,	Hill,	McMillan,	Yost,
Cameron,	Hill,	McMillan,	Yost,
Colquhoun,	James, Jr.,	McMillan,	Yost,
Dixon,	James, Jr.,	McMillan,	Yost,
Dixon,	Lodge,	McMillan,	Yost,
Gordon,	McMillan,	McMillan,	Yost,

So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate to say that my vote in opposition to laying the resolution of the Senator from Kansas on the table is not to be construed as indicating any belief or suspicion even on my part that any Senator has been guilty of the charges referred to in the resolution. I voted for the investigation for this reason: Very recently the press has been full of charges of improper motives and improper conduct on the part of Senators. I thought fair, full investigation would show the groundlessness of these charges and in that way tend possibly to suppress such insinuations in the future.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on the 10th instant, approved and signed the act (S. 1306) to establish a port of delivery at Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 5481) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes; was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION.

Mr. HARRIS (Mr. PASCO in the chair). Mr. President, a number of Senators have spoken to me this morning, indicating that the time fixed for disposing of the House bill in reference to the coinage of the seigniorage would probably be short for the discussion, and therefore requested me, at the completion of the routine morning business, to ask unanimous consent of the Senate that the bill be taken up. (It is the right of any Senator to speak, but I will ask, in deference to the request of these Senators, that the bill be taken up at this time and proceed with it.)

Mr. COCKRELL and others. That is right.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, the title of which will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 4936) directing the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury, and for other purposes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate resumes the consideration of the bill; and the Chair recognizes the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] as entitled to the floor.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, I am sure it will be agreed by all who were in the Senate on Friday last that the protraction of the discussion while I held the floor was not by myself. The points taken up were rather the suggestions of others than my own. While I shall object under no circumstances to any Senator's interruption if he wishes, for I will not refuse that courtesy fairly asked, I shall be able to dispose more quickly of the observations I wish to make upon this bill by proceeding without too much interruption.

Mr. President, I set out to consider the reasons which are professed in support of this measure, and I had opportunity only to speak of one. That one, indeed, is, if I read correctly the report of the committee in the House of Representatives, the only reason given there, or substantially the only reason, namely, that the needs of the Treasury require this as a measure of relief. I think I fully answered on Friday that suggestion of a reason. It was no use, showing that the Treasury does not need the bill; that the Secretary of the Treasury does not ask for or want this measure and stands opposed to it, but it was also fairly shown that it could not operate relief to the Treasury. So I felt myself justified in saying of this proffered reason that it is rather a pretext than a reason for the enactment of the bill.

There is another suggestion proffered, certainly much the same aspect, that this is a bill to coin the seigniorage. It will coin what is called the seigniorage, but that is but a small part of its purpose or scope. What this bill seeks is to put into the paper circulation of the country some \$200,000,000 more of silver certificates.

On the floor of the Senate the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. Sherman] has said in 1894, I think, that class of the greenbacks provided for in the act of 1890, because he said they operated like an endless chain of demand upon the Treasury for gold, and thereby he would relieve so far the Treasury. But that reason extends to all the greenbacks as well as those pro-

vided for in the act of 1890. I agree—that the thing is desirable in itself in our proper provision for currency, but what is now proposed in their place would be far worse than the greenbacks we have; the substitution of silver certificates for these notes of the Government, with the whole faith and credit of the Government, to pay a dollar in value of the gold dollar behind them. That I object to.

It is with the suggestion that this bill will increase the circulation, which I have not yet heard in support of it on the floor of the Senate, but has been elsewhere made in common speech. There is really no need for increase of circulation, but if it were desirable—and I do not care to object—it is not desirable to do it in the manner now proposed.

Mr. President, these various professions and suggestions are not the reasons which inspired the scheme to enact this legislation. These are the professed gifts of the Greeks, and they conceal the engineery in *gratuito* by which destruction is to be wrought to the financial interests of the country instead of its welfare promoted.

Mr. President, let us deal directly with it. The incentive for the enactment of this bill will be gathered better by considering who presents it and what is its true object. In that we shall find the reasons which underlie the promotion of its enactment, and in that we shall find the objections to its passage. What to the friends of this measure is promise, to me is menace; and I believe there are many who incline to favor this bill because it seems a harmless measure, or at least of but little harm, who can hardly accept the responsibility of supporting it when its nature and, I think, certain effects are considered.

I have already said that this bill would add some two hundred millions of silver certificates to the currency of the country. I do not oppose it because it is to coin the seigniorage; nor because it is to transform the silver bars in the Treasury into silver dollars; nor because it increases the circulation; nor because the Sherman notes may be retired. Each and every one of these objects might be in a proper way accomplished, with possible result of certainly little evil and from some of them much good. But, sir, let us ask what will be our condition when the end is reached which this bill proposes to accomplish. I think it will be thus seen, what I do not believe will be disavowed by many, that the efficient reason which pushes this bill is that it is a step, probably efficacious, to bring about the substitution of the silver standard in the country; if not completely effective of that end, at least dangerously promotive of it. And for that reason I think we are ought to stand against it.

Let me suppose the proposals of this bill accomplished. What change shall we have, then, in the circulation issued by the Government? What have we now? Of greenbacks of the old issue, \$346,681,016; of the greenbacks issued under the Sherman act, \$153,001,184; making a total of greenbacks now issued, \$499,682,200; and of silver certificates on the 1st of March, \$338,061,504; a total of \$837,743,704 of paper currency issued by the Government, without reckoning gold certificates or currency.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The Senator does not include the national-bank notes, I understand.

Mr. VILAS. I spoke of currency issued by the Government. The national-bank notes are issued by the banks. Disregarding the gold certificates, which form no part of this consideration, because the gold certificate stands equivalent to gold, and the currency certificates, which are merely another form of the greenbacks, 60 per cent of the Government circulation is now greenbacks and 40 per cent silver certificates; or taking the entire circulation of the country as it stood on the 1st of March, sixteen hundred and ninety millions, and the silver certificates at the present time constitute one-fifth of the money of all kinds in circulation.

What will be the condition when the proposal of the bill is accomplished? It provides for certificates in place of the seigniorage, \$55,156,681, and for certificates in substitution of the Sherman greenbacks; if the substitution be complete, \$153,001,184; or a total of \$208,157,865 to be added to the present three hundred and thirty-eight millions. The amount is reduced by cancelling an equal amount of Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act.

Mr. VILAS. I am about to call attention to that. I am giving you what will be the condition when the silver certificates are substituted for the coin in the Treasury or issued upon all the coin and the bars in the Treasury which were purchased by force of the Sherman act. There will then be outstanding \$346,219,339 in silver certificates, and there will be outstanding \$346,681,016 of greenbacks under the old issue, a total of \$692,900,355. In other words, at that time, of the currency issued by the Government disregarding the gold certificates and currency certificates.

Mr. STEWART. And the national-bank notes.

Mr. VILAS. The national-bank notes are not issued by the Government.

Mr. STEWART. The permission of the Government was given to issue them; that is all.

Mr. VILAS. The greenbacks will constitute but 40 per cent and the silver certificates 60 per cent. They will have changed places. The Government notes will be two-fifths and the silver certificates three-fifths of the Government issues, whereas at present the Government notes are three-fifths and the silver certificates but two-fifths. And if the total circulation remains substantially the same in volume, the silver certificates will constitute one-third of the entire circulation instead of one-fifth, as at the present time.

Now, sir, I desire to call attention next to the fact that the silver certificates are an inferior species of paper currency, and to the consequences which must ensue from the inferiority of one class of the paper currency issued by the Government for use with other circulating media. Gold will pay any debt, public or private, in this country—or any other country—according to the value of the 25.8 grains of standard gold in our dollar. In this country the notes issued by the Government, redeemable or demandable in coin but practically in gold, will pay any debt public or private in this country, nor will it compare with gold for the reason that the value of that depends upon no action of Congress or of Parliament, but is fixed by the trade of the world.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], whose learning upon this financial subject is certainly exceeded by none, disputed the other day in our discussion the proposition that the silver certificate is inferior money. He asked this question of me, and I promised to answer it.

What is the value of the certificate? The silver certificate is not a legal tender. It will pay no debt between citizens of this country. It will pay honestly, against the will of the citizen, no debt of the Government to the citizen; but it is receivable by the Government for customs, taxes and all public dues. The silver certificate does not therefore meet, by the very terms of the law which provides for both, the same office which the greenback meets in this country, nor will it compare with gold for the reason that the value of that depends upon no action of Congress or of Parliament, but is fixed by the trade of the world.

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Mr. VILAS. With great pleasure.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator has spoken of the value of the greenback and of the gold dollar. I wish to ask the Senator if it is not a fact, which he will now admit, that in London, Liverpool, Paris, Berlin, or wherever he chooses to go, a silver certificate has exactly the same value in the purchase of anything, I do not care what it is, that a greenback or a gold dollar has?

Mr. VILAS. I am unable to answer with certainty the question of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. TELLER. May I answer it?

Mr. VILAS. It may be true that up to the present time, and with only the present amount outstanding, and with the promise of this Government to receive silver certificates for all public dues, the credit of the silver certificate has been sufficiently upheld even in London to make it accepted there as it is here; but that does not alter the question.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to ask the Senator another question, as he is speaking now of inferior money.

Mr. VILAS. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. Does its inferiority consist in anything except the fact that it is not a legal tender for all purposes, and practically has not the silver certificate been as efficient in the discharge of money functions as the greenback? I speak of this country now. The Senator knows about this country.

Mr. VILAS. I have no hesitation in answering the Senator

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 13, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PRIVILEGED QUESTION.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker—

THE SPEAKER. Does the gentleman rise relating to the RECORD?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I rise to a question of privilege, Mr. Speaker, and I ask that the Clerk read the rule of the House relating to privileged questions, not to questions of personal privilege, but to privileged questions.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the rule.

The Clerk read as follows:

RULE IX.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation, and conduct of members individually in their representative capacity only; and shall have precedence of all other questions, except motions to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, to adjourn, and for a recess.

Mr. GROSVENOR. In the daily RECORD of March 14, on page 3480, I find the following:

CORRECTION.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to correct the RECORD. On Saturday we passed the District appropriation bill, containing an appropriation of \$45,000 for charitable institutions, a part of which was for sectarian institutions, and in the same bill we wiped out one poor little Protestant chapel standing on Government land. I offered an amendment in relation to that chapel which was rejected, and the vote by which my amendment was rejected is not correctly stated in the RECORD, probably through inadvertence. On page 3490 of the daily RECORD of March 11 appears the following:

"Mr. MORSE. I ask for a division.

The committee divided, and the yeas were—yeas 3, yeas 60." In fact, Mr. Speaker, there were 3 yeas that I saw, namely, Messrs. GROW, SPRINGER, BLAIR, HUDSON, LIVINGSTON, and MORSE, and perhaps more I think. That was only about a third of a quorum present and three hundred members of the House were absent.

THE SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The correction will be made.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have no interest in this matter beyond my duty as a member of the House of Representatives. I did not vote on the motion to strike out this paragraph, and therefore I am not wise as to what it is, in my judgment, an arrogant misuse and misdirection of the purposes of the RECORD for several reasons. In the first place, there are four ways of taking a vote in this House, and only one of them discloses the vote of an individual member; and no member of this House has the right, by indirection, to undertake to put into the RECORD the names of members voting for or against a proposition like this under the guise (and I use the word without purpose of offense) of correcting the RECORD. There can be no correction made except to state that there were more votes than 3 in the affirmative, and state the number of them; and that, perhaps, would have been a legitimate correction of the RECORD; but it was not a fair and legitimate correction of the RECORD to disclose the names of the members.

Nor, Mr. Speaker, was it a fair correction of this RECORD, nor did it pertain to the correction of this RECORD, nor did it throw the slightest light upon a correction of this RECORD to accuse this House of Representatives of having acted in a manner which I am sure no member here understands he was doing and making appropriations for sectarian purposes. That was a reflection, under the Constitution of the United States and under the provisions of almost every State of this Union, upon the integrity of the House of Representatives. As to the truth of the statement or as to its falsity, as the case may be, I neither add to nor diminish the language of the gentleman. But I say that, after that appropriation bill had been passed, no member of the House, under the guise of a correction of the RECORD, had a right to make an imputation of that character against the action of the House upon a measure which had passed out of the jurisdiction of the House, except on a motion to reconsider. So that I make the point here, Mr. Speaker, that it was not a correction of the RECORD, and that, therefore, the material put into this statement was a misuse of the power of a member in attempting to make a correction.

Mr. DOCKERY. Will the gentleman allow me to make a statement?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Certainly.

Mr. DOCKERY. I was performing the duties of the Chair on yesterday, and I am somewhat surprised to note in the daily RECORD of March 11, on page 3480 [permanent RECORD, page 195], quoted by Mr. GROSVENOR, following the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE], this language:

THE SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The correction will be made.

Mr. MORSE. I will say that the Speaker *pro tempore* did not say that.

Mr. DOCKERY. I want to say, and in this my statement is verified by the Official Reporters, that the Chair made no reply whatever to the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that it is necessary, but before taking my seat I move to strike out from this "correction of the RECORD" all after the word "namely," including the names of the six gentlemen mentioned, down to and including the word "absent," at the end of the next sentence. That leaves in the statement this language: "In fact, Mr. Speaker, there were six yeas that I saw."

I have no objection to leaving that in the RECORD if the gentleman from Massachusetts desires, but I move to strike out the remainder of the language, and I make this motion with much more reference to the future than to the present, for I care little or nothing about this particular transaction or this enumeration of members. I do care a great deal about the former language, which contains an imputation upon this House, but I leave that to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. DOCKERY. Will not the gentleman include in his motion to strike out the language attributed to the Speaker *pro tempore*, following the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I will include that language upon the statement of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY], who was at that time performing the duties of the Chair.

Mr. COGSWELL. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, when my colleague, Mr. MORSE, asked recognition of the Chair that he might correct the RECORD, I felt that he was going beyond his right and privilege in interjecting statements that are not borne out by the facts, to wit, that the District appropriation bill had appropriated \$45,000 for sectarian purposes, and that the committee and the bill had "wiped off the face of the earth one little Protestant Bethel," or some such language as that, first, because he had no right, under the guise of correcting the RECORD, to make such an allusion to that bill or to the debate upon it; and, secondly, because the statement is not borne out by the fact. I speak of this now because it happened to be my duty as a member of the committee to antagonize the gentleman's amendment to that bill. It is not true, Mr. Speaker, that the bill appropriated one dollar for sectarian purposes, nor is it true that it wiped off the face of the earth any Protestant Bethel. Therefore I complain that, under the guise of correcting the RECORD, my colleague should have made an attack on the Appropriations Committee and on the bill which they reported here by the utterance of that which is not true. I repeat, there is not a dollar appropriated in that bill for sectarian purposes; nor is there anything which justifies his statement that the bill, or the committee who reported it, have wiped off the face of the earth any Christian Bethel.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the exact language used by me yesterday is this:

On Saturday we passed the District appropriation bill, containing an appropriation of \$45,000 for charitable institutions, a part of which was for sectarian institutions, and in the same bill we wiped out one poor little Protestant chapel standing on Government land.

Now, if the Chair will refer to the bill H. R. 4581, page 36, in the third clause of that bill comes:

THE SPEAKER. The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts to the fact that the point made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] is that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE], rising on yesterday to a correction of the RECORD, had no right to refer to anything but that part of the RECORD which he claimed to be incorrect.

Mr. MORSE. Well, I claimed that the vote was incorrectly stated in the RECORD.

THE SPEAKER. And the point the gentleman from Ohio makes is that it is all that should be referred to, and that the gentleman from Massachusetts had no right to refer to the merits or demerits of the bill.

Mr. MORSE. Well, the Speaker *pro tempore* did not call me to order, and I intended to be entirely in order, but so much of my remarks as were out of order I very cheerfully withdraw, and ask to have stricken from the permanent RECORD. Certainly the House can not ask more than that from me.

THE SPEAKER. Then the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] will be adopted, striking out of the RECORD the portion of the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts indicated by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. COGSWELL. Do I understand, Mr. Speaker, that that will strike out the gentleman's remarks in regard to the action of the Appropriations Committee and the bill which it reported, and which was passed here?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks there ought to be in the RECORD the statement that the vote was incorrect.

Mr. CORNWELL. With that understanding, I am content. The SPEAKER. In the opinion of the Chair, that is as much as most as could go into the RECORD.

Mr. SIMPSON. I move to strike out the whole correction, inasmuch as it reflects on every member of this House, charging us with having voted an appropriation for sectarian purposes. I think for that reason the motion to strike out the whole correction should be agreed to.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I did not include the whole of that language in the objection, I think, because I had not carefully gone through the bill; hence I did not feel competent myself to make that motion. But I entirely concur in the suggestion of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON], that it ought all to be eliminated from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that before the gentleman from Massachusetts rose, as appears from the RECORD, the Journal had been approved. The Journal of course contains the vote. The purpose of the gentleman in rising, as he stated, was to correct the RECORD as to a vote.

Mr. MORSE. That is right.

The SPEAKER. The RECORD conforms to the Journal. The Journal, not the RECORD, is the evidence of what the vote was in the House—the highest evidence beyond any question—and the gentleman did not seek to correct the Journal, but to correct the RECORD.

Mr. MORSE. The RECORD is in error.

The SPEAKER. But the RECORD conforms to the Journal, and ought to do so, because the Journal is the highest evidence of the vote of the House. But the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON] moves to strike from the RECORD the whole correction.

Mr. SIMPSON. On that motion I demand the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is now on the motion of the gentleman from Kansas to strike from the RECORD this entire correction.

The motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTION OF HON. NEWTON C. BLANCHARD.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following: which was read and laid on the table:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1887.

SIR: Having been appointed by the general assembly of Louisiana, under a power vested in it by the constitution of that State, to sit in the House of Representatives of the United States, and having accepted the appointment, I have the honor to inform you, sir, that I have been elected as a Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of Louisiana, to succeed my predecessor, Mr. J. C. HULL, of this district.

Very respectfully,
J. C. HULL, JR.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN NEW YORK HARBOR, ETC.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a communication addressed to the Chief of Engineers, showing the necessity for funds for the prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that an item for the commencement and completion of the United States post-office building at Buffalo, N. Y., be inserted in the sundry civil bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

SEA WALL AT SANDY HOOK, N. J.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate submitted by the Secretary of War of appropriation for the construction of a sea wall at Sandy Hook, N. J.; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

SENATE BILL REPEALED.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House Senate bills of the following title; which were severally read twice and referred as stated:

A bill (S. 58) for the relief of William Clift—to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (S. 193) for the relief of John S. Neet, jr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (S. 194) for the relief of Napoleon B. Giddings—to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (S. 326) for the relief of C. B. Bryan & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 469) for the relief of Adolph von Haake—to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (S. 470) for the relief of George H. Jewett, of Arlington, Washington County, N. H.—to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 574) for the relief of Wells C. McCool—to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (S. 910) for the relief of Eunice Tripler, widow of Charles S. Tripler—to the Committee on Claims.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 467) for the relief of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask unanimous consent that this bill be taken up and passed at this time; and pending the request, I desire permission to make a brief statement of the case.

The bill was read, as follows:

Enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be authorized and directed to pay to the widow of the late Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, the sum of \$10,000, out of the Treasury of the United States, in full satisfaction of the claims of the late Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for alleged trespass and false imprisonment, and the said sum is hereby appropriated for said purposes, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid and expended in full satisfaction and satisfaction of said claims arising out of said judgments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to make a brief explanation with regard to this bill. Without objection, the gentleman will proceed.

There was no objection.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in the Fifty-second Congress a bill identical in language with this was passed by the Senate and came to the House; it was acted upon favorably by the House committee, and was reported and placed upon the calendar. It was in the closing days of the session. The Speaker had promised to give me recognition, and there were two bills which I desired to have considered—one this bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, the other a bill from the Pension Committee.

I determined, after consultation with Gen. Brooke, to take up the pension case, as it was the claim of a widow in great distress, and felt that his position was so strong that the next Congress would give him relief.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to hear the statement of the gentleman. I understand that this is still subject to objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] is making a brief explanation, subject to objection. Mr. BINGHAM. That is the history of the proposed legislation in relation to this matter in the Fifty-second Congress. That bill has now been passed by the Senate, in language identical with the bill of the last Congress. The Committee on Military Affairs have submitted a bill, which is now on the Calendar, and which is similar in every particular, with the exception of an amendment containing a declaration that the parties must settle this claim within three months after the passage of the act. If I have that amendment changed, I shall see that the amendment to the House bill be added to the Senate bill.

The statement of this case is briefly this: In 1867 Gen. Brooke, then a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army, was stationed in the Territory of New Mexico. Great difficulty then existed, growing out of the exchange of liquor for clothing, camp equipment, etc., on the military reservation. Two men were arrested upon the charge of selling liquor to the soldiers in exchange for military supplies. They were incarcerated in the guardhouse of the camp for several days, pending an examination of the question. They afterwards entered suit against Col. Brooke for false imprisonment. The War Department authorized the employment of counsel. Counsel was employed. The case went on for almost two years. Gen. Brooke was ordered out of the service of the country, pending of course, his case would be attended to by his counsel. In the meantime his counsel died, and with no reflection upon the judicial administration in the Territory in 1867 I will simply say that judgment was rendered for \$10,000 in each case against Col. Brooke.

These judgments have since been pending. Propositions of compromise have been submitted to the Department as low as \$1,500. It is doubtful that such cases can be settled for \$1,000. Some of the parties in interest having deceased, their heirs are now making the claim.

Gen. Brooke has no property that he thinks can be levied upon;

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman for unanimous consent to consider the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HALL of Minnesota, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND MODE OF TAXATION IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to prepare and transmit to the House of Representatives a statement showing the population of each State and Territory, and the value of real and personal property, the value of land, the value of coal and iron, and the value of the tax on real and personal property, and the tax per capita, each assessed by congressional districts in the several States, and like information as to each Territory and the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of this resolution.

Mr. SAYERS. That should go to a committee. It is an important resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman objects to its consideration, and the Chair will refer it after examining it.

ORPHAN AND MINOR CHILDREN OF ALFRED PHIPPS.

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 6459, which was reported favorably from the Committee on Pensions. I would like to have it passed.

The bill was read, as follows:

And he [The bill for the relief of John T. Phipps and other orphan and minor children of Alfred Phipps, Company A, Twelfth Maryland Infantry.

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the names of John P. Phipps, Bertha L. Phipps, Mary M. Phipps, Alfred J. Phipps, and Florence H. Phipps, orphan minor children of Alfred Phipps, Company A, Twelfth Maryland Infantry, upon the pension roll of the United States, at the rate of \$20 per month each, until they shall respectively arrive at the age of 65 years.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to pay to the said orphan and minor qualified guardian of said children under the laws of the State of Maryland and the persons hereby authorized to be paid.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Your committee recommend that the bill do pass after being amended by striking the initial "C" for "P" after the word John in line 4; striking out all of line 8 after the word "States" and insert in lieu thereof the words "except to the limitations and provisions of the act of June 27, 1838, as it may be amended." Also that the title be so amended as to read, "A bill to pension the minor children of Alfred Phipps."

The SPEAKER. This bill was reported, as the Chair understands, from the Committee of the Whole to the House at a previous session.

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland. Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for consideration? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The amendments recommended by the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the title will be amended in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A messenger from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 1133) to remove the charge of desertion standing against John W. Wacker.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts states that he rises to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I had no objection whatever to have eliminated from the RECORD anything I said in connection with the remarks and correction of the RECORD which I asked to make on yesterday that was improper or out of order; but to eliminate from the RECORD the fact that there were six votes instead of three is to change the truth. The special purpose for

which I rose and on which I desire to address the House is the statement made by my colleague [Mr. COGSWELL]. In his remarks he said I used the words "sectarian purposes." In my remarks of yesterday I used the words "sectarian institutions." Exactly what I said was this:

I desire to correct the RECORD. On Saturday we passed the District Appropriation bill, containing an appropriation of \$45,000 for charitable institutions.

Now, I have nowhere accused the House of making appropriations for sectarian purposes. A part of it was for sectarian institutions. I did not undertake to say how it was used. Now, Mr. Speaker, to deny that is to deny the record. Why, it is here in black and white. There can be no mistake about it. Page 36 of the bill, which we passed, reads as follows:

In all, \$50,750.

Then it goes on to name the institutions to which this money is to be applied. The bill was amended from the way I have it in my hand, and these appropriations were made specific for each of these institutions instead of pro rata, according to the number of inmates, as in the original bill, and among the institutions that are named is the Church Orphanage of St. John's parish. That is an Episcopal institution. Then there are the St. Ann's Infant Asylum, the St. Joseph's Asylum, the House of the Good Shepherd, and St. Rose's Industrial School, Catholic institutions. For anyone to say that these are not sectarian institutions and belong to a church or particular sect is denying what the Almighty and every man in Washington knows is true.

Mr. ENLOE. I make the point of order that the gentleman has stated no matter of personal privilege, but is simply making a statement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Massachusetts that is a mere issue between the gentleman and his colleague as to what was proper, correct, and best can not raise a question of privilege.

Mr. MORSE. Well, but, Mr. Speaker, I was accused, or it was alleged by my colleague, that I charged the House with making appropriations for sectarian purposes. I said "sectarian institutions," and there is a difference between those words "sectarian institutions" and "sectarian purposes."

The SPEAKER. The Chair will think that the gentleman has presented a question of privilege.

Mr. MORSE. I have at least myself right, Mr. Speaker. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. COGSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I now ask that the remarks of my colleague be stricken from the RECORD unless I have a chance to reply. A fair inference as to the meaning of the gentleman's remark yesterday was that the appropriations had been made for sectarian purposes.

Mr. MORSE. I deny that.

Mr. COGSWELL (continuing). That I deny. Why, all these appropriations to these benevolent institutions were to institutions of a denominational nature; and when he segregates them and says they are sectarian institutions, is there anyone within the sound of my voice who does not believe I made the charge upon that bill and the committee which reported it that it was favoring appropriations for sectarian purposes? And even letting it go as "sectarian institutions," these appropriations made to these different institutions are for taking care of the poor children of this District.

It was compensation to each one of the institutions, without regard to their denominational belief for the board and care they had extended to the poor children of this District. I repeat again that the purpose of his recent remarks and those on yesterday was to create the impression that the bill, that those who reported that bill, and the committee are in favor of the appropriation of money for sectarian purposes. I deny it now, once, and forever.

Mr. MORSE. I deny that that was my purpose. I submit that it would be manifestly very unfair to allow these remarks to go in and to strike out my explanation.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Just a word. What was the purpose of the gentleman in the use of his language?

Mr. MORSE. To correct the RECORD.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The rule of law is that every man uses language with reference to its plain everyday meaning.

Mr. ENLOE. That would be a very embarrassing rule.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Now, I know it is a violent assumption in this case, but we must, in dealing with a matter of this sort, and in drawing attention to it, treat everybody alike. Now, I assume that the gentleman from Massachusetts used that language for some purpose. Why did he say "sectarian institutions?" What object did he have? What was his purpose?

Mr. MORSE. To contrast the appropriation for that purpose with the wiping out of that little chapel.

when they think to tell them "you are going to silver standard." They somebody distress and disaster will come to them.

Mr. President, we are on a gold basis now. I am tempted to read just a line or two from Gen. Francis A. Walker, from a little tract entitled "Bimetallism; a tract for the times," which I have here, where he puts this question in a very concise way. He says:

"The question is not whether gold or silver is better, but whether the country is better off with gold or silver. The question is not whether gold or silver is better, but whether the country is better off with gold or silver. The question is not whether gold or silver is better, but whether the country is better off with gold or silver."

I think I could get two silver basis we could not be worse off than we are now, and it is notorious fact that the countries using silver only as standard money are better off than we.

Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], whom I do not see in the Senate, argues at length the other day to show that the people of the United States distrust silver certificates, and he cited the fact that they were going into the Treasury Department now in large numbers for import duties. To show that there was a distrust, he said that in 1879, when the resumption of specie payment came by the Government of the United States, there was distrust of our ability to pay the greenbacks in gold, and thereupon, because of the distrust that the people had of the greenback, they took it to the Treasury and deposited it there, and that when it was an established fact, either in nine or ten months or a year afterward that the Treasury could redeem and would redeem the greenbacks in gold tender, people took other kinds of money to the Treasury. Now, I have looked over to see what was our condition in 1879. I find that in December, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury made this statement:

"The operations of the Treasury, aided by the favorable condition of our foreign commerce, have advanced the value of United States notes to 99 percent, or within nearly 2 percent of par."

Now, that was more than a year before we resumed specie payment, and that was upon the eve of a general discussion that had been going on for more than a year all over the country, in Congress and out, as to whether we could resume specie payment on the 1st of January, 1879.

I was handed this statement by a gentleman whom I have no doubt will believe I have already looked it up—that the New York Herald, on September 4, 1878, said:

(Gold was official at 100.)

Within a half cent of par on September 4, 1878. On the 14th of November, 1878, gold sold at par in the city of New York. Resumption had been practically begun for all purposes, except perhaps for the handling of gold in the way of export or something of that kind, for several months before 1879. There was no distrust then; there is no distrust now; and neither the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] nor the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] nor the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] nor the three combined can make the American people discredit the American money. During the last panic, when the whole country was in revolution financially, the greenback was as good as gold, and gold was no better than this inferior, despised silver certificate.

Mr. President, this is the only country in the world, I believe I may say, where the legislators stand in the house in which they are called to legislate and deprecate the money of their country. Why is it that Frenchmen ever dared to stand in any legislative body of that country and declare that the money of the country was not good money. It is left for this country and this country alone, for the financial agents, for the legislative members to reprecise the Government money.

For nearly twenty years, at least since 1878, there has been a continued attempt by the Treasury Department to deprecate the silver money of this country. All the great financial agencies and banking agencies of the country, led on or supported by the great metropolitan press, have been endeavoring to make the people believe that silver was unfit for money, and that it would not discharge money duty. The Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Oregon announce that the American silver dollar is but a 45-cent dollar. Has it anywhere failed to buy 100 cents' worth of anything that any man has to sell? I will admit, measured in gold the silver in a dollar will only bring 45 or 46 cents, but measured in commodities it will buy more than twice as much as it would buy in 1872, before the demonetization of silver. It will now buy more wheat, corn, and cotton than it would then. It is a dollar that is as good as gold.

Its value is not determined by the metal in it; it is determined by what it will do for money; and I submit the spectacle is not

edifying, is not instructive when Senators stand here and insist that the American dollar is a dishonest dollar and that the men who take it are being cheated. Yet, in spite of these tirades, in spite of these attacks, the people are as anxious for a silver dollar to-day as they ever were. If there were 50,000,000 more of them in circulation there would not be so many idle, poor men and so many closed mills and so much distress and so much disaster coming to the people.

Mr. President, I wish now to advert to what I referred to the other day, and I allude to it now because yesterday a Senator whom I see sitting near me said to me "When we repealed the Sherman law we did more for silver than has ever been done." Why? Because you put the whole world in distress.

Mr. GEORGE. Including ourselves.

Mr. TELLER. Including ourselves. You have put everybody in distress. You have destroyed the production of money of the people, for the time being at least, and as Gen. Walker says, is the condition so favorable that you want any more of it? For the first time in the history of the American people we have denied to the American citizen the right to assemble in the great cities and declare their grievances. The mayor of Boston a few days since said to the citizens of that great city, "You can not assemble and hold a public meeting upon the common," because he feared revolution, because he feared riot.

When we have come to this we have fallen upon an evil day and upon evil times, and we shall not be compensated by putting England in greater distress than we. We will not be compensated by it if we should succeed by it in forcing the mints of the world open to silver, when we have thrown ourselves, by our own unaided act, to have opened them without entailing upon the people the frightful condition we have entailed upon them.

Mr. President, I had intended to say several other things with reference to matters which have been alluded to in this debate, but admonished by the fact that I am approaching a vote, I decided that other Senators desire to speak, I shall reserve what I have to say until another time.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] will allow me, I shall, in what I have to say, and in the vote which I shall cast on this question, say and vote without reference to any position that I may have occupied in the late civil war. I have endeavored since the close of that war, since I took an oath of allegiance to the United States, to discharge my duty as an American citizen without reference to past conflicts, without any reference to past jealousies or past animosities. I have been a member of this body I have endeavored, upon every occasion, whether by vote or speech, to so act that it could not be known from that vote and from that speech whether I resided north or south of Mason and Dixon's line. I am not aware that I have ever even in the heat of debate used an expression which would tend to show that I had an interest or felt an interest in any question before this body not felt in common by the American people.

The passage of this bill is not a sectional question. It is not a Democratic question. It is not a Republican question. As far as I am able to understand the past history of this country, all parties, from all sections, have declared themselves favorable to the remonetization of silver. In the very act which repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman law there was a distinct declaration, a distinct pledge, that the Government of the United States should use its best efforts for the purpose of having a more enlarged basis of coinage than the free-coinage measure. I wish it was, if it had any chance of becoming a law. The bill proposes only to require in specific terms the coinage of silver already purchased, already owned by the Government, and, as has been shown by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY], and also by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], already required by law to be coined.

In passing this bill we introduce no new law, except there is a little change in the order in which coinage is to take place. As the law now stands, every dollar of bullion in the Treasury is required to be coined; first, that portion of it which is considered as representing more immediately the Treasury notes outstanding, and, afterwards, the gain or seigniorage. By this bill that order is inverted or reversed, and that is the only change, as has been conclusively shown in this debate, made by the bill in the present existing law.

But, sir, it is argued with great earnestness, with great zeal, with great ingenuity, that the first section of the bill provides not only for the coinage of \$5,000,000 of silver, but not alude to the hundreds, but speak in round numbers, but also requires that silver certificates to the amount of \$5,000,000 shall be issued in addition to the coinage. So, according to that contention, the currency of the country is not only to be increased by \$5,000,000 of silver, but also by \$5,000,000 of silver certificates, with no silver behind them. That I believe is the contention of the very able and, I might be allowed to say when speaking of this

particular argument, of the very ingenious Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON]. That gentleman's character for candor certainly demands from me the expression of the belief that, as singular as the argument is, as inconclusive as it is, yet nevertheless it is the true opinion of that Senator. He has become, I think, the victim of his own ingenuity in his argument.

Of course, Mr. President, I must concede that the bill is inartificially drawn, that it is inapt in its expressions, and that without reference to the prior legislation of Congress, there might be some ambiguity in it. But sir, it is a fundamental, and universal rule in the construction of statutes, recognized everywhere, that all statutes *in pari materia*, all statutes upon the same subject-matter, must be construed together. If that were not so the celebrated Sherman law would be found to be very defective. Unless we can recur to the then existing legislation of Congress to explain its provisions, they would be doubtful and ambiguous, if not construed to mean what they appear to what we have already construed them to mean. It is very true that there is nothing said in the first section of this bill about the legal-tender quality of the silver dollars to be coined under it, nor is there anything said in the Sherman act of 1890 as to the legal-tender quality of the silver dollars issued under it. Yet it has never been doubted that the silver dollars coined under the Sherman act were a legal tender.

There is nothing said in the first section of this bill as to the size and weight of the dollars directed to be coined by it. They are not even called standard dollars in the first section. Yet, sir, when we come to construe the meaning of the act and to carry it into effect, when we see a provision requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to coin a dollar, we are obliged, under the rule to which I have alluded, to refer to the existing legislation on this subject to see what a dollar is and what kind of a dollar is authorized to be coined. So that difficulty is removed.

Then we come to the very difficulty suggested by the Senator from Iowa. The sum of \$55,000,000 is to be coined, "and such coin or the silver certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of the public expenditures, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, if the needs of the Treasury demand it, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage."

Then follows the provision: "Provided, That no excess shall not exceed the amount of the securities as herein authorized to be coined."

Now, sir, the very slightest reflection would have taught the Senator from Iowa that when a silver certificate is named and not described in the act itself we must refer to the existing legislation of Congress to see what a silver certificate is. Referring to that legislation we find that a silver certificate certifies that so many dollars, in fact, are deposited in the Treasury to be paid to the bearer; or, in other words, that a silver certificate is not simply a promise by the Government to pay so many dollars in silver, but is a statement, a certification, of a fact that so much silver has been deposited in the Treasury and is ready to be paid upon the presentation of that certificate. That is the meaning of a silver certificate.

Mr. HARRIS (at 2 o'clock p.m.). Mr. President, the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, at which time by the unanimous consent of the Senate, it was agreed that the vote on the motion of the Senator from Iowa to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading should be taken, I now demand that vote.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was ordered to a third reading. [Putting the question.] The yeas and nays appear to have it.

Mr. QUAY and Mr. ALDRICH called for the yeas and nays; and they were ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. I think he and I would perceive vote the same way on the bill, and he so understanding it, I would consent that he had arranged a pair with some other Senator.

Mr. GEORGE. He is paired with me.

Mr. CULLOM. I therefore vote "yea."

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). Upon this subject I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. If he were present I should vote "nay" and he would vote "yea."

Mr. McILLAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and vote "yea."

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. If he were present I would vote "nay."

Mr. MITCHELL (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES].

If he were present I should vote "yea," and I presume he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HUNTON (after having voted in the negative). When I cast my vote I was not apprised of the fact that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], with whom I have a general pair, is absent. I desire to withdraw my vote and announce my should vote "nay."

Mr. PASCO. I was requested to announce the pair of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS] with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES].

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I was paired with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES]. As he is paired otherwise, I vote "yea."

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to state that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] is detained at his home on account of illness and if he were present he would vote in the affirmative. He is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE].

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 45; as follows:

YEAS—28.

Aldrich,
Allison,
Bacon,
Caffery,
Cary,
Chandler,
Cullom,

Davis,
Lodge,
McMillan,
Frie,
Gallinger,
Hale,
Hawley,
Hoar,

Lodge,
McMillan,
McKerson,
Manserson,
McMillan,
Morrill,
Palmer,

NAYS—43.

Allen,
Baker,
Berry,
Blackburn,
Blanchard,
Butler,
Call,
Candeen,
Cockrell,
Coke,
Condit,
Daniel,

Dubois,
Faulkner,
Gibson,
Gordon,
Hansborough,
Harris,
Hill,
Kendall,
Jones, Ark.,
Kyle,
Lindsay,
Martin,

McMillan,
Mills,
Mitchell, Oregon,
Morgan,
Murphy,
Packer,
Peffer,
Perkins,
Petigrew,
Power,
Pugh,
Ransom,
Roach,

NOT VOTING—12.

Cameron,
Gray,
George,

Gorman,
Higgin,
Higgin,

Huntton,
Dixson, Nev.,
McClaurin,

Proctor,
Quay,
Smith,
Smyth,
Smyth,
Vilas,
Washburn,
Wilson.

For subject see Index.

So the Senate refused to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. HARRIS. Under the consent rule agreed upon some days since, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] has now the right, if he chooses to exercise it, to move to commit the bill.

Mr. MANDERSON. Understanding that it is no violation of the unanimous consent rule, I move that the bill be committed to the Committee on Finance with instructions to amend the bill so as to provide that the silver certificates which are to be issued by the first section shall be issued only in anticipation of or in lieu of the securities provided to be coined.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senate ready for the question on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, when this motion was previously made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN]—

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Connecticut allow me to suggest that from this time, while the motion of the Senator from Nebraska is debatable, the debate is limited under the consent agreement to five minutes to each Senator?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the understanding of the Chair.

Mr. HAWLEY. I thank the Senator; I was perfectly well aware of it. I want only ten seconds.

When the motion was previously made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] to commit the bill I voted "yea" as I thought with usual distinctness, but I found myself recorded as voting "nay." I ask unanimous consent to have the Journal changed. It is still in time; it has not been printed. I am positive about my vote.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator refer to his vote on the last roll call?

Mr. HAWLEY. No; when this same motion to commit was made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] on the 7th instant.

Mr. HARRIS. I remember that recently after a vote there was a request made, and I committed the error of declaring that a vote could not be withdrawn after the result had been announced, but I find a Senator may for sufficient reasons change or withdraw a vote he did not intend to give. However, he can not record a vote he did not cast.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. HARRIS. I make no objection.

Mr. HAWLEY. There is a mistake in the Journal. There

is no mistake as to my vote. There is an error in the Journal, and I ask unanimous consent that it be corrected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction will be made, in the absence of objection.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, I do not desire to occupy even the five minutes that I am permitted to take under the unanimous agreement. I have heard nothing during the course of this debate to change what I believe is the fair, the logical, the final, and the inevitable result of the language of the bill. It is characterized by those who are its friends as being crude, rough, and ungrammatical. It has led to a debate which shows that those fitted to construe the English language are at sea as to what the bill means. I think that no man, whether he be acting in a legislative capacity or as a judicial officer hereafter to construe it, can have any doubt of the proposition but that the first section of the bill provides (as was very fully suggested by the Senator from Iowa a day or two since) that there shall be coined absolutely and immediately the \$55,000,000 said to be the gain or seigniorage upon the bullion in the Treasury, and that in excess thereof there shall be issued, if the public expenditures require it, an amount equal to that seigniorage, or \$55,000,000 more.

Now, in the presence of this dispute it certainly seems to me to be no more than fair that the bill shall go to the Committee on Finance, a committee abundantly able and qualified to correct its language. I admit that it is not an error in style, but an error in the substance of the bill, and that it should be committed and returned to the Senate for its consideration. There need be but a very trifling delay. No one upon this floor openly contends that the bill means that \$110,000,000 shall be coined and issued as paper by virtue of its first section, and if that is not what it means let it be corrected so that there can be no dispute or cavil as to what its terms are.

For one, I have no desire to precipitate upon the bill any other amendment than that I suggest. I care very little as to the dispute over the second section. That which concerns me is the dispute as to the language of the first section, and I think it should be corrected. My motion points out an easy method by which that correction can be made; and I am at a loss to understand the position of gentlemen who insist that the bill shall not be corrected in its English so that it may express what they say it means. I hope the motion will prevail.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the position of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] to commit the bill with instructions.

Mr. MANDERSON. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). On all questions arising on the bill I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. If he were present, he would vote "yea" and I should vote "nay."

Mr. HUNTON (when his name was called). "I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I wish to announce that I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). Under the arrangement previously announced, by which my pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] has been transferred to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], I will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call having been concluded, the vote was announced—yeas 27, nays 44; as follows:

YEAS—27.		NAYS—44.	
Aldrich,	Davis,	Lodge,	Proctor.
Allison,	Doiph,	McMillan,	Smith,
Brier,	Frye,	McPherson,	Stockbridge,
Caffery,	Gallinger,	Manterson,	Vilas,
Crawley,	Hawley,	Mitchell, Wis.	Wadsworth,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Morrill,	Wilson.
Cullum,		Palmer,	
		NAYS—44.	
Allen,	Dubois,	Min,	Quay,
Bate,	Faulkner,	Mills,	Ransom,
Berry,	Gibson,	Mitchell, Oregon	Roach,
Blackburn,	Gordon,	Morgan,	Shoup,
Boyd,	Hawbrough,	Murphy,	Stewart,
Butt,	Harris,	Pasco,	Teller,
Call,	Hill,	Peffer,	Turpie,
Camden,	Irby,	Perkins,	Vest,
Colewell,	Jones, Ark.	Pettigrew,	Voorhees,
Evans,	Kyle,	Porter,	White,
Colpitt,	Lindsay,	Pugh,	Wincott.
		NOT VOTING—14.	
Camron,	Gorman,	Jones, Nev.	Squire,
Daniel,	Gray,	Platt,	Vanco.
Dixon,	Higgins,	Sherman,	
George,	Hunton,		

So the Senate refused to commit the bill to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARRIS. Believing as I do, and with the understanding, that there is no question which can arise now except the question, Shall the bill pass, I ask unanimous consent that the five-minutes rule agreed upon the other day may be revoked. I understand there are several Senators who desire to be heard upon the question as to the passage of the bill. I have no desire to limit the debate upon the general question to five minutes, and therefore I have no objection to abrogating that part of the consent rule if it meets the desire of the Senate.

Mr. MORGAN. But the vote is to be taken to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Mr. HARRIS. Of course, the final vote is to be taken to-morrow at 2 o'clock upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. TURPIE. I was about to inquire what effect the modification would have on the time when the final vote shall be taken.

Mr. HARRIS. There can be no modification of the rule upon that point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the final vote will be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BLACKBURN. It seems to me that it would be hardly fair to agree to the request of the Senator from Tennessee, which might practically cut off all opportunity to be heard under the agreement as to the five-minutes rule. Suppose some Senator should occupy the time from now until to-morrow at 2 o'clock?

Mr. HARRIS. I beg to say to the Senator from Kentucky that I have no sort of concern or wish on the subject, but I chance to know that there are several Senators who have heretofore expressed a desire to be heard. So far as I am concerned I simply desire to say that I shall interpose no objection. I have no desire upon the subject.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have no objection to urge provided we shall vote upon the bill at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Neither under the five-minutes rule nor under any other rule do I propose to occupy any part of the time of the Senate; but if there be more than one Senator who wants to be heard I should think that under the agreement made by the Senate the opportunity ought to be given under the five-minutes rule and that the time should not be occupied by one or two Senators. However, I interpose no objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. HARRIS. I want to state again, as it seems the Senator from Kentucky did not quite understand me, that I do not care who wants to be heard or at what length he wants to be heard, I shall demand the final vote at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. HALE. I object, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made. [A pause.] Mr. BUTLER. As there seems to be an indisposition to discuss this subject further, I see no reason why we can not have a vote now on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. CULLOM. The time is fixed for to-morrow.

Mr. RANSOM. The time has been fixed by unanimous consent.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand. I have no desire, of course, to interfere with the consent rule, but we had better be voting than sitting here and doing nothing.

Mr. GEORGE. I desire to ask if there was objection to the abrogation of the five-minutes rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Mississippi that it was objected to.

Mr. MILLS. If there is nothing before the Senate, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask the Senator from Texas to withdraw that motion.

Mr. MILLS. I will do so.

Mr. HARRIS. When requested that the five-minutes rule be abrogated, if the Senate should desire to have it abrogated, it was objected to. Now, as it seems that no Senator desires to make a five-minutes speech on the question of the passage of the bill, I believe I will ask unanimous consent that we proceed to vote upon it now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee make that request?

Mr. HARRIS. I submit it.

Mr. HALE. I withdraw the objection which I made a few minutes since to the consideration of the Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee renew his former request?

Mr. HARRIS. Of course I renew it. It is a matter about which I do not feel the slightest personal concern, except that I desire to accommodate Senators who wish to be heard.

The PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. has objection to the request made by the Senate from Tennessee, that said part of the money made by the bill, according to the like amounts may be appropriated for the redemption of the same, and it is so ordered.

Mr. C. A. M. (Mississippi).

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] was in the house when I informed him of the objection, and I saw the floor at this time, but he continues his remarks as though he were in the house.

Mr. C. A. M. Certainly.

Mr. GEORGE. Very well.

The PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. The Senator from Mississippi will proceed.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, when I was interrupted, I was trying to prove to the Senate that there is nothing in the objection made by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] to the passage of the bill, that the first section of it authorizes the coining of silver and the issuing of silver certificates to the amount of \$110,000,000. The argument by which that can be proved is a very easy one. In the first place, I will call the attention of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], and the attention of the Senate, to the fact that silver certificates—not any other kind of certificates, but only silver certificates—are required to be issued. What is a silver certificate? It is a paper well known and well recognized in law and defined in law as a paper which certifies that so much silver has been deposited and remains in the Treasury for its redemption.

Now, sir, if a certificate were issued behind which there was no silver for its redemption, then it would not be a silver certificate as defined in law. So unless this bill is to be construed as authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a certificate which certifies a falsehood, it is absolutely clear that no certificate can be issued unless there is a silver dollar or silver bullion to the amount of the dollars mentioned in the certificate behind it for its redemption. So there is nothing in that objection.

Mr. President, I now proceed to consider the necessity of passing the pending bill. I understand there is a deficit in the Treasury. I understand that the needs of the Treasury are such that more money ought to be taken to carry the current expenses of the Government. I have been informed that \$55,000,000 have already been borrowed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes of the Government.

Now, the question presented to the Senate is this: Are we to borrow money to carry on the Government, or are we to coin silver already in the Treasury for that purpose? It has been demonstrated by the gentlemen who have preceded me that there is no such thing as the faith in coining this silver. It has also been demonstrated that, unless this silver is coined, it can be put to no use.

Then we are brought face to face with this proposition: Having \$55,000,000 of silver in the Treasury and the Treasury needing the money, and the Secretary of the Treasury borrowing money, shall we go into the markets of the world and borrow, or shall we coin that which is already in the Treasury? It seems to me as a business proposition there can be no doubt as to what we should do. It was stated yesterday by the Senator from Iowa, who is very well informed upon such subjects, that the present deficit in the reserve was caused by paying out in the ordinary expenses of the Government the gold reserved for the redemption of the greenbacks. Now, if that be so, and I have no doubt it is, then we are face to face with the proposition, whether the Secretary of the Treasury is to go on and borrow money for the ordinary expenses of the Government, or whether we are to authorize him to coin the silver bullion now in the Treasury. That is the question before the Senate.

It seems to me that no good business man would doubt as to the propriety of the course to pursue. I desire to do that thing which will relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from doing that which he thinks he has a lawful right to do, and which I think he has no right to do, that is, to go on and borrow money for general governmental purposes. A reference to the statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives shows that he believes he has the power and that it is his duty to issue bonds and borrow gold and place it in the Treasury and use it for the ordinary purposes of the Government. That is his position. I think in that it is the duty of the Government to issue bonds for a very plain violation of the law, as well as for the good business reasons which I have already stated, I think the bill ought to pass, so that the money will be in the Treasury to meet the demands upon the Treasury without allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money for that purpose.

I have stated that I believe the Secretary of the Treasury made a serious mistake in supposing that he has a right to issue these bonds for any other purpose than to raise money to redeem the legal-tender notes of the United States. The act under

which he claims authority to borrow money, so far as it relates to the point now before the Senate, reads as follows:

And the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase and redeem the same, and may issue and sell the same, and may use the same for the redemption of the same.

Which is the plain meaning of what are called the greenbacks—bonds authorized to be issued, and sold, and used for the redemption of the same.

Going that far, we find that the Congress in enacting this law followed the plain business rule not to borrow money as long as we had it. So the first direction to the Secretary of the Treasury was, "You shall first use the surplus in the Treasury. You are not to borrow money as long as we have it, but when we have the money you must use it. When we have it not then you must borrow it." That is the plain meaning of the statute. He is authorized to use the surplus in the Treasury, "and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, and in the descriptions of bonds," mentioned in the act, "to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect."

Now, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the statement which he made before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on the 24th of January last, claimed that he had a right to issue any amount of bonds he saw proper. I believe he said in one part of his statement that he could issue \$1,000,000,000 if he thought it was necessary, and when he got the money in the Treasury he could use it for the ordinary purposes of the Government.

Now, let us see whether he is mistaken in that or not. What is the extent to which he may issue bonds? The law does not say \$500,000. It does not say \$200,000; it does not say any other sum, but it does specify a rule by which he must be governed, and he can no more go beyond that rule than he could borrow \$500,000 when the statute says he might borrow \$200,000. He is authorized to issue and sell bonds "to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect." The purpose of the act is simply to redeem greenbacks.

I should like to know by what process of argument, when this statute says plainly that he shall only borrow to the extent necessary to redeem the notes specified in the act, that he can go beyond that. It does not allow him to issue bonds to any extent he sees fit, but to the extent necessary to carry the act into full operation, and the act is carried into full operation when provision is made for the redemption of the greenbacks, or the United States notes mentioned in the act.

The first thing he must do when he is about to issue a bond is to decide this question: Is the money proposed to be raised by the bond necessary to carry this particular act into full effect? Does he make that decision according to law when he decides the act will not only issue bonds, but to issue money to carry the act into full effect, but that he will issue bonds for the purpose of carrying on the Government in its general expenditures?

Mr. President, it seems to me that the argument is so plain on that point that it is not necessary to elaborate it. That is as far as he may go. He must determine that question honestly and fairly upon a consideration of all the circumstances, and one of these circumstances, if we had no other act, so it will, but this, would be the amount of greenbacks then in circulation.

I find on examination that \$375,000,000 was about all of the paper mentioned in the act of 1875 and required to be redeemed that was outstanding at the passage of the act. If there had been no other act passed, if we had stood upon that act alone, then the amount which the Secretary of the Treasury could borrow would be the exact amount of the notes then outstanding. Could he borrow more? If he could, he could borrow more money under the authority given by that act than the Treasury was authorized to redeem the paper authorized and required to be redeemed by the act. And remember, Mr. President, under the act now under consideration—that is, the act of 1875—when a greenback or a Treasury note was redeemed, it was redeemed in fact. There was no power to reissue it. It became extinguished as an obligation, and was to be canceled by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was a demand to be made upon the Treasury than the amount of greenbacks then in circulation.

But it is said that there has been some change made by the act of 1878 upon that subject, and it is true there has been; but that act contains no enlargement of the power to borrow, as it is conferred by the act of 1875. The act of the 31st of May, 1878, contains no provision whatever in reference to borrowing money, but it does contain a provision which the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to which I have formerly alluded, says there is "no authority to issue bonds except that conferred by the act of 1875." There is no allusion in that act of 1878 to borrowing money; it simply provides that there shall be no more cancellation or retiring of United States notes when they have been redeemed. That is all there is of it. I read the act in full:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or other officer under him to cancel or retire any

I will also insert a statement of the average export price of wheat and cotton for the past twenty-two years and of the price of silver. The figures are from the Statistical Abstract:

Year.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Silver.	Year.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Silver.
<i>Cents.</i>							
1872	\$1.49	19.3	\$1.32	1883	\$1.13	10.8	\$1.11
1873	1.41	18.8	1.30	1884	1.07	10.5	1.01
1874	1.31	18.0	1.24	1885	1.05	10.5	1.05
1875	1.12	15.4	1.24	1886	.87	9.9	.99
1876	1.24	13.0	1.15	1887	.89	9.5	.97
1877	1.12	15.0	1.14	1888	.88	9.8	.93
1878	1.34	11.1	1.15	1889	.90	9.9	.93
1879	1.07	9.9	1.12	1890	.83	10.1	1.04
1880	1.12	9.6	1.15	1891	.80	9.8	.91
1881	1.11	11.4	1.13	1892	.80	8.7	.85
1882	1.19	11.4	1.13	1893	.60	7.2	.75

These statements show that the world's production of wheat was 45,000,000 bushels less in 1888 than in 1887, yet the price was 85 cents, a decline of 4 cents per bushel.

In 1889 the world's production was 190,000,000 bushels less than in 1887, and 15,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1885, and the price was 90 cents per bushel as compared with 89 cents in 1887, a rise of 1 cent per bushel.

The crop of 1890 was 94,000,000 less than the crop of 1887, and the price fell to 83 cents per bushel, or a decline of 6 cents per bushel.

The crop of 1891 was 61,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1887, and the price was 85 cents per bushel, or a decline of 4 cents per bushel as compared with the price in 1887. The price of this crop was maintained above what it would have been by the passage of the Sherman law in 1890, and the consequent rise in the price of silver.

The crop of 1892 was 49,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1887, and the price fell to 80 cents per bushel, a loss of 9 cents.

The crop of 1893 was 81,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1887, and wheat fell with silver to 60 cents per bushel. Since 1887 the population of the countries which use wheat have increased over forty millions of people, while the production of wheat in the world has steadily declined, and the price per bushel has decreased 29 cents.

Certainly the statement that overproduction has caused the decline in the price of wheat is overcome by these figures.

What, then, is the cause of this great decline? We contend that it is the appreciation of gold and the bounty resulting to the people of India by the decline in the value of silver bullion, as shown by the statement from the Treasury Department, which I will not read but wish to have inserted as part of my remarks:

Statement showing the exports and average export price of cotton, raw and wheat from British India during the years ending March 31, 1870 to 1891, and eleven months ending February, 1892, inclusive.

[From official sources.]

Year ending March 31—	Cotton, raw.			Wheat.		
	Pounds.	Value.	Price per pound	Bushels.	Value.	Price per bushel.
	<i>Cents.</i>					
1870	524,834,448.89	579,802	16.51	145,088	\$158,035	\$1.10
1871	577,491,889.93	642,315	16.13	453,590	\$506,338	1.07
1872	803,216,032.02	107,054	12.82	1,180,252	1,131,090	0.99
1873	494,214,448	67,300	13.62	733,486	804,912	1.09
1874	645,409,126.63	76,381	11.86	837,774	932,593	1.21
1875	627,309,632	73,285,232	11.68	2,601,156	2,588,463	1.18
1876	361,297,529	63,738,003	11.30	4,688,767	4,370,380	.93
1877	701,495,988	96,361,063	11.86	3,877,742	9,348,593	2.41
1878	381,584,616	45,018,210	11.69	11,806,365	13,713,555	1.15
1879	627,235,778	87,182,627	11.41	1,662,516	2,106,652	1.27
1880	417,229,312	63,494,174	11.15	29,415,621	29,236,307	1.01
1881	638,693,376	63,460,371	12.91	18,836,161	15,734,123	1.14
1882	629,106,225	71,719,391	11.55	35,148,532	42,593,838	1.15
1883	691,693,376	77,692,788	11.15	29,415,621	29,236,307	1.01
1884	674,575,129	99,124,124	19.31	32,292,595	40,660,863	1.26
1885	567,897,856	67,816,508	11.95	29,421,664	39,316,890	1.02
1886	459,499,608	51,225,709	11.14	54,528,678	28,445,368	.98
1887	608,156,641	61,684,618	10.02	41,768,767	41,401,733	1.00
1888	500,688,572	61,988,011	11.40	25,221,240	26,669,840	1.05
1889	507,102,422	62,216,216	12.09	34,644,698	38,111,740	1.04
1890	567,878,204	80,998,340	12.46	25,734,122	27,804,892	1.08
1891	662,334,350	79,913,351	11.93	30,724,920	40,643,418	1.09
1892 (11 months)	418,808,312	41,018,181	10.52	53,371,398	61,913,923	1.21

NOTE.—At the request of Mr. GEORGE O. JONES, the rupee has been reduced to United States money at the rate of six cents per rupee.

S. G. BROCK, Chief of Bureau.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Statistics, April 16, 1893.

These tables show that while India did not increase her production of wheat, the amount that was exported enormously increased and the people of that country substituted something else for food, probably millet.

The export price of wheat from India has increased rather than decreased, so that while wheat brought but \$1.10 per bushel in 1870, it was worth \$1.21 for the eleven months ending February, 1892.

During the month of February, 1892, India exported 2,737,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$3,901,000, at the average export price of \$1.32 per bushel.

As silver continues to decline India will continue to receive an increased price per bushel for her wheat, and the quantity she exports will also increase. All authorities agree that there has been no decline in the purchasing power of the rupee in India, but that it will purchase as much of labor and of everything else as in India to-day as it ever would, although its bullion value is but 23 cents.

In this connection I insert the following extract from the speech of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES]:

Let us endeavor to make an approximate estimate of the losses sustained by our agricultural population since 1885, when President Cleveland first advised Congress to recall the silver purchase act of 1856 and to stop the coinage of silver dollars:

WHEAT.	
Average export price per bushel—	\$1.17
1870 to 1883	73
1883	73
Difference	44

According to the report of the Agricultural Department for December, 1882, the wheat crop of this country for the year then closed amounted to 315,000,000 bushels. On this quantity there is 44 cents per bushel, raised by the decline in the price of silver bullion, amount to an annual sum of \$138,600,000 of debt and tax-paying power, which amount apportioned among the principal wheat-producing States shows the loss of each of such States to be as follows (I give the figures in round numbers):

Wheat crop of 1892 in—	Bushels.	Loss.
Indiana	40,000,000	\$17,600,000
Minnesota	41,000,000	15,960,000
California	39,000,000	17,160,000
Kansas	20,000,000	20,800,000
South Dakota	32,000,000	14,080,000
North Dakota	33,000,000	15,400,000
Ohio	40,000,000	15,200,000
Missouri	25,000,000	11,000,000
Illinois	28,000,000	12,320,000
Michigan	15,000,000	10,700,000
Pennsylvania	19,000,000	8,540,000
Nebraska	16,000,000	7,040,000
Kentucky	12,000,000	5,280,000
Oregon	10,000,000	4,400,000
Washington	10,000,000	4,400,000

There may be added to these figures five to ten million bushels each for the States of New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The loss on wheat, therefore, suffered by the farmers of this country must be estimated at \$200,000,000 annually.

COTTON.	
Average price per pound in New York—	Cents.
1870 to 1885	11 1/2
1870 to 1892	8
Difference	3 1/2

Taking the crop year 1888-'89 as an average year, and, for convenience of calculation, computing the loss at 3 cents per pound, we find that the total annual loss of the planters of the United States amounts to over \$100,000,000 distributed among the States as follows:

Cotton raised in—	Pounds.	Loss per year.
North Carolina	230,000,000	\$69,000,000
South Carolina	275,000,000	82,500,000
Georgia	180,000,000	54,000,000
Florida	32,000,000	960,000
Alabama	422,000,000	126,600,000
Mississippi	522,000,000	156,600,000
Louisiana	240,000,000	72,000,000
Texas	710,000,000	213,000,000
Arkansas	330,000,000	99,000,000
Tennessee	162,000,000	48,600,000
Total	3,422,100,000	\$1,026,600,000

This makes a total loss to the agriculturists of this country, in wheat and cotton, by reason of the demonetization of silver, of over \$325,000,000 a year.

These figures are startling, and certainly warrant an earnest effort to restore silver to its old place and price.

It is no longer a question of the silver content of their loss is as nothing compared with the loss of the tiller of the soil.

This decline in the price of silver and its effect was predicted in 1886 by one of England's shrewdest men.

At a meeting of the British and Colonial Chambers of Commerce, held in London in 1886, Sir Robert N. Paine, a member of Parliament, a banker, and ex-mayor of London, said that "the effect of the depreciation of silver must result in a great loss of the wheat and cotton industries of America and by the ag-

Mr. VOORHEES and others. Consent.

Mr. HARRIS. It is unusual, but I shall not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection, and leave is granted. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the bill before the Senate having been ordered to a third reading, and read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. GALLINGER. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FAULKNER (when Mr. CAMDEN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. CAMDEN] is necessarily detained from the Chamber, and is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. FAULKNER (when his name was called). I made a pair yesterday with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. That pair has been transferred to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], which entitles me to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I was paired on this question with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], he being opposed to the bill and I in favor of it; but by an arrangement my pair has been transferred to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. I therefore vote "yea."

Mr. HILL (when his name was called). Upon this question I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. STEWART (when the name of Mr. JONES of Nevada was called). My colleague [Mr. JONES of Nevada] is paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and I vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 44, nays 31; as follows:

YEAS—44.

Allen,
Bate,
Berry,
Blackburn,
Blair,
Bulter,
Call,
Coffey,
Coles,
Crittenden,
Daniel,

Dubois,
Faulkner,
Gordon,
Hambrough,
Harris,
Harrison,
Ivory,
Jones, Ark.,
Kyles,
Lindsay,

McLaurin,
Martin,
Mills,
Murdick, Oregon,
Morgan,
Osgood,
Pender,
Perkins,
Peterson,
Pugh,

Quay,
Ransom,
Reach,
Shoup,
Stewart,
Teller,
Tunley,
Vest,
Voorhees,
Wagner,
Woolcott,

NAYS—31.

Alfalfa,
Allison,
Bridges,
Cameron,
Carey,
Chandler,
Cullum,
Davis,

Dolph,
Frye,
Gallinger,
Gibson,
Gorman,
Hale,
Hawley,
Higgins,

Lodge,
McMillan,
McPherson,
Manderson,
Mitchell, Wis.,
Morrill,
Murphy,
Palmer,

Platt,
Pratt,
Smith,
Stonbridge,
Tamm,
Washburn,
Wilson,
Wisconsin.

NOT VOTING—10.

Candam,
Cameron,
Dixon,

Gray,
Hill,
Hoar,

Jones, Nev.,
Sherman,
Squire,

Vance.

So the bill was passed.

TENNESSEE STATE CLAIMS.

Mr. HARRIS. A few days since I asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider the joint resolution [S. R. 61] providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee, and certain claims of the State of Tennessee against the United States. A question was raised by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. Since that time the Senator from Maine and myself have looked over the joint resolution, and I have consented to offer certain amendments which are perfectly satisfactory to him. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider the joint resolution at this time, and, if considered, I will submit the amendments.

Mr. HALE. When this joint resolution was before the Senate a few days since, it provided for the determination of certain questions between the General Government and the State of Tennessee by a special commission, and appropriated money in advance to carry out the result of such commission's deliberations.

I thought then, as I do now, and so did the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], who is absent, that it would be much safer legislation to have all such reports made to Congress, so that it may consider the question of an appropriation; and on the suggestion by the Senator from Ohio and by myself, the Senator from Tennessee, who is a very conservative legislator on such matters, consented that the joint resolution should go over. He and I have examined it since then, and the amendments which he and I have agreed upon cover the point; so that if it is determined by the commission that the General Government is

indebted to the State of Tennessee, instead of the money being appropriated in advance, the Secretary of the Treasury will report the whole matter to Congress with such recommendation as he may deem proper.

I am bound to say that if, after full adjudication by this commission, the Secretary reports in favor of an appropriation, I shall consider that Congress is in duty bound to carry it out. The final jurisdiction of Congress is maintained over the subject; and, therefore, I see no further objection to the joint resolution, and hope that it will pass.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee asks unanimous consent of the Senate for the consideration of the joint resolution indicated by him. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the joint resolution be read at length, and then I shall suggest the amendments agreed upon by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] and myself.

The Secretary read the joint resolution.

Mr. HARRIS. After the word "Tennessee," in line 11, the Senator from Maine and myself have agreed to an amendment, to insert "the said commission shall report such agreement, compromise, or settlement to the governor of Tennessee, to be submitted by him to the Legislature of said State at its next regular session."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed amendment will be stated in connection with the language of the joint resolution.

The SECRETARY. In line 11, after the word "Tennessee," it is proposed to insert:

"The said commission shall report such agreement, compromise, or settlement to the governor of Tennessee, to be submitted by him to the Legislature of said State at its next regular session."

So as to read:

That the Attorney-General, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to proceed to compromise, adjust, and settle with the State of Tennessee, through her duly appointed agent, all said matters, upon such terms as to amount, allowance and interest, etc., as shall do equal and impartial justice to both parties; and if the result of such settlement shall disclose a balance due to the United States from the State of Tennessee, the said commission shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury such agreement, compromise, or settlement, to be submitted by him to the Legislature of said State at its next regular session.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. In line 11, before the words "the payment," I move to insert the word "if."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. In line 11, before the words "the payment," it is proposed to insert the word "if," so as to read:

And if the payment of such balance shall not be provided for at the next regular session of the Legislature of Tennessee, then the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to proceed to collect same by the appropriate proceedings in accordance with the terms of the bonds held by the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. I move to strike out all after the word "to," in line 19, to the end of the joint resolution, and insert "report the same to Congress with such recommendation as to an appropriation therefor as he may deem proper."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "to," at the beginning of line 19, it is proposed to strike out "pay the same to the governor of Tennessee out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and insert "report the same to Congress with such recommendation as to an appropriation therefor as he may deem proper;" so as to read:

And in the result of such settlement shall disclose a balance due the State of Tennessee, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to report the same to Congress with such recommendation as to an appropriation therefor as he may deem proper.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. Will the Secretary read that part of the joint resolution which refers to the officers who are to constitute this tribunal?

Mr. HARRIS. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of War.

Mr. HALE. I thought as the joint resolution was read that the order of precedence which is fixed by the statute is not followed.

Mr. HARRIS. As to the order of precedence between those officers, neither the Attorney-General nor I gave any thought—at least I did not—and I do not suppose he did—but the joint resolution was originally prepared by the Attorney-General and myself. What order does the Senator suggest?

Mr. HALE. It is not a material thing, of course; but we generally follow the order which is fixed by the statute. The Secretary of the Treasury should be first and the others in due order.

Mr. HARRIS. I have no objection to any order. I agreed to a commission on the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General. I care not in what order they may appear in the joint resolution.

Mr. HALE. The order as stated by the Senator is correct. Let the Secretary read that part of the joint resolution, so that we may see how it is there.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the Attorney-General, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, and they are hereby authorized, etc.

Mr. HALE. I move to amend by changing the order.

The SECRETARY. In line 3, after the word "the," where it first occurs, it is proposed to strike out "Attorney-General;" at the end of the same line, after the word "Treasury," to strike out the word "and," and after the word "War," in line 4, to insert "and the Attorney-General;" so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General be, and they are hereby, authorized, etc.

Mr. HALE. That is right.

Mr. HARRIS. On reflection, unless the Senator from Maine thinks it material, as this is a subject-matter which I have discussed with the Attorney-General, and he and I agreed upon the exact verbiage of the joint resolution as it was originally offered, I should prefer letting it stand as it is.

Mr. HALE. I am sorry to hear from Tennessee, I know, is very careful about all such matters, and if he thinks, after consultation with the Attorney-General, that any feeling would be manifested about changing the joint resolution, I shall withdraw my amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. I hope the Senator will. I prefer the joint resolution remaining as it is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine withdraws his amendment.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. VORHEES. I move that when the Senate adjourn today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

WILLIAM MCGORRANHAN.

Mr. TELLER. I give notice that on Monday next, immediately after the completion of the routine morning business, I shall move to amend the bill, known as the McGorranhan bill. I have given several such notices, but there has been no opportunity for me to make a motion to take the bill up. I shall endeavor, however, on that occasion to have it taken up.

Mr. VEST. If the Senator from Colorado will permit me, I wish to say there is a bill here which ought to be disposed of, which is in the nature of unfinished business, but has lost its place on account of the seigniorage bill coming over from the House of Representatives and being taken up. I refer to the bill in regard to the purchase of a site for the erection of a Government Printing Office.

Mr. TELLER. I will say to the Senator from Missouri that if I can get the McGorranhan bill up I shall be willing that it be laid aside for the bill to which he refers.

COL. JESSE H. STRICKLAND.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 838) for the relief of Col. Jesse H. Strickland, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, United States Volunteers, with the understanding that if it shall lead to protracted discussion it will not be pressed.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment in line 9, after the date "1864," to insert "deducting all pay and allowances paid to him in any other military capacity for the time," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$100,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jesse H. Strickland, late colonel of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, the pay and allowances of cavalry, from January 30, A. D. 1863, to April 1, A. D. 1864, deducting all pay and allowances paid to him in any other military capacity for the time.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WAGON BRIDGE NEAR SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Mr. VEST. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce to report with certain amendment two bridge bills, and to ask

that they be immediately considered. There is necessity that they should come back to the other House to-day, if possible. I report first the bill (H. R. 4831) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge at or near Sioux City, Iowa," approved March 2, 1839, as amended by acts of April 13, 1890, and February 7, 1893, with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. VORHEES. If the bills lead to no debate, I shall not object to their consideration.

Mr. VEST. I have no idea that they will lead to debate.

Mr. VORHEES. If the bills lead to no debate, I shall not object to their consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4831) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge at or near Sioux City, Iowa," approved March 2, 1839, as amended by acts of April 13, 1890, and February 7, 1893.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment in line 9, after the word "April," to strike out "thirteenth" and insert "thirtieth;" and in line 13, after the word "years," to insert "after the date of approving this act;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$100,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge at or near Sioux City, Iowa," approved February 7, 1893, so that the said act shall be null and void if the construction of said bridge shall not be commenced within two years after the date of approving this act, and be finished on or before March 2, 1896.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. VEST, the title was amended so as to read:

"A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge at or near Sioux City, Iowa,' approved March 2, 1839, as amended by acts of April 30, 1890, and February 7, 1893."

IOWA AND NEBRASKA PONTON BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. VEST. I also report from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments, the bill (H. R. 5425) for the relief of Iowa and Nebraska Pontoon Bridge Company, for the consideration of which I also ask unanimous consent.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 3, line 7, after the words "over the," to strike out "railroad," and insert "railroads."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert as an additional section:

SEC. 9. All the rights granted by this act shall cease whenever the Secretary of War shall determine and give the notice hereunto provided that the said bridge shall be removed within the time specified in the act authorized by an act approved March 2, 1839, and amended April 30, 1890, and February 7, 1893, as amended and open for travel, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to give the owners of said bridge the notice to remove the same within twelve months from the date of said notice, and if the company owning said bridge shall neglect to make such removal within said time, it shall then be his duty to cause the same to be removed at the expense of said company.

Mr. ALLISON. I am not quite clear in regard to this proposed amendment of the bill, and I call the attention of the Senator from Missouri to the matter. I am not sure that that provision will accomplish all which it is intended to accomplish. As I understand, the charter for the pontoon bridge, so called, is to expire by limitation when this new structure is completed and in operation; but the amendment as I heard it read only provides that the pontoon bridge shall be removed within twelve months. It seems to me it might be well to add to the amendment "that the charter herein granted shall expire at that time."

Mr. VEST. The amendment says so at the beginning of it. Mr. FRYE. It provides in the first two lines that all the rights acquired by virtue of the act shall cease.

Mr. ALLISON. I should be glad to have those lines read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will again read the proposed amendment.

The Secretary read the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

SARAH K. McLEAN.

Mr. FURBER. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of S. 341, S. 342, for the relief of Sarah K. McLean, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean. It is a very meritorious measure, and it was passed at the last session of the last Congress unanimously.

By unanimous consent, the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the proper accounting officers to settle and adjust to Sarah K. McLean, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean, all back pay and emoluments that would have been due and payable to him, as major, from July 27, 1864, to the date of his reinstatement, March 3, 1875.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is there a report in this case?

Mr. TURPIN. Yes, sir.
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRYE in the chair). There is a long report accompanying the bill.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask for the reading of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.
The Secretary proceeded to read the report, submitted by Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, December 19, 1875.

Mr. GALLINGER. I withdraw the request for the reading of the report.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. I desire to state that this measure has been before Congress for some time, and I believe it was passed in the last Congress, having been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs by a majority report. Also at the present session it was reported by a majority report, and the views of the minority were submitted, as the record shows. I do not think that there is any equity or justice in this case. I simply desire to state that by not objecting to the bill I do not consent to its correctness, or to the principle that is embodied in it. I adhere to the minority report that was made, but I shall not consume the time of the Senate in having the views of the minority read.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. WEST. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 249) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the most accessible point between the city of Kansas and the town of Sibley, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri," approved March 3, 1875, to report it with amendments, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments of the Committee on Commerce will be stated in their order.

The amendments were to add to the bill the following as an additional section:

Sec. 2. That no other corporations, in the location of which hereinafter mentioned, shall be permitted to construct a bridge.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to add to the bill the following as an additional section:

Sec. 3. That no other corporations, in the location of which hereinafter mentioned, shall be permitted to construct a bridge, and so on, which this act is amendatory, and hence, within three years, and be completed within ten years from the date of the passage of this act. And should the same be completed, this act, and the act so amended, is amendatory, and so on, and so on.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS CHAMBERS.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 349) for the relief of Thomas Chambers.

Mr. HAIRIS. I wish to ask the Senator from Michigan if that bill is reported by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads?

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE. It is, and an identical bill has passed this body twice heretofore on the report of that committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to Thomas Chambers, of Mackinac, Mich., \$3,654.56, in full compensation for the additional expenses incurred by him in carrying the Canada mails from Sault de Saint Marie, Mich., to Mackinac, Mich., from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1879, inclusive, he having contracted to carry United States mails only.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 19, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 9, 1894.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Albert G. Lloyd, of Waitsburg, Washington, to be register of the land office at Wallawalla, Wash.

POSTMASTERS.

Daniel W. Maple, to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of Fulton and State of Illinois.

Cyrus S. Parker, to be postmaster at Fullerton, in the county of Nance and State of Nebraska.

Henry S. Wyman, to be postmaster at Morenci, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan.

James M. Thomas, Jr., to be postmaster at Wyoming, in the county of Stark and State of Illinois.

John C. Deady, to be postmaster at Grand Crossing, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Charles J. Porter, to be postmaster at Bethel, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut.

Thomas F. Carroll, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan.

Chauncey E. Baker, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

Robert D. Ellsgood, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county of Worcester and State of Maryland.

Alvan G. Wall, to be postmaster at Saginaw, East Side, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan.

William A. Strong, to be postmaster at Reed City, in the county of Osceola and State of Michigan.

John W. Gentler, to be postmaster at Constantine, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Michigan.

Murray J. Bement, to be postmaster at Clifton Springs, in the county of Ontario and State of New York.

Ira G. Foster, to be postmaster at Nelson, in the county of Neokolls and State of Nebraska.

Henry D. Wilber, to be postmaster at Howell, in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan.

John E. Adams, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania.

William C. Warnock, to be postmaster at Bellaire, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio.

Hugh L. McDowell, to be postmaster at Ottawa, in the county of Putnam and State of Ohio.

W. E. Lancaster, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Harrison and State of Texas.

Clinton J. Gitt, to be postmaster at Hanover, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania.

Robert M. Elliott, to be postmaster at Gettysburg, in the county of Adams and State of Pennsylvania.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 14, 1894.

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

J. Marshall Wright, of Pennsylvania, to be naval officer of customs for the port of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Medical Department.

Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon.

Infantry arm.

Lieut. Col. Alfred T. Smith, Eighth Infantry, to be colonel.
Maj. George M. Randall, Fourth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter, Fourteenth Infantry, to be major.
Second Lieut. George E. French, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Frank Owen, Eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Lester A. Beardslee, to be a commodore.

Commander Henry Glass, to be a captain.

Lieut. Commander James H. Dayton, to be a commander.

Lieut. Theodoros B. M. Mason, to be a lieutenant-commander.

Lieut. Junior grade. Huxley S. Knapp, to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. (junior grade) William L. Rodgers, to be a lieutenant.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBOTT: Two petitions of citizens of Dallas, Tex., favoring the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BAKER of Kansas: Petition of citizens of Lincoln County, Kans., in the interest of fraternal society and college journals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BELTZHOVER: Protest from the cigar-makers of Mosherstown, Pa., against change in the internal-revenue laws affecting tobacco and cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of the Cigar Maker's Union of York, Pa., against increasing the tax on cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLAIR: Petition of Waldron Council, Dover, N. H., for the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Charles G. Pillsbury and 25 others, citizens of Londonderry, N. H., for legislation giving local control over articles of food imitating true dairy products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Additional evidence in support of claim of Lieut. Joseph R. Cobb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHICKERING: Petition of citizens of Cape Vincent, N. Y., in favor of breakwater at that place—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Two petitions of citizens of the State and city of New York, asking Congress to reject the proposed God-in-the-Constitution amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of John Forbes and 71 other citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion, of Pittsburgh, Pa., against House bill 5575—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: Petition of Farragut Post, No. 15, Department of Washington and Alaska, Grand Army of the Republic, praying for the passage of the bill making February 12 a national holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Knights of the Macabees of Ballard, Wash., praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DURBOROW: Petition of C. A. Watts and others, in favor of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Fred W. Slack, J. H. Ousley, and others, in favor of laws preventing lotteries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ERDMAN: Petition for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HARMER: Petition of residents of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of citizens of Iowa, against the proposed amendment to the Constitution to recognize God—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEARD: Petition of citizens of Marshall, Mo., asking favorable action on House bill 4897—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Petition of Rev. S. S. Weatherby and 17 other citizens of Merchantville, N. J., asking for the passage of a bill preventing lotteries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Fred Schmidt and 32 others of Woodbine, N. J., asking the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McDOWELL: Two petitions of citizens of Sharpsville and members of the Protected Home Circle, in favor of the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McKICHAN: Petition of 8 citizens of Madrid, Nebr., in the interest of the fraternal society and college journals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of the Society of Friends at the Genesee Yearly Meeting, for the passage of a law forbidding the admission to the mails of newspapers containing accounts of prize-fights—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Tent No. 171, Knights of the Macabees, of Seneca Castle, N. Y.; of Griswold Lodge, Ancient Order of United

Workmen, of Auburn, N. Y.; of 80 residents of Seneca Castle, N. Y., together with 69 more members of Griswold Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. POST: Petition of 51 citizens of Hanna City and Eden, Ill., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Typographical Union of Peoria, Ill., in favor of Senate bill 1136, House bill 4178—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. REYBURN: Petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Michigan: Resolutions of Coopers' Union No. 54, of Machinery Molders' Union, and of the Bakers' Union, all of Detroit, together with a resolution of Pewamo Tent, No. 532, Knights of the Macabees, of Pewamo, Mich., in favor of governmental control of telegraph lines—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: Petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, for an appropriation to improve and place additional gaslights on the public thoroughfare between Fourteenth street northwest and the Soldiers' Home—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RITCHIE: Petition of Cigarmakers' Union No. 48, protesting against the increase of tax on cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Wabash Lodge, No. 12, Ancient Order United Workmen, and of F. C. C. Man and 70 others, of Toledo, Ohio, favoring the passage of House bill 4897—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SCHERMERHORN: Two petitions of citizens, for a law for the regulation of the traffic of oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STORER: Petition of Eli Norris, in favor of appropriate laws for test of gasoline prices—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York: Petition of citizens of Rochester, for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WALKER: Petition of members of Millbury Council Ancient Order of United Workmen, Millbury, Mass., urging the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, memorial of Alva Howe, president, in behalf of the faculty of Newton Theological Institution, Newton Center, Mass., in favor of more efficient legislation to exclude from the States the Honduras lottery—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 17, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read, corrected, and approved.

Mr. REILLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. By yesterday's RECORD I observe that a concurrent resolution directing the institution of suits in the name and in behalf of the United States against the officers and directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the recovery of money and property of said company illegally and fraudulently diverted, was introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOATWRIGHT), and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. I desire to inquire of the Chair whether that resolution, under the rule, does not properly go to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads? If so, I ask to have the reference changed.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House do pass a concurrent resolution, directing the institution of suits in the name and in behalf of the United States against the officers and directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the recovery of money and property of said company illegally and fraudulently diverted, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. This resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Chair thinks it ought to have gone to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads; but that is for the House now to determine.

Mr. REILLY. I move that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

Mr. BAILEY. I suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOATNER], who introduced that resolution and at whose request it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, is absent, and that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. REILLY] withhold the matter until the return of the author of the resolution. I think it is perfectly clear, under the rule, that the resolution might properly be referred to the Judiciary Committee. I think it equally clear that it might have gone to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, and I suggest to the gentleman that in the absence of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOATNER] the matter might simply be left in abeyance.

Mr. REILLY. I will say in reply, with the consent of the House, that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOATNER] is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and also a member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads. The gentleman did not confer with myself or with any other member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads in regard to this resolution; but as a matter of fact I understand that the resolution was not referred by the Speaker, but that the reference was made pro forma by the Speaker's clerk, as is the practice.

Mr. BAILEY. At the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOATNER]:

Mr. REILLY. At the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOATNER], and I understand further that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOATNER] is absent for an indefinite period. It is not known how soon he will return, and I think it proper and right at this time, while the matter is fresh in the minds of the members in the House, to call it up and have it disposed of.

Mr. BAILEY. I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I believe the resolution has been referred to me as a subcommittee: in view of that I understand I will do nothing with it until the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOATNER] returns. I am not in an attitude where I want to insist upon jurisdiction of the resolution; but at the same time I am not willing to see it taken from the committee which I know its author desires to consider it, and to be referred to another and different committee, in his absence. If he were here he could speak for himself, and I should have no part or parcel in the controversy.

Mr. REILLY. I will simply say this: Under the rule it is the duty of the Speaker to make these references. The Speaker has declared in the presence of the House that in his opinion this resolution ought to have gone to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads. Hence I do not believe there ought to be any question raised.

If there was any question about the matter it would be different, but the Speaker stated to the House a moment ago that unquestionably this resolution ought to go to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and I insist upon my motion.

Mr. BAILEY. Then I want to suggest that the motion can only be made at the instance of the committee itself, and that an individual member of that committee claiming jurisdiction is not permitted to make the motion.

Mr. REILLY. I have conferred with my colleagues on the committee, and those with whom I have spoken have authorized me to take this action.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will cause the rule to be read, or read the rule:

Corrected in case of error of reference may be made by the House, without debate, and a correction with Title XL on any day immediately after the reading of the Journal by unanimous consent, or on motion of a committee claiming jurisdiction or on the report of the committee to which the bill has been referred.

And the correction, of course, under the rule, is not debatable. What was the point of order of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BAILEY. I make the point of order that the motion to refer can only be made by the committee, and not by a member of the committee.

The SPEAKER. That seems to be the rule.

Mr. KYLE. I would like to say a word right along there. I would like to have something to say in this matter.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is not debatable on the question of reference.

Mr. KYLE. I just want to say that it strikes me that this bill ought to go to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, or all the bills should be taken up by that committee and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania make the motion by direction of the committee claiming jurisdiction?

Mr. REILLY. I must say there has been no formal action taken by that committee, or meeting for that purpose. I have spoken to individual members of that committee, who have authorized me to claim jurisdiction of this matter. Whether that will come within the rule or not I do not know.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks, if the point is made, it ought to be at the request of the committee.

Mr. REILLY. Very well; I will withdraw the motion, and will have a meeting of the committee for that purpose.

PONTON BRIDGE AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 5425) for a charter for the Iowa and Nebraska Pontoon Bridge Company, with Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. HAINER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HAINER of Nebraska, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendments were concurred in was laid on the table.

HIGH WAGON BRIDGE AT SIOUX CITY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 4831) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge at or near Sioux City, Iowa," approved March 2, 1889, as amended by acts of April 13, 1890, and February 7, 1893, with Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. PERKINS. I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. PERKINS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendments were concurred in was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the title will be amended as recommended by the Senate.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

COL. JESSE H. STRICKLAND.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (S. 838) for the relief of Col. Jesse H. Strickland, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, United States Army.

Mr. COOMBS. The House having reported a bill exactly similar, I ask that that bill be permitted to lie on the Speaker's table for the present.

There was no objection.

ACCOUNTS BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the joint resolution (S. R. 61) providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee, and certain claims of the State of Tennessee against the United States.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask that that resolution be permitted to lie on the Speaker's desk without any action being taken at the present.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Senate bills, which were severally read and referred as follows:

The bill (S. 179) authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain Seventeenth United States Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (S. 575) for the relief of Sarah K. McLean, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (S. 290) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the most accessible point between the city of Kansas and the town of Sibley, in the county of Jackson and the State of Missouri," approved March 3, 1887—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The bill (S. 159) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia River between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington, and to establish it as a post-road"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The bill (S. 176) granting the right of way to the Duluth and Manitowish Company across the Fort Pembina reservation in North Dakota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill (S. 1458) granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill (S. 1230) for the relief of Maria T. Karge—to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (S. 349) for the relief of Thomas Chambers—to the Committee on Claims.

that it was not an advertising sheet in any sense; that it did not come under any of the heads relating to objectionable matter; that it was merely a publication of the order, issued once a month, for the purpose of conveying the news as to the progress of the order, the changes made in their rules and regulations, and the general drift and tendency of the work of the order. Later, under the same Administration, another application was made by a gentleman in the city of St. Louis, one Mr. Morgan, a member here. He proposed to issue a regular weekly newspaper, and was anxious to advertise the paper and the enterprise largely with the first edition. He wished to send through the mails an edition of a hundred thousand copies of the first issue of the paper.

His application was rejected, on the ground that the legitimate subscription list of the publisher was too small to justify so large a circulation for the first issue, or for any other issue, an excess of the bona fide mailing list. Upon further examination, and also upon my own presentation of the case, the Postmaster-General modified his order to the extent that papers to the number of about five times the number of bona fide subscribers upon the publisher's list might be sent through the mails at the first issue, and a certain number in advance from that time on so as to correspond as nearly as might be with the practice as to other regular publications.

Mr. President, I have another case which is different from either of the former cases, in which, in the ruling, the Postmaster-General, upon a second application, not one personal from myself, however, remains of the belief that his former ruling was correct. The gentleman affected has appealed to me for assistance, and I have thought it best to render it by offering the pending resolution. He is a resident of this city, a citizen of the State of Virginia, I believe, and he is an active advocate of views which he and a few others like him hold upon economic questions.

He has found it convenient in several instances to announce himself as a candidate for prominent offices in the State of Virginia, member of Congress, governor, and the like, with a view of disseminating his ideas. By way of aiding his ambition in this respect he proposed to publish a little periodical, a quarterly, called the Virginia Patriot.

The gentleman claims to be the founder of a new party called the Pantocrat party, and the members speak of themselves as Pantocrats. His publication is altogether respectable, altogether decent; but it was clear to my mind upon the presentation of the first issue of his little paper that it was not properly mailable as second-class matter. I so advised him, and the reason I gave was that it was advertising the man rather than the doctrine, at least it was advertising both; and upon appeal to the Postmaster-General he received a similar answer. But now he comes out with a second number of his paper, from which he has eliminated the advertising feature; that is to say, that which advertised himself upon the ticket of any party, and he simply presents the doctrines, the same as a Republican writer or a Democratic writer or a Populist or a Prohibitionist or a Nationalist writer would do. He claims the privilege of passing through the mails as second-class matter this little paper.

The resolution asks that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads shall consider and report not any specific matter, but whether the postal laws and regulations ought not to be so amended that any person shall have the right to mail any periodical, tract, leaflet, or other similar publication, by the sack or otherwise, and have the same delivered to any receiver of mail at any domestic post-office when the postage is prepaid thereon at the rate of 1 cent per pound or fractional part thereof, and when such publications are not of obscene or immoral character, nor issued for advertising purposes, nor to incite riot or insurrection.

While I am not in harmony with this paper at all, any more than I am with a Republican or a Democratic paper, a question is presented by this man and it is that question that I now present to the Senate for action by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, whether the postal laws and regulations may not be or ought not to be so amended that any person, whether he be a publisher or not, whether he is a private citizen or whether he may be, may not properly pass through the mails as second-class matter such periodicals as are mentioned in the law and the regulations now. For example, a friend of mine in the city of New York may forward to me a thousand or ten thousand tracts with the request that I distribute them. They may be temperance tracts, they may be religious tracts, they may be political tracts, they may be reform tracts, they may be tariff tracts, or what not. The resolution would permit my friend in New York to send those tracts to me as second-class matter, and I should permit me to mail and distribute them in packages or single at pound rates, a cent a pound for every pound or fraction of a pound.

So, too, it would permit me to distribute my newspapers after I have read them; and that is a very common practice with a great many people. After they have read their newspaper or their magazine or their tract they are anxious to send it to some friend in order that he or she may have the same benefit or pleasure from perusing it that they did; and if the law were amended as the resolution suggests it would permit persons to send periodicals of those classes through the mail the same as a publisher does. While I do not see any reason why it should not be done, I see a good many reasons why it should be done, and I therefore now appeal to the Senate and ask that the resolution may be adopted and that the committee may consider carefully whether the time has not come when any individual person, man, woman, or child, may send through the mail at pound rates just such matters as the newspaper publishers and printers are permitted to send through the mail. That is all there is in the resolution, and I ask that it may be adopted.

Mr. PLATT. I wish to have the resolution read once more. The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. PLATT. I have no objection to the passage of the resolution. I do not believe in its adoption, but I have no objection to its being considered by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. PEPPER. I move that the papers in my possession be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads in connection with the resolution. I will send them to the desk.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 556) granting an increase of pension to John Stockwell was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 566) to ratify the reservation of certain lands made for the benefit of Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill (H. R. 6073) to extend the limits of the port of New York was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 6250) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan the Columbian caravels to the American National Red Cross, incorporated, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE.

The bill (H. R. 2640) for the relief of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, was read twice by its title.

Mr. MANDERSON. A bill identical with this measure passed the Senate about a week ago. The only change there is in the House bill is one that decidedly betters it, and requires that within three months from the passage of the act this offer of compromise shall be accepted by the judgment creditors. I ask that the bill be put upon its passage.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that the bill be read at length, so that there may be no question about the two bills being identical.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be authorized and directed to pay to the legal representatives of Andrew Cameron, of New Mexico, the sum of \$1,000, and to the legal representatives of John R. Brooke, of New Mexico, the sum of \$1,000, out of any moneys in the judgments obtained by the said Cameron and Smith in the district court of the first judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico, at the August term of said court, against Lieut. Col. John R. Brooke, Third Infantry, United States Army, now brigadier-general United States Army, for alleged treason and false imprisonment. *Provided*, That the provisions of this bill shall be accepted by the legal representatives of Andrew Cameron and John R. Brooke, as a settlement in full of all claims against John R. Brooke, of the United States Army, within three months from the passage hereof. And the said sum shall be appropriated for said purposes out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid and received in full discharge and satisfaction of all claims arising out of said judgments.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEATH OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE ENCHS.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask that the resolutions of the House of Representatives in reference to the death of my late colleague in that body be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House do stand adjourn with deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. William H. Enchs, a late Representative from the State of Ohio.

Resolved, That the business of the House be suspended in order that the

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska to recommit the bill with the instructions suggested by him.

Mr. ALLEN. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], who is necessarily absent; but before leaving the Chamber he informed me that he was opposed to the recommitment of the bill, and asked me to secure a pair for him. I vote "nay," and I have asked the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] to kindly pair with the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. ALLISON (after having voted in the affirmative). I do so with pleasure, and withdraw my vote.

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], and vote "nay."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. SHOUP (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. I do not know how he would vote on this question. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DOUGLAS], but I transfer that pair to my colleague [Mr. McPHERSON], and vote "nay."

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUITT]. I do not know how he would vote on this question if he were present, and therefore I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. VILAS. I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MINOR]. Is he recorded as voting?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. VILAS. Unless there is necessity for my vote to make a quorum I shall withhold it.

Mr. HANSBROUGH (after having voted in the negative). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER]. I observe that Senator is absent, and therefore I withdraw my vote.

Mr. FAULKNER. I desire to say that my colleague [Mr. CAMDEN] is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY].

Mr. GEORGE. I desire to announce for the day that my colleague [Mr. McLAURIN] is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. VILAS. Has a quorum voted, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. A quorum has not voted.

Mr. VILAS. Then I shall vote on the question to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. ALLISON. I shall take the liberty of voting to make a quorum, if the Senate will allow me.

Mr. HARRIS. Certainly.

Mr. ALLISON. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 30; as follows:

YEAS—16.

Allen,
Allison,
Butler,
Call,

Cullom,
George,
Hayway,
Higginis,

Kyle,
Mills,
Pasco,
Pfeffer,

Platt,
Roch,
Teller,
Turpie,

NAYS—30.

Bate,
Blackburn,
Brewer,
Chandler,
Cockrell,
Culpe,
Davis,
Dolph,

Faulkner,
Frye,
Gallinger,
Gibson,
Gordon,
Gresham,
Gray,
Harris,

Hill,
Hoar,
McMillan,
McMillan,
Menderson,
Morgan,
Perkins,
Proctor,

Sherman,
Smith,
Squire,
Stockbridge,
Vest,
Vilas,
Wilson,
Wolcott,

NOT VOTING—39.

Aldrich,
Berry,
Blanchard,
Caffery,
Camden,
Cameron,
Carey,
Chapman,
Daniel,
Denson,

Douglas,
Hale,
Hatch,
Hawley,
Jones, Ark.,
Jones, Nev.,
Lindsay,
Lowell,
McClaurin,
McPherson,

Martin,
Mitchell, Oregon,
Munton,
Murray,
Murray,
Patterson,
Patterson,
Patterson,

Ransom,
Shoup,
Squire,
Vance,
Voorhees,
Walsh,
White,
Wilson,
Wolcott,

For subject see Index.

So the motion to recommit with instructions was rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], which will be read.

The SECRETARY. After the word "advertisement" in section 4, line 34, strike out all of the section down to and includ-

ing the word "concerned" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"By publishing a notice of the time, place, and terms of the sale once each week in some daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia for eight successive weeks, and by personally serving on the person in actual occupancy of the real estate and the grantor of the trust deed, if he resides in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the Secretary read the part proposed to be stricken out.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as indicated.

The SECRETARY. Strike out after the word "advertisement," in line 34, the following words:

Not less than ten days, in a daily newspaper or newspapers printed and published in said District, as to the trustee or trustees, or trustee acting, shall seem most for the interest of all parties concerned.

Mr. FAULKNER. I have no objection to the amendment suggested by the Senator from Nebraska, and I hope it will be agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska. The Chair hears none, and it is agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN. I should like to have the section read as it will stand amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as indicated.

The Secretary read as follows:

Sec. 4. That a deed of land in the District of Columbia in trust to secure the payment of debt in the following words, or to the like effect, namely:

"This deed of trust made this [date], between [the grantor or grantors] of the first part, and [the trustee or trustees] of the second part, witnesses, that the said party (or parties) of the first part, in consideration of the debt hereinafter specified (or partly) conveyed unto the party (or parties) of the second part the following-described land in the (here insert location and description of the property) in trust to secure to [the party secured] payment of the sum of [amount] dollars, on account of [here state character of debt] and interest thereon, the said debt and interest being payable according to the tenor and effect of (here insert the number and description of the note or notes, bond or bonds, etc.) with the power of sale authorized by law. Witnesses, the following signature (or signatures) and seal (or seals) shall be deemed legally sufficient in form to vest in the trustee (or trustees, the survivor of said trustees) all the estate, right, title, and interest whatever, both at law and in equity, of the grantor in the land conveyed for the purposes of the trust, and, unless otherwise in the deed expressed, to fully authorize the trustee (or trustees) to sell the said land and the interest thereon (or trustees) in case of default in the payment of the debt or interest or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of the note, notes, bond or bonds described or referred to, or renewal thereof, or of any sum or sums advanced by the party or parties secured on account of taxes or insurance when demanded when requested in writing by the beneficiary or his assigns under and subject to the said deed and described, or such thereof as may be necessary, at public auction, in front of the premises, at such time, upon such terms, with such postponement or postponements of sale or resale, and after such previous advertisement, by publishing a notice of the time, place, and terms of the sale once each week in some daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia for eight successive weeks; and a certified copy of said notice shall be personally served on the person in actual occupancy of the real estate and the grantor of the trust deed, if he resides in the District of Columbia, and on compliance with the terms of sale to convey "all the right, title and interest" by the trustee "to the purchaser or purchasers, the property sold, discharged of the trusts and of all liability on the part of the purchaser or purchasers to see to or account for the application of the purchase money, and to apply the proceeds of the sale after retaining a trustee's commission on the gross amount thereof not exceeding 2 per cent thereof, as follows:

"First. To the payment of the expenses of sale and in discharging any prior liens or taxes on the land and premises.

"Second. To the payment of any sum or sums which may have been advanced by the holder or owner of the debt secured on account of insurance and taxes.

"Third. To the satisfaction of the debt secured by the trust remaining unpaid, with interest thereon as specified in the deed of trust, paying over the surplus, if any, to the grantor or grantors in the trust, his, her, or their heirs or assigns.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is in the Senate and still open to amendment.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask that in line 2 of section 2, before the word "general," the word "with" be inserted; so as to read "with general warranty."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. What has become of the amendment which was just read on the desk? I think the question has not been put on that amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. The amendment of the Senator from Nebraska has been agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. No, it has not.

Mr. HARRIS. I thought the Senator from West Virginia accepted it.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from West Virginia is not the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. Of course not, but I understood the Chair to say, "If the Chair hears no objection the amendment is agreed to." I may be entirely mistaken about it.

Mr. HOAR. I listened very carefully.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will put the question. The question is upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN].

No. 24; of the German Typographical Union, No. 21; of Coopers' Union No. 3; of Lodge No. 2, Machinists Union, and of Local Union No. 17, Electrical Workers' Union, all of Detroit, Mich., praying for the Governmental control of the telegraph service; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the trustees of the St. Johns River Improvement Company, of Florida, praying that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for continuing and perfecting the work upon the improvement of the St. Johns River, Florida, until the maximum of depth has been obtained; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Tampa, Fla., praying for the retention of the present duty on wrapper tobacco and cigars; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BATE presented petitions of Wils. Williams, secretary, and other members of the faculty of Vanderbilt University, Nashville; of Magnolia Council, No. 295, Royal Arcanum, of Nashville; and of W. P. Phillips and sundry other citizens of Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. QUAY presented the petition of L. W. Terry and 26 other citizens of Rush, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Council No. 77, Royal Templars of Temperance, of Tionesta, Pa., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HILL presented sundry memorials of citizens of Schuylersville, Utica, Candor, Syracuse, Sardinia, Brandon, Saranac, Bridge, Newburg, Tompkinsville, Clarence Center, Albany, Willisboro, Fairport, Fredonia, Buffalo, Tabor, Farish, Lyons, Watkins, Wellsburg, Elmira, Fulton, Dobbs Ferry, Brooklyn, and New York City, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against an increase of the tax on distilled spirits; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Syracuse, Irvington-on-Hudson, and New York City, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of John Armstrong, W. F. Tiffany, P. S. Kinney, W. W. Karl, Moses Bull, R. C. Tice, and sundry other citizens of the State of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called Hill oleomargarine bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of C. Barton, W. B. Butler, John Cunningham, Moses Grant, Walter Howell, W. H. Erampton, and sundry other citizens of the State of New York; of South-Tier Council, No. 585, Royal Arcanum, of Elmira; of D. E. Rice and sundry other citizens of Elmira; of P. V. Kavanaugh and sundry other citizens of Niagara Falls; of Martin Walter and sundry other citizens of Tremont; of A. B. Estey and sundry other citizens of Seneca Falls, and of James H. Savard and sundry other citizens of Rochester, all in the State of New York, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented sundry memorials of citizens of Grafton, N. Dak.; Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.; New York City, N. Y., and Salem, Iowa, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the preamble of the Constitution of the United States recognizing the Deity; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOAR presented a memorial of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Boston, Mass., and a memorial of Cigar Makers' Union No. 28, of Westfield, Mass., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on cigars; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Ipswich, Mass., praying for the early completion of the breakwater and harbor of refuge at Cape Ann, Massachusetts; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of 52 farmers of Litchfield, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Naugatuck, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable

the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of New Haven and Meriden, in the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Silver City Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Meriden, Conn., and a petition of Pilgrims Harbor Council, No. 543, Royal Arcanum, of Meriden, Conn., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Winsted, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE presented the memorial of Samuel Isaacs and 104 other employes of Allen C. Fisher, cigar manufacturer, of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on cigars; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Whitney, Pousland & Co. and 11 other importers, brokers, and dealers in sugar, remonstrating against the proposed sugar schedule in the Wilson tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Thomas Keogh and 163 other members of Columbia Colony, No. 5, U. O. P. F., of Lawrence, Mass., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HARRIS (Mr. PASCO in the chair) presented sundry petitions of citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1066) to authorize the Third Auditor of the Treasury to audit certain quartermaster vouchers belonging to John Finn, of St. Louis, Mo., reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR 1893.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives proposing to print 12,000 copies of the Statistical Abstract of the United States for the year 1893, to report it without amendment, and submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurred), That there be printed 12,000 copies of the Statistical Abstract for the United States for the year 1893, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, 3,000 copies for the use of the Department of the Senate, 6,000 copies for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, and 2,000 copies for the use of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1798) to correct the naval record of Philip Morris; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1799) for the relief of L. S. Ensel; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McPHERSON introduced a bill (S. 1800) to provide for the erection upon the grounds of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., of a bronze statue of the late Hon. George Bancroft, formerly Secretary of the Navy, and founder of the Academy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1801) granting a pension to Elizabeth Moore English; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1802) for the relief of Tenedor Ten Eyck, a retired army officer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the Presi-

dent had on the 19th instant approved and signed the joint resolution (S. R. 62) to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

ESTATE OF CHANCEY M. LOCKWOOD.

TWO FRIENDS *pro tempore*. There being no concurrent or other resolutions, the morning business is closed, and the Secretary will call the first bill on the Calendar under Rule VIII, at the point reached when last under consideration.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Before the first bill on the Calendar is taken up, I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that the bill (S. 166) for the relief of the legal representatives of Chancey M. Lockwood, which was passed over some days since, be now considered. I will state that I propose to offer an amendment to meet the objection suggested the other day by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. The bill has already been read. **Mr. SHERMAN.** I think it had better be read.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Certainly; let it be read.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. In line 9, after the word "same," I move to strike out the words "upon the basis of justice and equity," so as to make the bill read:

"That the legal representatives of Chancey M. Lockwood be, and they are hereby authorized to continue their claim in the Court of Claims of the United States for extra mail service on route numbered 1607, extending from Salt Lake City, Utah, to the Dellys, Oregon, and the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to a final decree of the same, and to render a final judgment therein for the value of such extra mail service performed as aforesaid, and from any payment that may be rendered in said cause either party thereto may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and the fact of the statutory limitations shall not avail in such cases."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF ROYAL M. HUBBARD.

The bill (S. 343) for the relief of the legal representatives of Royal M. Hubbard was announced as first in order on the Calendar, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay to the legal representatives of Royal M. Hubbard, postmaster at Longmont, Colo., for rent of post-office from April 1, 1881, to June 30, 1883, \$800.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM M. KEIGHTLEY.

The bill (S. 344) for the relief of William M. Keightley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to William M. Keightley, postmaster at Durango, Colo., \$1,350, being amount of clerk hire paid by him from January 4, 1881, to March 31, 1882, during which period the office was in the fourth class.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HORACE A. W. TABOR.

The bill (S. 345) for the relief of Horace A. W. Tabor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to Horace A. W. Tabor, of Colorado, \$3,839.94, or so much thereof as shall appear to the proper accounting officer of the Government to have been paid by Tabor for necessary expenses in the Leadville post-office over and above the allowances made for that purpose.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WORK ON MINING CLAIMS.

The bill (S. 878) to amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill was reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining with amendments, which will be stated in their order.

The first amendment was, after the word "of" in line 9, to strike out "twelve months" and insert "one year;" and after the words "from the" in line 10 to strike out "time when such work and labor should be completed under the provisions of said section" and insert "1st day of November, 1883;" so as to read:

"That the provisions of section numbered 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which require that each claim located after the 1st day of May 1873, shall be worked, improved, or developed, shall not be less than 10 acres of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each

year, be suspended for the term of one year from the 1st day of November, 1883.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 20, after the word "the," to strike out "tenth" and insert "first;" and in the next line, after the word "of," to strike out "June" and insert "November;" so as to read:

And that the further provision that on all claims located prior to the 10th day of May, 1873, 500 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made by the 1st day of June, 1884, and for one year thereafter, or each claim located after the year 1873 and prior to the 1st day of May, 1873, and the same hereby is, suspended for the term of twelve months from and after the 1st day of November, 1883.

Mr. STEWART. Let the bill go over. I think we have already passed a bill that substantially answers the purpose. We passed a House bill after this bill was reported, and I think it answers the purpose.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Is the Senator certain that a House bill has been passed accomplishing the same object?

Mr. STEWART. Yes; substantially the same object. It has become a law. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. STEWART subsequently said: I ask that the bill (S. 878) to amend section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which refers to the working of mines, may be indefinitely postponed, as a House bill on the same subject has been passed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will be indefinitely postponed, if there be no objection. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

VOLUNTEERS IN INDIAN WAR.

The bill (S. 743) for the relief of the citizens of the States of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, who served with the United States troops in the war against the Nez Percés and Bannock and Shoshone Indians, and for the relief of the heirs of those killed in such service, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. SHERMAN. As this is a bill of considerable importance and the Senator having it in charge is not here, I think it had better go over without being displaced.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill goes over without prejudice.

SURVEYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. PROCTOR. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office be now considered. The bill was heretofore passed over on the objection of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], which he now withdraws.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill has already been read, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole have been concurred in by the Senate. The bill is still open to amendment.

Mr. PLATT. If the bill is not too long, I think it had better be again read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will be read at length as amended.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Enacted, etc. That from and after the passage of this act the surveyor of the District of Columbia shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum in lieu of fee, and shall be subject to the direction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. That the surveyor shall give bond to the United States in the penal sum of \$10,000, with two sureties, to be approved by the Commissioners, and to be faithful in the discharge of the duties of his office, and shall take and subscribe an oath of affirmation before the Commissioners that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office, which bond and oath shall be deposited with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the recommendation of the surveyor, be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint one assistant surveyor, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum, one draftsman and one computer, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, one clerk, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, two rodmen, at \$75 each per annum, two chainmen at \$60 each per annum; and such additional employees as may be, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, temporarily required for the surveyor's operations, at an aggregate expense of not exceeding \$200 in any one year.

Sec. 4. That the surveyor shall, as far as possible, execute any order of survey made by any court or private individual of any lot or square within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and any land within the District of Columbia, and all other cities, and shall make due return of a true plat and certificate thereof.

Sec. 5. That the surveyor of the District of Columbia, without charge on the order of the Commissioners, and all fees for surveys made by the surveyor or the assistant surveyor, be paid over to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and be received by the press of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and be covered into the Treasury of the United States as other moneys there now deposited, and shall be preserved and shall be part of the public property of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 6. That the assistant surveyor shall take the same oath his principal is required to take, and may, during the continuance of his office, discharge any or all of the official duties of his principal and any default or misfeasance in office by the assistant surveyor, or other assistant or helper of the surveyor, shall be deemed a breach of the official bond of his principal. That the compensation of the assistant surveyor and his clerks are to be ascertained and directed to prescribe a schedule of fees to be incurred by the surveyor for his services, in lieu of the fees now charged, which schedule shall be printed and promulgated in the office of the surveyor.

SEC. 7. That all laws and parts of laws in the District of Columbia relating to their surveyors, now in existence, as far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with this act, are hereby continued in full force and effect.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAND NEAR JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MISSOURI.

The bill (S. 190) for the benefit of sundry persons residing in the vicinity of Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to release whatever title the United States may have in that part of the survey within the boundary lines described in the deed of the town of Carondelet to the United States, dated October 25, 1854, and now claimed as a portion of Jefferson Barracks military reservation, situated in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to the legal representatives and assigns of John B. Martigny, to whom the survey was confirmed by act of Congress, approved July 4, 1836; and also to release whatever title the United States may have in so much of the land covered by the patent issued by the United States to William H. Janzen, November 1, 1846, as lies within the boundary lines described in the deed of the town of Carondelet to the United States, dated October 25, 1854, and now claimed as a portion of Jefferson Barracks military reservation, to the legal representatives and assigns of William H. Janzen.

MR. PLATT. I ask that the last section of the bill be again read.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the last section of the bill.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 3. That this act shall not affect or impair the title which any person other than the United States may have acquired in any of the lands described herein, adverse to the title of either the aforesaid John B. Martigny or William H. Janzen, or of those claiming under either of them.

MR. PLATT. That seems to be a provision that the bill shall never take effect.

MR. COCKRELL. Not at all. It does not take effect against anybody except the United States. All that is done by the bill is simply to quitclaim the interest of the United States, and if there be any adverse interests under these old claims they can be settled in court.

MR. PLATT. I think the Secretary made a mistake in the reading of the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHRISTOPHER SCHMIDT.

MR. WASHBURN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 573) for the relief of Christopher Schmidt.

MR. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read for information.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read for information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments, in line 5, after the words "sum of," to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$10 a month;" and in line 3, after the date "1892," to insert "in quarterly payments, upon such vouchers as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10 a month to Christopher Schmidt, of St. Paul, Minn., until he has received from the United States the sum of \$10,000, in quarterly payments, upon such vouchers as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

MR. SHERMAN. Does the first amendment provide for the payment of \$10 a month during the man's life?

MR. WASHBURN. During his life. I will state that the bill originally provided for an appropriation of \$10,000. The man is totally disabled.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendments reported by the committee.

The amendments were agreed to.

MR. WASHBURN. I move to amend by adding at the end of

the bill, "payment to commence from the time of receiving such injuries."

MR. COCKRELL. I hope that amendment will not be agreed to. I think we are doing very liberally if we do what the bill now provides. Congress never has granted arrears, and the amendment proposes practically to pay arrears.

MR. WASHBURN. I will state to the Senator from Missouri that this person is totally and absolutely disabled from the wound he received, and there seems to me no good reason why the payment should not commence from the time of the injury as much as from the present time.

MR. COCKRELL. The committee did not consider that question. If that question is to be raised it will open the door to granting arrears by special act of Congress, and I shall have to insist on the bill being recommitted.

MR. WASHBURN. I withdraw the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment is withdrawn.

MR. SHERMAN. I should like to have the clause read which fixes the duration of this pension at \$10 a month. Is it to be during the life of the person?

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the part of the bill referred to by the Senator from Ohio.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10 a month to Christopher Schmidt, of St. Paul, Minn., for injuries received from accidental shot on the rifle range at Fort Snelling.

MR. SHERMAN. It ought to be \$40 a month during his life. We do not want to establish a perpetual annuity here.

MR. COCKRELL. I supposed that was in the bill. That was the intention of the committee. I move to insert the words "for and during the term of his natural life." Those words ought to have been in the bill.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. In line 6, after the "month," it is proposed to insert "for and during the term of his natural life."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARY O. AUGUSTA.

MR. HUNTON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4013) to release and turn over to Mrs. Mary O. Augusta certain property in the District of Columbia. It is a bill which has passed the House of Representatives and was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MR. PASCO. I hope cases on the Calendar will be allowed to be taken up in their turn. Was this case passed over heretofore?

MR. HUNTON. I will say to the Senator that the bill will only require a non-act.

MR. COCKRELL. I call for the regular order. We shall reach the bill referred to by the Senator from Virginia in a few moments, and I must object to taking it up out of its order.

MR. HUNTON. Very well.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next bill on the Calendar will be stated.

NATIONAL CEMETERY NEAR PENSACOLA, FLA.

The bill (S. 407) making an appropriation for the improvement of the road to the national cemetery near Pensacola, Fla., was announced as next in order, and the Senate as in Committee of the Whole proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to appropriate \$10,000 for the purpose of shelling or otherwise improving the roadway from Pensacola, Fla., to the national cemetery near that city, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SENATE PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

The concurrent resolution to print 4,000 copies of the new edition of the Senate election cases was announced as next in order.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution is before the Senate and will be read at length.

THE SECRETARY. The communication reported by Mr. GORMAN from the Committee on Printing, December 14, 1893, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the several States, that there be printed 4,000 copies, in cloth, of the new volume of the new edition of the Senate election cases; 1,000 copies to be for the use of the members of the

Senate and State, goes for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, the Senate will be able to take the book as follows:

Senate Privileges and Elections.
Volume I.
Election Cases.
Taft.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The amendments heretofore submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "cloth," in line 3, it is proposed to insert "in volume 1" and to strike out the words "of the first volume of."

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not want that amendment agreed to in this way.

Mr. HOAR. I think it will be well, before adopting the verbal amendments, as they are all substantially one, to let the Secretary read the concurrent resolution as it will read after the amendments have all been adopted.

Mr. COCKRELL. The amendment was read to insert "in volume 1," instead of "in one volume."

Mr. HOAR. I think we should understand the resolution better if the Secretary will read it as it will read if all the proposed amendments are agreed to.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Secretary will read the resolution as it will read if the amendments are agreed to.

The Secretary read as it is now:
Resolved, That the clerk of the Senate, in the first volume of the new edition of the Senate election cases, and of precedents relating to the privileges of the Senate, 1,000 copies to be for the use of the members of the Senate, and 500 copies to be for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, be and they are hereby ordered to be printed as follows:

Senate Privileges and Elections.
Election Cases.
Taft.
Precedents
to
Privileges.
Furber.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. From what committee does the resolution come?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. From the Committee on Printing.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I desire to inquire whether this proposed publication includes a history of the three cases recently disposed of from Washington, Wyoming, and Montana? I refer to the three cases of temporary appointment by the governors of those States.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator reporting the resolution is not now in his seat.

Mr. HOAR. I suppose it would not be convenient to insert those cases as part of the text of the volume without sending it back for the preparation of a new index. The volume is stereotyped, and was in the index the way in which the Secretary volume was prepared before the cases referred to by the Senator from Oregon were decided. This resolution is merely to print an additional number of copies; but I think it might be well to add to the concurrent resolution a section requiring the printing of the cases referred to as an appendix, so that they may be in the new edition.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I think that would be quite satisfactory, and I think it should be done.

Mr. HOAR. Yes; I think that should be done.

Mr. COCKRELL. Those cases ought to be included in the volume, and I shall oppose the resolution unless they are included.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. So shall I.

Mr. COCKRELL. The edition should be brought up to date. I wish to call attention to the way in which the Secretary volume resolution, which I do not understand corresponds with the amendments which have been proposed. It should read "Senate Privileges and Elections in one volume." The way it was read it would be "in volume 1," which would indicate that there is to be a subsequent volume to come out.

Mr. HOAR. The original publication, which I think was prepared very carefully, is very well done indeed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Massachusetts will allow the Chair to state to the Senator from Missouri that the resolution reads "in one volume," not "in volume 1."

Mr. COCKRELL. It was not so read the last time by the clerk, so I feel sure observed the reading.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair so understood it to be read the last time, and the clerks now inform the Chair that it reads "in one volume," not "in volume 1."

Mr. HOAR. This originally was a compilation containing solely contested-election cases, and was published eight or ten years ago. From a new edition was prepared, and there was a new volume added containing the precedents and other historical matter relating to the privileges of the Senate. The resolution as reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections

proposed to have two volumes, one to be entitled "Contested-Election Cases," and the other "Privileges," but the Committee on Printing thought it would be better to have but one volume instead of two. So they propose this amendment. That is the history of it. That is the way the phrase got in.

Mr. GEORGE. I desire to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if the proposed publication includes all the contested-election cases up to date?

Mr. HOAR. This is not a proposed publication in the ordinary sense in which those words are used. It is a document which was completed and reported to the Senate at the beginning of the extra session of Congress last summer, and then printed with indices, and so on. This is merely a resolve for additional copies. The volume was then printed and stereotyped. I understand. Now, the Committee on Printing propose to have certain additional copies printed. You can not incorporate in this volume in the ordinary way the cases in regard to appointment by the governors, which were disposed of during the extra session in the spring, without reengraving and reprinting the volume, putting them in their proper places under the matter of the appointment by governors, and making a new index. All the matter would have to be gone over again, and it would not correspond with the other copies which have been printed and distributed. So when the Senator from Oregon suggested including those cases I suggested that they had better be put in an appendix. Then, when a new edition comes hereafter, if there is one, they can be put in the body of the volume. The Senator from Oregon agreed that that would be all that could be done.

Mr. GEORGE. In a supplement or appendix. That will do. But I think it ought to be in one or the other.

Mr. HOAR. I think so, too. I think the resolution should be amended so as to read that there shall be added to said volume as an appendix all cases decided by the Senate up to date.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts this amendment, to come in at the proper place:

Provided further, That the clerk of the Committee on Privileges and Elections—

If that is the proper person—shall, under the direction of such committee, prepare a full statement of the proceedings in committee and Senate of all election cases up to date—

Mr. HOAR. All cases since?

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Yes; all election cases determined since the preparation of the volume as an appendix thereto, and that the same shall be printed in this volume as an appendix thereto.

Mr. HOAR. Very well; that will do. Of course, the Senator will understand that that will delay the circulation of the volume for six months or some such time, but I presume there will be no great harm done.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The several amendments that have been offered have not yet been acted upon. The Secretary will state the first amendment.

The SECRETARY. After the word "cloth," in line 3, insert the words "in one volume."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SECRETARY. In line 3, before the word "new," strike out "of the first volume of."

Mr. COCKRELL. The word "of" at the end of the phrase proposed to be stricken out should remain.

The SECRETARY. Strike out the words "of the first volume of."

Mr. COCKRELL. That will do. Do not strike out the word "of," if you do, you make it imperfect.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SECRETARY. After the word "cases," in line 4, insert: And of precedents relating to the privileges of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SECRETARY. In line 9, strike out the words, "Volume I."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SECRETARY. After the word "Taft," in line 11, insert:

Precedents
to
Privileges.
Furber.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I move to add at the end of the resolution the following proviso:

Provided further, That the clerk of the Committee on Privileges and Elections shall, under the direction of such committee, prepare a full statement of the proceedings in committee and Senate of all election cases since determined and the same shall be published as an appendix to the foregoing publication.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Oregon if it is his purpose to have the clerk proceed in regard to those cases on a different theory from that in which the volume is made up in regard to the others? The theory on which the volume is made up is to have the clerk make a statement of the case, putting in such specially important matter of the dis-

He also presented the memorial of George M. Breakey and E. S. Agnew, of Alma Center, Wis., remonstrating against an increase of the tax on distilled spirits; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Cigar Makers' Union No. 182, of Madison, Wis., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on cigars; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE presented the memorial of Hugo L. Flohr and 14 other employees of Wait & Bond, cigar manufacturers, of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on cigars; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Charles F. Perkins and 21 other members of the Francis Higginson Colony, No. 100, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 450) for the relief of Bryan Tyson, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred a petition of citizens of California, praying for the passage of the bill to amend the Indian depredation act, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations; which was agreed to.

Mr. CALL. I am instructed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4838) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes, to report it with amendments. I give notice that I shall endeavor to call up the bill for consideration on Tuesday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Meanwhile the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. ROACH, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1532) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying the same into effect, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself February 23, 1894, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it favorably without amendment, and moved that it, with the accompanying papers, be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 1803) authorizing the construction of a wagon road on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and making appropriation therefor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 1804) for the correction of the military record of Patrick Moss; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 1805) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to examine certain claims of persons who owned or occupied buildings on the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, which had been condemned by the Hot Springs Commission and afterwards burned, and to fix a reasonable value for each of said buildings from the evidence now on file in the Interior Department; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. RANSOM introduced a bill (S. 1806) for the relief of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1807) for the relief of Thomas S. Lutterloh; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 1808) to amend the act of June 22, 1892, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the city of Yankton, S. Dak.," which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 70) to authorize the subtreasury at New York to receive certain moneys for the Cherokee Indians; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which

was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. POWER, it was

Resolved, That the papers relating to Senate Resolution No. 100, for the payment of a bounty to W. F. Spillington, a contractor for furnishing beef to the Indians, pending in the Fifty-eighth Congress, be withdrawn from their files, and be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives.

DEATH OF LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolutions, which were considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States has heard with deep regret the death of Louis Kossuth, the illustrious patriot and lover of liberty, formerly the chief of the American people.

Resolved, That the Vice-President be requested to communicate the respectful condolence of the Senate to the family of the deceased.

SIMULATION OF COINS.

Mr. SHERMAN. I submit a resolution and ask its adoption.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary is instructed to examine and report whether the simulation of coins of the United States by coins of the same weight, metal, and fineness, except as authorized by law, is made criminal by the acts defining and punishing the counterfeiting of coins of the United States in other countries, and if not to report a bill to prevent and punish such simulation.

Mr. SHERMAN. My attention has been called to a possible defect in the law with respect to counterfeiting as to whether it would embrace the simulation of coins by putting in a counterfeit or simulated coin the exact weight, metal, and fineness required for a genuine coin. Doubts have been suggested in newspapers as to whether the existing statutes cover such a case. My own opinion, hastily formed, is that the existing law contained in sections 5457 and 5461 of the crimes statute will cover the case. Still doubts have been expressed about it, and to show that the inquiry is imminent, I ask leave to have read a telegram which I cut from a newspaper.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEARCHING FOR A PRIVATE MINT—IT HAS COINED HALF A MILLION AND HAS MADE BIG PROFITS FROM SEVEN CENTS EACH.

OMAHA, NEBR., March 10.

Four special Treasury secret-service men, in addition to the regular force employed at division headquarters and the forces of the United States marshals' office, are working in Omaha in a vicinity to unearth a private mint which is alleged to have turned out over a half million standard silver dollars, using the same amount of silver and alloy as the Government. The plan is to come some time in the future, and it is said impossible to detect the difference between the money made by the counterfeiters and the genuine turned out by the Federal mints. The profits of the gang are made from the seepage, which is said to give to the makers a take-off of 8 cents on each dollar made.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution. There can be no objection to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the question is on agreeing to the same.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator from Ohio is not audible on this side of the Chamber. I should like to know from what paper the extract which has been read was taken.

Mr. SHERMAN. I cut it from the Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. ALLEN. It is simply a press dispatch?

Mr. SHERMAN. I cut it from the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday or day before yesterday. I can not hear the Senator from Nebraska very well.

Mr. ALLEN. He simply clipped a press dispatch from some newspaper?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes; it is a press dispatch from Omaha, stating what had been done by certain officers of the United States in the endeavor to detect and prevent this crime.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator from Ohio if he has any other evidence showing a violation of the law in this respect aside from that contained in the dispatch which has been read?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes; I have seen the statement in other papers. The fact is well known that in France, Great Britain, and Germany the same thing is being done with their minor coins. Their laws no doubt punish it as counterfeiting. It is counterfeiting, and it ought to be punished. I think myself, under the statute as it now stands it is sufficiently covered, but I can see that there are points probably which no one contemplated at the time the law was passed. The law was passed in 1866, and it contemplated a disparity of metal in the two coins.

Mr. COCKRELL. The resolution is all right.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Ohio if he proposes to confine the inquiry to subsidiary or token coinage like the nickel coinage, or if the principal offense be in counterfeiting our legal-tender coins of silver.

amendment I offered on behalf of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DOLPH. For the purchase of the Mahone lot?
Mr. CAREY. For the selection of the Mahone lot.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair so understands.
Mr. QUAY. Is the question now being taken on the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming offered in my behalf or upon his own amendment?

Mr. CAREY. On the amendment I offered on behalf of the Senator.

Mr. DOLPH. One further inquiry. I should like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania if the provisions of the amendment for condemnation and the construction of a building are similar to those of the bill itself?

Mr. QUAY. I think so. My understanding is that this amendment is offered as a substitute for the bill reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and is exactly the proposition which was so ably supported in the last Congress by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest], the present chairman of that committee. If I am in error in this statement he will correct me. The bill supported at the present time by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is the one which he so ably opposed in that Congress.

Mr. DOLPH. The amendment involves simply the question of a site?

Mr. QUAY. Of a site.
Mr. VEST. Mr. President, the amendment now proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. Carey] on behalf of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Quay] does not contain the provisions in the substitute reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania leaves out entirely the provision in regard to the construction of the building under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, Gen. Casey. It simply provides for the purchase of a site, and is the same as the bill which, as the Senator from Pennsylvania is pleased to observe rather facetiously, was supported by me at a former session of Congress. If it affords the Senator any pleasure to allude to that fact he is entirely welcome to it.

I have given my reasons for making the report of the committee in favor of a different site. The circumstances have entirely changed, as I had occasion to remark before. We have been warned by a terrible disaster in an insufficient building, occupied and owned by the Government in a different part of the city, that a recurrence of such a disaster must be avoided. It is the essence of this discussion that we should as soon as possible provide accommodations for the people in the Public Printing Office, who are to-day suffering not only discomfort, but who are threatened with actual danger.

Mr. President, permit me to call the attention of the Senate to one single fact. The Senator from Wyoming told us several days ago that if we selected either the Mahone site or what is known as the Carroll site, both of which are entirely vacant, a building sufficient to accommodate the Public Printing Office could be put up in a few months. Mr. President, unless we possessed an Aladdin's lamp, our experience teaches us that nothing of the sort could be done. We commenced the construction of the city post-office here in June, 1840, and we are now barely up to the second story. We commenced the construction of the building for the Congressional Library over five years ago, and Senators can look at it to-day and see what progress has been made, though the work has been pressed by Gen. Casey as rapidly as possible.

I am warranted by my experience, and other Senators know that it is a fact, that to commence the construction of a building *ad initio* for the Public Printing Office will take from three to five years. If it were a private undertaking of course it would be different; but under the system adopted in regard to public buildings, where it is made the interest of every workman and contractor to protract the building as long as possible, it takes from two to three or five times as long to put up a building for the United States Government as for private parties.

If Senators want to take the responsibility in the face of the recommendations of the Public Printer, in the face of our past experience of keeping 2,500 or 3,000 employees in a dangerous and insufficient building, when we can give them relief under the bill of the committee inside of six months, let them do it.

I care for no charge of inconsistency. I have done my duty honestly. After examining every site, after considering the condition of the Treasury, and, more than all, considering the condition of the employees in the old Printing Office, I am entirely satisfied with what I have done.

Mr. STEWART. I am very much impressed with the necessity for speedy action in securing a new Printing Office building. That is the reason why I am in favor of the Mahone lot. The ground proposed to be purchased at the old site is covered

with buildings, and it would take considerable time before work could be commenced on any new structure. It may be a question, too, whether there will not be considerable time expended in getting a foundation in that low land. The Mahone lot is free from obstruction; a good foundation can be easily made there upon hard ground; while before the old debris can be taken from the land surrounding the present Printing Office and work started a new building might be well under way on the Mahone lot. One of my principal reasons for getting new ground is that a good foundation may be secured on land which has practically settled, where the building can be commenced immediately and prosecuted vigorously without any obstruction.

Mr. BUTLER. Is there not another reason, if the Senator will allow me, and that is that the Government printing may go on in the old Printing Office until the new building can be completed on the Mahone lot, so that there will be no delay in the public business.

Mr. STEWART. Certainly: the public printing can proceed in any new site is selected.

Mr. BUTLER. I should like to make another inquiry. Is it not impossible on the ground adjacent to the present Printing Office to secure the 40 feet required for a public building erected for the use of the Government? I understand the policy of the Government is not to erect a public building within 40 feet of any other building. If I understand the dimensions of ground around the old Printing Office, a building there would have to come almost in contact with other buildings and with the street, which would be avoided, I understand, by adopting the Mahone lot.

Mr. STEWART. If it is a necessity to have the Public Printing Office at the old site, the Government ought to buy the entire block. There is no doubt about that. To have the building cramped in there will not answer for all future time. There is not land enough in the proposed purchase, and it will involve a greater purchase. Besides, on recurring to the question of expedition, if laborers are employed in tearing down the old buildings and preparing to erect new structures about the Printing Office, it will interfere with the operations of the Printing Office much more than would be the case at a short distance from there, where their work would not disturb the employees of the Government. It would make it exceedingly uncomfortable for the employees during the hot weather to have the buildings torn down, and it would interfere with the work of the Printing Office. The dust, etc., there would be a great nuisance while the buildings are being constructed. If a new building is constructed on the Mahone lot, when you get a portion of it constructed it can be made immediately available, as well as on the present site.

Mr. VEST. Will the Senator be kind enough to answer me a question, if he pleases?

Mr. STEWART. I will answer it, if I can do so.

Mr. VEST. Will the Senator give me his opinion as to how long it would take to put up a building for occupation on the Mahone lot, commencing from the foundation up?

Mr. STEWART. I think that it could be done much more expeditiously there than at any other place. It seems to me if there was business skill brought to bear upon it a sufficient building might be erected very speedily to receive the heavy machinery. That need not be delayed until the entire structure is erected. The trouble about the building down here is that the use of heavy machinery is liable to knock it all down at any time and make a great great catastrophe.

Now, in an emergency like this it seems to me the Government might construct a sufficient building, or a portion of the building, where the heavy machinery can be put with expedition, much quicker on the Mahone lot than at any other place. Besides, the Mahone lot is cheaper when you take into consideration the quantity of land and the accommodations there. It is more suitable. There is room there for all time.

I believe it is the general opinion of those who have visited all these places, that the Mahone lot is the most desirable of all. I have been thoroughly convinced of that, not only by personal observation, but from observation of the debates that have taken place in the Senate, and I see no good reason to change my opinion. In point of cheapness, in point of sufficient land for accommodations for all time, and in point of expedition I believe the Mahone lot has a decided advantage over any other place which has been suggested.

Mr. BUTLER. In reply to the suggestion of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] in regard to the occupation of the old building while a building on the Mahone lot is being erected, I call the attention of the Senate to a letter of the Public Printer, which was read in the preceding debate, dated August 11, 1893, and addressed to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Gorman], who is chairman of the Printing Committee. Mr. Palmer, the Public Printer, recommends the erection

of a building which can be finished inside of six months, and which will give absolute relief to the present Printing Office and remove all danger to be apprehended from its present condition. In concluding the letter he says:

When a building shall be erected which will cover the whole of the proposed new site, the H street and North Capitol street wings (which are believed to be the only portions of the present structure which are unsafe) will be torn down and rebuilt. The Government will then have a building which will be of sufficient capacity to meet its needs for many years to come.

The proposition we now make is to put up a building inside of six months which will give absolute security and remove the chance of disaster which is now threatening the employees in the present building. But if the Senate chooses to take the responsibility of keeping the employees there until a large structure can be put up elsewhere, then Senators must assume that responsibility for themselves. Here is a report of a public officer that the public printing building is insecure and dangerous. We know what has happened in this city within the immediate past, when lives were sacrificed and property of the Government was lost, against all the laws and rules that should govern the preservation of human life.

We are asked now under personal solicitations to take this risk as to the public printing building, and to disregard the question whether those 3,000 people are to be kept in that insecure building in order to purchase ground elsewhere.

There is another consideration that I have never urged here, but which will no one has some weight. Many of the employees of the Government Printing Office have their little homes outside of the present Printing Office site. They own them and occupy them, and they would be compelled to give them up or else be subjected to the inconvenience and expense of making their way each day to their work at a distance [Mr. SHERMAN] argued against the lot which is now being selected by the House of Representatives, immediately contiguous to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but, because, he said, the locomotives running along the road would attract the attention of the employees, not only uncomfortable and sparks would render the building as having a branch of the Metropolitan Railroad. The lot along its eastern line exactly as the Baltimore and Ohio runs along the lot submitted to us by the House of Representatives. The very same argument applies to one as to the other. If we adopt the lot here, the expenditure is very inconsiderable. The site is ample; all the mains for gas and water purposes are already available, and I say deliberately that in my judgment under present exigencies it is all we can do.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask the Senator from Missouri a question before he sits down?

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not remember the figures which were brought into the Senate in some former discussion, but if I am right in my recollection the present Public Printer stated, in connection with two other commissioners, that 150,000 square feet of ground would be required for this public building. Now he says in this letter that the amount of land which will be secured by the purchase he proposes, 51,000 square feet, will run it up to 11,245 square feet.

Then he proposes to add 12,353 square feet, covered by two alleys, one 30 feet wide, running east and west, and the other 14 feet wide, running from the 30-foot alley south to G street. That would make about 137,000 square feet. I have been under the impression that the report heretofore have stated that not less than 150,000 square feet of ground would be enough for this public building. I understand the Public Printer now comes to me and recommends a smaller amount of ground. I do not quite understand that, if it is a fact.

Mr. VEST. There was a statement of that sort, as I recollect, when the Public Printer, in connection with the Architect of the Capitol and the Secretary of the Treasury, made a report in the Capitol of what is known as the baseball lot. But the Public Printer has since changed his opinion in regard to the matter, and he makes the recommendation contained in the letter, and I am of the opinion that the quantity of land he has stated is sufficient.

I wish to state, in reply to a neglected notice, in regard to from South Carolina which was neglected to notice, in regard to the 40 feet upon which the eastern portion of this proposed site, if the recommendation of the committee be adopted the 40 feet, if necessary, can be obtained at a very inconsiderable expense. The property there is not at all high priced, and \$100,000 certainly not exceeding \$12,000, would buy the additional 40 feet if it should be thought necessary to obtain it.

Another argument in favor of the present site is that there is an immense area of very cheap ground, relatively cheap, which can be obtained by the Government at any time.

I wish to state now, although I do not desire to violate any parliamentary rule at all, that, in my judgment, it is simply impossible to secure the assent of the coordinate branch of Congress to the purchase of the Mahone lot. They have deliberately put their judgment upon the lot which is immediately north of the Capitol and near the Baltimore and Ohio depot. The Mahone lot was fully discussed in the House committee; it was visited twice by us; all the arguments were considered, and I will state frankly that with very great reluctance I gave up my opinion in favor of that lot as heretofore expressed. But the opinion is in favor of immediate relief and the necessity for economy in necessity for immediate relief and the necessity for economy in the present condition of the Treasury of the United States, outweighed with me every other consideration.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand the proposition of the Senator from Missouri is to patch up the old building, which is entirely unsafe. The Senator from Missouri to read my report he would have seen there is nothing of that sort proposed.

Mr. TARNER. May I ask the Senator from Missouri what led to the Public Printer's recommendation? The Senator refers to a letter from the Public Printer, but I did not hear it.

Mr. VEST. If the Senator from Tennessee will listen to the letter from the Public Printer he will see what I have referred. I ask the Secretary to read it, although it has been read before.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER, Washington, D. C., August 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 3d instant, suggesting that I ascertain if it is possible to secure an option upon vacant property in the same block in which the present Government Printing Office is located to meet the requirements for additional rooms. I reply I have to state that options have been secured, covering ground for the North Capitol and G streets, which is a lot that is adjacent to the United States on G street, will equal a lot of the present Government Printing Office. This ground, comprising about 61,000 square feet, can be had by the due tint on the accompanying drawing, and is offered at all the improvements thereon, for the sum of \$100,000. The lot is situated on the corner of North Capitol street and G street, fronting to the North Capitol street, a lot of 100 feet wide, and 100 feet deep, to the immediate necessities, a two-story building, with brick walls, to be built by iron rafters, will cost \$100,000; and for a six-story building, having the same ground dimensions, \$150,000.

I respectfully beg to suggest that the lot on North Capitol street, be erected. Such a building, if erected, would afford space equal to several times the present building. The building, as I have stated, will give immediate relief, and at a future time Congress can make an appropriation to discontinue the purchase of the ground. The Government Printing Office will be made, and the lot will be 115,435 square feet. There should be added to this site will be 12,353 square feet, running from the 30-foot alley south to G street, and the other 14 feet wide, running from the 30-foot alley south to G street. The other should remain open for a driveway and to proposed building site. The other should remain open for a driveway and to proposed building site. The other should remain open for a driveway and to proposed building site.

The cost of August 30, 1890, appropriated \$250,000 for a site for the Government Printing Office. I respectfully recommend that this appropriation be made available, with an additional appropriation of \$50,000, to be made immediately available, for the purchase of the site and erection of the building referred to.

When a new building shall be erected which will cover the whole of the proposed new site, the H street and North Capitol street wings (which are believed to be the only portions of the present structure which are unsafe) will be torn down and rebuilt. The Government will then have a building which will be of sufficient capacity to meet its needs for many years to come.

Very respectfully,

F. W. PALMER, Public Printer.

HON. A. P. GUERMAN,
Chairman Committee on Printing, United States Senate.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, I have understood that in the discussion of this measure it was alleged that the report of the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds recommended that the impression of the committee. I rise to correct that impression. The report certainly is in accordance with the judgment of the committee; it certainly is not in accordance with the judgment of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAYSE], nor with that of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BRICE]. I suppose it represents the opinion of the majority of the committee, and the majority only. In other words, it is not a unanimous report, although there were no views of the minority submitted.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, one of the few matters for personal congratulation in connection with the pending bill, so far as I am concerned, is that I do not feel the grave sense of responsibility which was imposed upon me when this matter has been up in its different forms heretofore. I am glad that so able an advocate of that which is best is now in charge of the bill; and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] on Public Buildings and Grounds has assumed control of this matter, but I feel like extending to him at the same time a little of my sympathy, for he knows now there is life in himself.

For the last ten years the danger to the occupants of the Public

lie Printing Office building has been very great. The Committee on Printing, having in charge to some degree that great office, have repeatedly visited the building. They have recognized the presence of great danger, with probable loss of life. They have done what they could to put the building in safer condition. It has been propped up and supported and strengthened so that the great weight upon its floors might be maintained without crushing the lives and limbs of those who are employed in the building. These, however, have been but temporary makeshifts, and the building is, in my opinion, more dangerous than Ford's Theater was even after the excavation was under way which at last brought it tumbling about the ears of those who were in it. The Committee on Printing have always recognized this danger. In report after report from the Public Printer he has cried aloud for relief for those who were under his care.

I do not wish to delay action upon the bill by going into ancient history, but still I think it due the subject that I should say that no better action has been taken by any committee of either House upon this subject than that which was adopted by the commission years ago to select a site for a new Public Printing Office building. That commission was composed of the Public Printer, Mr. Palmer; the Secretary of the Treasury, then Mr. Windom, and the experienced Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Clark. It reported unanimously. One notable thing is that every report that has been made by other committees which have had this subject in charge has been unanimous, and there has not been a divided committee, such as now presents itself here upon this report.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask the Senator from Nebraska a question?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. I inquire of the Senator if he can explain, because I am asking for information, what produces the causes of danger in the present public building?

Mr. MANDERSON. It is because the building was never constructed for the purpose of carrying the great weight that is now imposed upon it. Its walls are not sufficient; its floors are not sufficient.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask further whether that might not be obviated by removing the heavy weight to the ground floor?

Mr. MANDERSON. No; because there is not space enough on the ground floor to hold the different presses, and the vast accumulation of material, finished and partly finished, and the crude material that is there.

Mr. BUTLER. Then it would seem to be the part of wisdom to relieve the building of some of that enormous weight by renting some adjacent building and putting the weight of this building for the time being. I can see no earthly reason why the lives of the employes should be jeopardized when there is plenty of room in the neighborhood to relieve the building of that enormous pressure.

Mr. MANDERSON. That has been done repeatedly. Buildings outside have been rented, and rent has been paid for them, for the purpose of storing some of the material of the Public Printing Office.

Mr. President, the commission to which I have referred, entering upon the performance of its duty, selected from all the numerous sites that were offered that which stands to-day a vacant piece of property and the very best that can be used for a Public Printing Office, and that is what is known as the baseball lot. The report of the commission would undoubtedly have been acceptable to the Congress of the United States, if the present printing building would now be upon it had it not been for me. I was about to say the indecent, and I do not know that the term is too severe—the almost indisputable fight that has been precipitated in the two Houses of Congress by the different real-estate speculators, who desire to make profit from this necessity of the Government.

The baseball lot is beyond question located better than any other for the purposes of the Printing Office. It is a proper form, being almost a square. I shall not go into the details of the matter and show its dimensions, but it is ample as to area; it is near the Capitol; it is near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, so that tracks could very easily be run into it.

In the effort that the Government should be compelled to purchase some other site there came those who were very desirous that great care should be exercised in looking out for the foundation of the new structure, and an attack was made upon the baseball lot. It was said that Tiber Creek ran through it, that it is filled ground to such an extent that no building of great dimensions and great weight can be placed upon it with safety. The Joint Committee on Printing took a great deal of testimony upon that question. It caused pits to be dug, to see just what is the character of the soil. The inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia, Mr. Entwistle; the Architect of the

Capitol, Mr. Clark; the superintendent of construction of the new public Library building, Mr. Green, and Gen. Meigs, an architect of renown and great reputation, all, after thorough and careful examination, declared that the baseball lot is ample and sufficient to afford a solid and lasting foundation for this building. There was no two-sided trust question, and yet, under the attack which declared that some other piece of property might be purchased, Congress turned aside from it and refused to ratify or act upon the report of this able commission that so faithfully did its duty.

When the time shall come for such an amendment I shall propose to amend the bill by substituting the baseball lot. I think as long as I have given this subject as much, if not more investigation and thought than any other has ever received, and in any way, and in my opinion it stands beyond question, by reason of its location, its proximity to a railroad, and the character of the soil as the very best for the purposes of the Government.

Now, what is the second best? I believe it to be the Johnson lot. It is almost a square; is situated on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and is ground that is high and dry, and where you include the parking that can be used in part and the vacation of the alleys that run through it, it is ample, I think, for the purposes of a new Public Printing Office.

Mr. President, I have lost very largely desire for particular locality in my still greater desire that imminent danger should be averted from these people and that we shall have a new building.

Mr. McMILLAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska a question there.

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. McMILLAN. Does the Senator think that a building for the purpose of holding 3,000 employes should be made six stories high? Does he not think such a high building would endanger the lives of the employes? Would it not be better to buy land enough in which to spread the building over a great deal of ground, so that it would not of necessity be higher than three stories? Does not the Senator think that would be the safest plan?

Mr. MANDERSON. I think that with the improved methods in the construction of buildings, with the employment of structural iron that has come so largely into use, a six or eight story building is just as good, just as firm, as solid, and as secure, even for the purpose of carrying upon it great machinery, as a three-story building of the old style of construction.

Mr. McMILLAN. I was alluding more to danger from fire. It is well known that all printing establishments, as indeed all manufacturing establishments, are very inflammable. From the fifth or sixth story of a printing establishment in case of a fire it is almost impossible to get persons out, even in a small building, let alone an immense establishment such as this.

Mr. MANDERSON. I understand the proposition is that any building which is to be constructed is to be made fireproof or a slow-burning building. With the experience we have had in the great conflagrations I do not know whether any building can be said to be a fireproof building; but by the modern uses and appliances they are built of such a character that the combustion is so slow, that it is very easy by the necessary fire escapes, stairways, etc., to empty the employes from a six or even an eight story building.

Mr. QUAY. Will the Senator from Nebraska pardon me for an interruption?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. QUAY. I was not in the Chamber when the Senator from Nebraska made his remarks; but I would ask him where the baseball lot is located and what are its dimensions.

Mr. MANDERSON. The baseball lot is almost at the foot of the hill. It is on North Capitol street. It is known as lot 678, and it contains 170,648 square feet, being almost a perfect square. It is two blocks this side of the present Printing Office and on this side of North Capitol street.

Mr. President, I was about to say that I have lost any pride of opinion in this public building shall be placed. If the Senate shall vote down the amendment that proposes the purchase of the baseball lot and shall vote down the amendment that proposes the purchase of the Johnson lot, then, believing that the third best thing to do is to extend the Public Printing Office where it now stands, I shall vote for the proposition submitted by the majority of the members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator inform me as to the difference in cost between the three propositions to which he has just referred?

Mr. MANDERSON. I will state my recollection on that point. I may not be entirely accurate in my statement, because it has been some time since I looked this matter up and I have had to glance very hurriedly over some information before me to reach

the result desired. The baseball lot of one hundred and seventy three and six hundred and eight feet, was offered to the Government on condition that it was conveyed by the commission to which I have referred, and that the National lot consisting of 15,000 square feet, was offered to the Government at \$200 a lot, and I am not positive but that there was an additional \$25,000 proposed to be appropriated for the purchase of this lot. If so, that would make it \$275,000.

Mr. QUAY. That is the Mahone lot?

Mr. MANDERSON. The Mahone lot.

Mr. QUAY. It was offered I think at \$1.17 a foot. I do not remember the figures.

Mr. MANDERSON. I probably think that. The Johnson lot that is proposed to be purchased contains 106,000 square feet and it was offered at a dollar a square foot, or \$106,000. The parking that might well be used permitted such an increase that nearly 150,000 square feet were available that could be purchased for the sum of \$106,000. The additional land desired by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and as given to the present Printing Office can, I believe, be purchased for the sum of \$175,000. So the prices for these different lots or localities range from \$106,000 for the Johnson lot up to \$250,000, if not more, for the Mahone lot.

Mr. HARRIS. What is the relative position of the Johnson lot to the present site of the Printing Office?

Mr. MANDERSON. The Johnson lot is farther removed than the baseball lot. It is probably three square miles to the north and east of the present public printing building site.

Mr. CULLOM. On the east side of the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Mr. MANDERSON. It adjoins on the corner the Mahone lot. That is to say, the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road runs along the east side of the Mahone lot and on the west side of the Mahone lot the main branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, which takes its course along Delaware avenue, being on the east side of the Johnson lot.

As to the Mahone lot, which is the lot proposed to be purchased by the pending amendment, I realize that when the lot, whatever may be its number or designation, is mentioned as the Mahone lot it is given a term that commends it to many members of the Senate and the people who do not know it does. There is no man upon that floor who would go further to help a distinguished gentleman who is interested in that lot and who has given it his name than I would; and if I could bring myself to believe that it is for the best interests of the Government to buy that lot even at the price at which it is offered or more, I would be heartily glad to do it.

But I think there are such grave objections to that lot as should rule it out of consideration. In the first place, it is not so near to the Capitol as it should be, which objection probably applies to the Johnson lot as well; but I do not think that it is the proper shape for the use to which it is proposed to be put. It is 2 1/2 feet in width by 782 feet in length. Most of it is good ground and would afford a fair foundation. Through the lot, however, starting in as I now recall the figures, from 20 to 50 feet from the corner on the one side, a main sewer runs, running out of the lot at a distance of nearly 200 feet from the corner on the opposite side is one of the main sewers of this city, and that part of the lot was filled. It may be that this lot has sufficient dimensions; that for present purposes it would not be necessary to utilize that part of the lot through which these sewer runs; but unquestionably as needs shall require, and as the country and the future of this city, the grade and the use of that lot will be needed for public building purposes.

Another objection that I have to the lot is that beyond a peradventure in the immediate future and I am informed that if it had not been for the financial depression and trouble of the last year the fact already would have been accomplished, the Baltimore and Ohio road will combine its two branches, the one known as the Metropolitan branch, running along B street, I think, and the other, the main branch, running along Delaware avenue, and have an elevated road running into a new depot, perhaps located where the present one stands. The Mahone lot would, by that process, be cut off from its proximity to a railroad.

I have felt, Mr. President, as I have frequently expressed myself on this floor, that a true economy should require that the new Printing Office should be so situated that railroad tracks could run in front of the building, the grade and the use could be carried in by rail, lessening the cost to the Government, and that the finished material which is to be distributed throughout the country by the medium of the mails should be placed upon the mail cars upon that ground, to a saving, as was estimated at one time by the Public Printer, as I recall it, of at least \$150,000 per annum.

But to reach some conclusion here, to get some building secure, safe, and adequate for the purposes of the Government, I

am ready to meet the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, or the majority thereof; and if the baseball lot or the Johnson lot can not be purchased by the action of Congress, then I am ready to extend the present building. It is true that no railroad can be carried there, for I do not think Congress would submit for a moment to the crossing of North Capitol street by a railway track. It is not good economy; but the necessity is so great, and I think, too, that the proposition made a few days ago by the Senator from Missouri as to the present necessities and needs of the Government in a financial way are such, that we had better perhaps catch on to that which we have rather than embark upon a new one. However, I shall continue faithfully vote persistently and always against any proposition that proposes to foist upon the Government what is known as the Mahone lot for the abundant reasons I have suggested.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, the necessity for making some provision for additional accommodations at the Government Printing Office has been perfectly well understood and recognized by this body. Eight years ago, I think, the matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, or brought to the attention by the Committee on Printing, of which the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] was chairman. After a thorough examination by the Committee on Appropriations, with the full consent at that time, I understand, of the Committee on Printing, a provision was inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the purchase of ground adjoining the present site. Then came the rejection of that bill. It was afterwards having no other consideration except the advancement of their personal interests, had sufficient power elsewhere to prevent such an amendment from becoming a part of the law of the land, this body, however, always inserting a provision for the purchase of property adjoining the present site.

Then came the contest which was so well described by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, Mr. MANDERSON, as to the owner of a square or lot who desired to sell it to the Government at a high price or a fair price came forward with a proposition. The result was the appointment of a commission, and finally the rejection of their report. Then came a resubmission of the question to the Committee on Printing, who finally recommended the Johnson lot. In that report, while concurring in the general policy of the measure, as mentioned in the statement of the Senator, they consented to it in their judgment and I so stated to the Senate—the only business way to adjust the matter in the interest of the Government and in the interest of economy and with a view to the speedy relief of the people who are employed in the present old dilapidated building, is to acquire a sufficient quantity of ground adjoining it and put up a wing there, and then tear down the old H street side.

After the examination of this question, looking at it and coming to a conclusion as I would in my own case if the property belonged to me, I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there is not a business man in this body or out of it who, if he owned that property, equipped as it is now, would hesitate one moment as to the course he would pursue, and that would be to acquire a small slip of ground by the side of the present building, to change the structure of the building, and to transfer to it from the old building the operatives and the machinery, and the machinery would then be right by the side of the present engine which drives it all. The plan is to simply attach that machinery and go on with the work. That would be more economical and more speedy, and it is the only feasible way by which we can, within the next two years, relieve the people who are here and the people who are to be put there. The requirement of a new square and the construction of a new building involve an expenditure of \$2,000,000 and three and a half years of time.

Mr. GEORGE. What would be the cost?

Mr. GORMAN. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and the expenditures to be made for a wing, which would at once relieve the congestion, would not exceed three or four hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. VEST. If the Senator from Maryland will permit me, I will state that the bill reported by the committee requires an appropriation of only \$51,000 by utilizing or making available the \$250,000 we have already appropriated for a site. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of that \$321,000 would be used for a site and the balance in the construction of a building which would be ready to occupy in the next year.

Mr. GEORGE. How much of the old building can be utilized?

Mr. GORMAN. More than one half of it.

Mr. VEST. Yes, quite one-half of it.

Mr. CULLOM. Permanently.

Mr. GORMAN. Permanently. The portion of the building that fronts on H street was constructed by Mr. Cornelius Wendell, who had a contract for the public printing away back in the '50s. It was afterwards bought by the Government. We

have added to it more than one-half of the present area of the building, which was constructed under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol. That portion of the building is good. A great part of it is fireproof and can be utilized.

Now, the Senate having three times, I remember, after mature deliberation, in the past eight years, inserted in appropriation bills the provision for doing precisely what the bill now before us requires, the acquisition of this additional property, and in view of the late disaster which occurred at Ford's Theater, and having myself frequently made personal examination of this building, feeling for the past eight years that it is an outrage to keep those people in a place which is liable to fall down and whose case in a fire their lives would be absolutely in jeopardy, something should be done and done speedily.

I went again after the Ford Theater disaster, to look at this matter as it then stood, and then of the Committee on Printing, having succeeded in distinguishing it from the House bill, I then addressed a communication to the Public Printer, to ascertain what might be done to relieve those people; for the distress of mind was greater than Senators can imagine, compelled as they were for their daily support to go to work in a building where every man felt his life was in jeopardy and knew not whether he would reach his family at night. Every sensible man who examined it shared in that apprehension.

I say I addressed a communication to the Public Printer to ascertain what might be done to relieve them; what temporary arrangement could be made even to transfer them from the building and secure another, relying upon Congress to make an appropriation to meet such an expenditure, and also to see what could be done in the way of permanent relief. The Public Printer had expressed heretofore views as to the desirability of a new Government Printing Office building, a grand establishment of fine proportions and architectural beauty. He looked forward, as it was natural at that time, to acquiring a square where all the conditions could be utilized and such a building could be erected; but as a practical, sensible man, with a great responsibility upon him, with a perfect knowledge of the insecurity of the present building, with a desire to relieve those people at once, he merited his views, and said the only thing that can be done to give speedy relief is to acquire this property as proposed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GEORGE. How long would it take to erect a wing which would relieve the old building?

Mr. GORMAN. If you acquire the property proposed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, within a year and a half we can have the wing erected and the relief furnished. Then the old part, that is about to fall down, on H street, can be abandoned and torn down and a new structure built at the convenience of Congress.

Mr. President, I am thoroughly satisfied that no other provision can be made, as was so well stated by the Senator from Missouri when he addressed the Senate on a previous occasion, in the present condition of our finances. We know perfectly well that it will not be feasible to enter upon the construction of a building that is to cost \$2,000,000 at this time. But there is a condition which confronts us and has confronted us, that is greater and more serious even than this, and that is the unenviable struggle of every man who has a lot for sale in the District who has been pressing Congress to do something in action upon a measure of this importance, simply because his interests were not subserved, each striking at the other and all uniting to prevent this relief, which ought to come speedily without regard to the desire of any man, no matter how high or how low he may be, who wants to make money out of the transaction. Both Halls of Congress have been plying with these people. It is almost a natural probability that they should do it; indeed I think it is the custom, and I do not object to it. They have been begging members of this body and the other to favor this project and that.

Mr. President, the time has come now to act; and I hope the Senate, and I trust Congress, in the interest of humanity, in the interest of the people who are compelled to labor daily in this great office, who can not afford to surrender their little places, who for once say to the people who desire to sell property, "This is no time to favor your interests." This is a measure agreed upon, after due consideration by two great committees of the body, which rises above that consideration and becomes an act of humanity. Yes, sir; it is a public duty. In view of what has occurred and in view of what every Senator who has examined the question officially has stated to the Senate, there is nothing else to be done if you intend to give relief to these people.

As I said a moment ago, I united with the Committee on Printing when it was thought that the sense of the Senate was that a new lot should be taken, and I at that time dissented from each purchase. So I repeat to the Senate as a Senator, as a mem-

ber of the Committee on Printing, whose duty it is to inquire into the affairs of the Government Printing Office, the recommendation of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to acquire this site adjoining the present site and upon that to erect an addition is the only feasible thing that can be done; and I assert again, and desire to impress upon the Senate the assertion, I venture that no man who owns a printing establishment in the United States, or who is engaged in a public enterprise of any sort, who had the waters of his own private affair, would hesitate for a moment about what should be done in the case of such a building, and to afford facilities for the next twenty or thirty years, and in view of the cost of the work.

All of those considerations point inevitably to the report made by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; and I therefore appeal to Senators to dispose of this matter as they would dispose of any personal private business enterprise, to dispose of it in the interest of the people who are now compelled to go into an unsafe building, and at the same time to give the Government an establishment which will answer its purposes for fifty years hence, and at a cost one third only of that which is proposed by the amendments which are presented to us.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. President, it is somewhat interesting to hear the reasons given for buying a piece of land near the present site. The argument of economy may be very good unless you strip it of the surrounding circumstances. Now, it is proposed to buy 32,000 feet at the present site of the Public Printing Office, and give how much for it? I have found, four times five thousand dollars. You can buy the Mahone lot, nearly three times as much, for \$240,000; you can buy the Duddington property for \$200,000, or you can buy for \$100,000 twice as much land as you get up at the old Printing Office.

It was sorry that the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds did not state that the other House were just as much opposed to the present site as they are opposed to these other sites. The plan seems to be to get the matter out of both Houses of Congress and into a conference committee, so that the lot near the Baltimore and Ohio depot can be purchased.

I think a question that was asked by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMICHAEL] is a very important one, whether it is wise to build a manufacturing building high in the air; whether it is not better to build a low building, or a number of low buildings, so far as the convenience and the comfort and the safety of the employes are concerned.

We do not want a building to cost two or three million dollars. There is not a manufacturer in the United States who would not go to work and within nine or twelve months, at a cost of three or four hundred thousand dollars, erect a building well adapted to do such business as is to be done in this building, and build it substantially, and build it in every way adapted to this kind of work.

I can only repeat what I said a few days ago, that before you can clear off the buildings surrounding the Public Printing Office, by purchase and by condemnation, you can take any one of these three or four large blocks of land and erect a building upon it to accommodate the employees of the Printing Office, where they will be in absolute safety, and where the entire cost of ground and building will not exceed the cost of the proposed addition at the present site if you value the Government Printing Office site on the same basis, which is \$2 a foot.

If it is a question of economy, then buy one of these large lots; if it is a matter of convenience for the employees of this Government, take one of these large lots of ground; if you are looking forward to the future, then buy a large lot of ground where you will have an opportunity not only to erect a large building for to-day, but to erect large buildings for the future.

I acknowledge that there is a great deal of solicitation on the part of the persons who have ground to sell in this city. It is but natural that those who have large holdings of real estate should desire to unload it at fair prices, but it is not dishonorable at all for one who owns property to want to sell it; it is not dishonorable for a person who has property to offer it to the Government. The question for us to decide is what is best for the Government of the United States, which we are supposed to represent.

I wish to call attention in brief to what figures we have. The baseball lot will cost \$240,000, containing 32,000 feet, which is said to be well adapted for this purpose. The Mahone lot contains 213,815 feet, which can be purchased for \$1.17 per foot, and will cost \$275,000. The Duddington lot, which has 211,000 feet, can be purchased at 97 cents a foot, and will cost \$200,000. The block near the Baltimore and Ohio station, where only 99,400 feet can be obtained, will cost \$300,000. A statement has already been made with reference to the land adjoining the present site of the Government Printing Office.

This is all I have to say. The few facts which I have stated should, I think, govern in the disposition of the pending bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAULKNER in the chair). The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. CAREY. I understand the question is first on the amendment in reference to the Mahone lot, which I offered on behalf of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY]. Then my amendment will be next in order.

Mr. VEST. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming on behalf of the Senator from Pennsylvania to purchase the Mahone lot.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on that amendment.

Mr. CAREY and Mr. DOLPH called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CALL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. QUAY (when Mr. CAMERON's name was called). On this question my colleague [Mr. CAMERON] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]. I do not know how he would vote on this question, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote. I should vote "yea," if I were not paired.

Mr. MILLAR (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]; but he told me when leaving the Chamber that he was in favor of the bill and against the pending amendment. I am also in favor of the bill, and a pair for the Senator from New Hampshire has been arranged with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. I vote "nay."

Mr. MITCHELL (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. If he were here, I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay."

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. PASCH (when his name was called). On this vote I am paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER]. If he were present, I understand he would vote "yea." I should vote "nay."

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to know if the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from West Virginia has not voted.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I am paired with that Senator, and therefore withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. SHOUP (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. I am informed by his colleague [Mr. PERKINS] that if present he would vote "yea." I therefore vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MANDERSON. I desire to announce a pair between the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. The Senator from Vermont, if present, would vote "nay" on this proposition, and the Senator from Idaho would vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN. I transfer the pair I have with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BEYER], and vote "yea."

Mr. BEERY. I have arranged a pair between my colleague [Mr. JONES of Arkansas] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], which will enable the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] to vote, and my colleague will stand paired with the Senator from Rhode Island. If present, my colleague would vote "nay."

Mr. HUNTON (after having voted in the negative). When my name was called, I voted "nay." I have since decided the absence of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], with whom I have a general pair, and who, I am informed, would vote "yea," if present. I therefore desire to withdraw my vote.

Mr. POWER. Has the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY] voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has not voted.

Mr. POWER. I am paired with that Senator, and withhold my vote.

Mr. WILSON. I have a general pair with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUHITT], but I will transfer that pair to the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. WILSON. I am informed that a pair with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] had been announced before I made my announcement. I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. CALL. I understood a pair was announced by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. That being so, I shall withdraw.

Mr. MANDERSON. I will state that I announced, at the request of the Senator from Vermont, a pair between him and the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CALL. Then I shall vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. VEST. I have not given myself any trouble about the matter, but I understood that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COLQUHITT] was paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS]. The Senator from Georgia spoke to me about the matter and told me to pair him, but on inquiry of his colleague [Mr. GORDON], he told me that the Senator from Georgia was paired with the Senator from Idaho. I have not been around myself to see the Senator.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will state that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] has a general pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. He did not leave any word when he went away to vote on this question. I was requested to pair him in favor of the Mahone amendment, and it was so arranged.

Mr. MANDERSON. I desire very much that this matter may be understood. My action in announcing the pair between the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Idaho was simply at the request of the Senator from Vermont, who was taking his luncheon at the time, and who had been requested by some one on the floor, as he told me, to so pair him.

Mr. PROCTOR entered the Chamber.

Mr. HARRIS. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] is now in the Chamber, and he may be able to solve the difficulty.

Mr. MANDERSON. I desire to state in the hearing of the Senator from Nebraska that I have been requested by him, but it appears that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] had already been paired.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The Senator from Idaho has a general pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. MANDERSON. So the Senator from Vermont is at liberty to vote.

Mr. HARRIS (after having voted in the negative). I desire to change my vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. POWER. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY] to the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE], so that I may vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. VEST. Has not a pair already been announced with the Senator from California?

Mr. POWER. I understand not.

Mr. VEST. I have given that I am content to the pairs on this matter, but I heard the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP] announce that he was paired with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. STEWART. The Senator from Idaho announced that he and the Senator from California were on the same side, and consequently he would vote. He had been paired, but there is no pair on this vote. This leaves the Senator from California unpaired.

Mr. VEST. Who is authorized to announce that the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] would vote in favor of the pending amendment?

Mr. DOLPH and others. His colleague.

Mr. VEST. There is something strange about this matter. The Senator from California, in conversation with me, stated that he was in favor of the bill.

Mr. DOLPH. I would suggest that if the pairs be stated before the result is announced it may save trouble hereafter.

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Blackburn,	Dolph,	McMillan,	Shoup,
Boyd,	Frye,	Perkins,	Stewart,
Brainerd,	Gray,	Quay,	Thayer,
Cory,	Hansbrough,	Reed,	Teller,
Craggier,	Harris,	Quay,	Washburn,
Cullum,	Hughes,	Ransom,	Welcott,
Davis,	Hoar,	Sherman,	

NAYS—22.

Allen,	Fontenay,	Lindsay,	Peffer,
Bate,	George,	McLaurin,	Turpie,
Beaman,	Graham,	McLaurin,	Wells,
Blaineard,	Gorman,	Mills,	Vilas,
Cockrell,	Howley,	Mitchell,	Wiss,
Cole,	Scott,	Stewart,	

For subject see Index.

consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and at 4 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 26, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 23, 1894.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Henry Bohl, of Ohio, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Ohio, vice John H. Simmons, whose term expired February 4, 1891.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Harlan Cleveland, of Ohio, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Ohio, vice John W. Heron, whose term expired January 27, 1894.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Michael Ryan, of Ohio, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, to succeed Samuel Bailey, jr., whose term of office has expired by limitation.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Henry J. Schulte, of Ohio, to be appraiser of merchandise for the port of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, to succeed James S. Burdall, removed.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Albert J. Barr, of Pennsylvania, to be surveyor of customs for the district of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, to succeed John E. Dravo, whose term of office will expire by limitation April 1, 1894.

Henry D. Lemon, of Ohio, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, to succeed Amor Smith, jr., resigned.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

William H. Dunphy, of Tekoa, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys, at Wallawalla, Wash., vice Joseph C. Painter, to be removed.

Edward K. Hawkins, of Aberdeen, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys, at Olympia, Wash., vice Jacob R. Welty, to be removed.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

John G. Newbill, of Springfield, Mo., to be register of the land office at Springfield, Mo., vice Joseph W. McClurg, term expired.

Jesse F. Murphy, of Olympia, Wash., to be register of the land office at Olympia, Wash., vice George G. Mills, to be removed.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Ensign Houston Eldredge, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 23d of January, 1894 (subject to a physical reexamination in four months), vice Lieut. (junior grade) Harry S. Knapp, promoted.

Ensign Henry B. Wilson, to be lieutenant (junior grade) from the 14th of February, 1894, vice Lieut. (junior grade) William L. Rodgers, promoted.

POSTMASTERS.

J. A. Ladd, to be postmaster at Traer, in the county of Tama and State of Iowa, in the place of Elmer E. Taylor, whose commission expired January 8, 1894.

William T. Sharp, to be postmaster at Brooklyn, in the county of Poweshiek and State of Iowa, in the place of Henry H. Reed, whose commission expired January 8, 1894.

Edward J. Brown, to be postmaster at Framingham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of George H. Waterman, whose commission expired March 7, 1891.

John D. Dennis, to be postmaster at Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Augustus J. Holt, whose commission expired March 30, 1893.

Patrick Kelly, to be postmaster at Devils Lake, in the county of Ramsey and State of North Dakota, in the place of William A. Hamilton, whose commission expired February 14, 1894.

W. F. Daly, to be postmaster at Du Bois, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Lewis Zeigler, whose commission expired January 27, 1894.

Alexander M. Dick, to be postmaster at West Newton, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Adam T. Darr, whose commission expired February 27, 1894.

John A. Fry, to be postmaster at Ephrata, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of J. F. Mentzer, whose commission expired December 21, 1893.

Oliver C. Jackson, to be postmaster at Coatesville, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Edward H. Graves, whose commission expired February 19, 1894.

Willis W. Kitch, to be postmaster at Sharpsville, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Theodore M. Ford, whose commission expired January 16, 1894.

Patrick J. Langan, to be postmaster at Hawley, in the county of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of George Amerman, whose commission expired December 21, 1893.

Evan T. McGraw, to be postmaster at Reynoldsville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of John W. Foust, whose commission expired February 11, 1894.

R. J. O'Donnell, to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Theodore Pierce, whose commission expired February 11, 1894.

Albert K. Saylor, to be postmaster at Roversford, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Morris R. Peterman, whose commission expired December 20, 1893.

Charles Schmitt, to be postmaster at Homestead, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Robert McWhinney, whose commission expired February 19, 1894.

Frank H. Stratton, to be postmaster at Blossburg, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of George D. Wilkinson, whose commission expired February 19, 1894.

Solomon Uhl, to be postmaster at Somerset, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Josiah Keller, whose commission expired February 19, 1894.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 23, 1894.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA.

Marshall H. Williams, of Arizona Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

James Walter Smith, of Stockton, Cal., to be register of the land office at Stockton, Cal.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Edward A. Puschel, of Bakersfield, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Visalia, Cal.

Samuel Leffler, of Stockton, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Stockton, Cal.

Richard S. Sheridan, of Roseburg, Oregon, to be receiver of public moneys at Roseburg, Oregon.

POSTMASTERS.

Peter McFory, to be postmaster at Port Henry, in the county of Essex and State of New York.

C. W. Radwin, to be postmaster at Laporte City, in the county of Black Hawk and State of Iowa.

John Whitfield, to be postmaster at Stuart, in the county of Guthrie and State of Iowa.

Charles E. Stuck, to be postmaster at Otsego, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan.

Henry C. Dater, to be postmaster at Ballston Spa, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York.

Albert E. Rice, to be postmaster at Barre, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Edwin B. Horton, to be postmaster at Athol Center, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Orson G. Couch, to be postmaster at Amherst, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts.

Thomas H. Maynard, to be postmaster at Clare, in the county of Clare and State of Michigan.

John Frolic, to be postmaster at Valparaiso, in the county of Porter and State of Indiana.

John Rents, to be postmaster at Blissfield, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan.

Smith N. McCloud, to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Union and State of Ohio.

George W. Finney, to be postmaster at Dennison, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio.

George P. Burridge, to be postmaster at Painesville, in the county of Lake and State of Ohio.

William Evans, to be postmaster at Centerville, in the county of Appanoose and State of Iowa.

William Jay Shields, to be postmaster at Rochester, in the county of Fulton and State of Indiana.

Harvey R. Harris, to be postmaster at Michigan City, in the county of Laporte and State of Indiana.

John C. Dick, to be postmaster at Buchanan, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan.

James E. Lutz, to be postmaster at Yale, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan.

Henry W. Chinn, to be postmaster at Velasco, in the county of Brazoria and State of Texas.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate March 21, 1894.

POSTMASTER.

E. P. Thompson, to be postmaster at Aberdeen, in the county of Monroe and State of Mississippi.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 22, 1894.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

William S. Green, of Colusa, Cal., to be surveyor-general of California.

POSTMASTERS.

Edward G. Niklaus, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Johnson and State of Indiana.

W. T. Chestnut, Jr., to be postmaster at Henderson, in the county of Vance and State of North Carolina.

George Dyson, to be postmaster at Rushville, in the county of Schuyler and State of Illinois.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 22, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last was read and approved.

LIGHT-HOUSE, LOWER CEDAR POINT, POTOMAC RIVER.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriations for rebuilding the light-house at Lower Cedar Point, Potomac River, Maryland, which was destroyed by fire December 23, 1893; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriations submitted by the Secretary of War for contingent expenses, military information division, Adjutant-General's Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNATIONAL PENITENTIARY CONGRESS IN 1895.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, inclosing a letter from the ambassador of France at this capital relative to this Government taking part in the International Penitentiary Congress to be held in Paris, June, 1895, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AGREEMENT WITH YAKIMA AND YUMA INDIANS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an agreement with the Yakima nation of Indians in the State of Washington; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an agreement with the Yuma Indians in the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES H. SHUMATE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting findings in the case of James H. Shumate vs. The United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting his annual report for the calendar year 1893; which was referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE OVER MONONGAHELA RIVER.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (S. 1749) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River at Glenwood, Pa.

Mr. DALZELL. This bill is almost identical in terms with a House bill which has been favorably reported. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the Senate bill.

It was read, as follows:
Be it enacted, etc., That the Glenwood Highway Bridge Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge over the Mononga-

hela River, from a point on the north shore of said Monongahela River at or near where Second avenue in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh is crossed by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, to a point directly across said river, on the south shore thereof, above said feet, more or less, below the mouth of Streets Run and above the foundation of the old coal tipples at Hays Station, all within the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania. That said Glenwood Highway Bridge Company shall not commence the construction of its bridge, bridge piers, abutments, causeway, and other works over or in said Monongahela River until the location and plan of the same shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge and a map of the location, giving for the space of one-half mile above and one-half mile below the proposed location the high and low water lines upon the banks of the river, the direction and strength of the currents at low and at high water, with the soundings accurately showing the bed of the river, and the location of any other bridge or bridges, such map to be sufficiently in detail to enable the Secretary of War to judge of the proper location of said bridge, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be commenced or built; and should any change be made in the plans of said bridge during the progress of its construction, such changes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. Provided, That the channel span of said bridge shall be not less than 500 feet in length in the clear, and the height of the superstructure shall not be less than 55 feet above the level of the water at pool-full in said river.

Sec. 3. That said bridge herein authorized to be constructed shall be so kept and managed at all times as to afford proper means and ways for the passage of vessels, barges, or rafts both by day and by night, and there shall be displayed on said bridge, at the corners thereof, from sunset to sunrise, such lights and other signals as the Light-House Board may prescribe; and such changes shall be made from time to time in the structure of said bridge as the Secretary of War may direct, at the expense of said bridge company, in order the more effectually to preserve the free navigation of said river.

Sec. 4. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date of the approving this act.

Sec. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. SAYERS. I understand that it is in the regular form.

Mr. DALZELL. Yes, sir; in the regular form.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; which was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. DALZELL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House Senate bills of the following titles, which were severally read twice and referred as stated:

A bill (S. 445) supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871, and also an act entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 755) granting the right of way to the Albany and Astoria Railroad Company through the Grande Ronde Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1230) for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WHITING, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, indefinitely, on account of death in his family.

To Mr. BELTZHOVER, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. COMPTON, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. WALKER, for one week, on account of important business.

To Mr. FITHIAN, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. LUCAS, for twenty days, on account of important business at court.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has received by telegraph several requests for leave of absence on account of sickness. These requests will be granted, if there be no objection.

There being no objection, indefinitely leave of absence was granted in the following cases, on account of sickness:

To Mr. GIBBS.

To Mr. MALLORY.

To Mr. MOON.

To Mr. WELLS.

To Mr. HEINER of Pennsylvania.

of Chicago, in favor of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Petition of certain citizens of the United States against the God-In-the-Constitution amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEISSENHAVER: Petition of cigar-makers of New Brunswick, N. J., against increase of tax on cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Maple Council, No. 1407, Royal Arcanum, of Spotswood, N. J., in favor of the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GORMAN: Petition of Bakers' and Longshoremen's Unions, of Detroit, Mich., asking for a Government ownership and control of the telegraph system of the country—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HARE: Petition of citizens of Sandusky, Ohio, praying for Government ownership and control of telegraphs—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of 82 members of Rockford Camp, No. 51, Modern Workmen of America, of Rockford, Ill., in favor of the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, to admit fraternal society journals to the mails as second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HUNTER: Two protests of delegates of the Trades' Assembly and other residents of Bloomington, Ill., against the increase of tax on cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. IKIRT: Petition from 65 members of Crookery Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, of East Liverpool, Ohio; W. S. Thomas and David Thorp and 66 others, citizens and members of benevolent orders of Salem and Leetonia, Ohio, asking for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution passed at regular meeting of Encampment No. 64, Union Veteran Legion, at New Lisbon, Ohio, asking the passage of the per diem service pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: Two petitions of Mary R. Dayton and others of Ottumwa, Iowa, for additional legislation against lotteries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McDANNOLD: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union of Quincy, Ill., and of Trades and Labor Assembly of Quincy, Ill., and of 80 citizens of same place, for lower tax on cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of John C. Goodrich and 85 others of Grafton, Ill.; of H. G. Garrett and 67 others of Quincy, Ill.; of A. N. Spicer and 33 others of Loraline, and of George Bley, jr., and 40 others of Beardstown, Ill., asking for passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MEREDITH: Papers on the claim of William Sullivan, of Stafford County, Va., to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORGAN: Petition to accompany House bill 6386, for relief of Abraham Armstrong, late of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MORSE, Petition of Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River, and 10 other Congressional ministers of Massachusetts, praying that Congress will pass laws giving efficiency to the laws of the various States against lottery enterprises—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PAGE: Petition of Edward Eddy and 16 other citizens of Pascoag, R. I., for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RIGGETT: Petition of Amos Ives, W. G. Gallager, and others, of Meriden, Conn., for reduction of rates on fraternal journals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee (for Mr. SNODGRASS): Evidence to accompany House bill 1493, for the relief of John J. Lowery—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of W. H. McLemore and 30 other citizens of Tallahoma, Tenn., for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut: Petition of Local Assembly, No. 5140, Knights of Labor, and from Cigar Makers' Union, of New London, Conn., against any increase of internal-revenue tax on manufactured cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition from Uncas Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Order United Workmen, and citizens of Montville, Conn., in favor of the Manderson-Hainer bill, admitting to the mails as second class matter periodicals of the benevolent fraternal societies—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHAW: Petition of John D. Engler and 138 others, citizens of Lacrosse, Wis., protesting against the increase of the internal-revenue tax on cigars, as reported by Senate Subcommittee on Finance—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENSON: Petition of the Bakers' Union, of Detroit, Mich., in favor of Government ownership and control of the telegraph system of the country—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEVENS: Petition and resolution of Columbia Colony No. 5, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, of Lawrence, Mass., favoring the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of 14 citizens of Lowell, Mass., in favor of the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, admitting to the mails as second-class matter fraternal society and college journals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE: Three petitions of citizens of Butler County, Pa., and one of citizens of Allegheny, Pa., favoring the passage of resolution to amend the preamble to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STORER: Petition of Regular Army and Navy Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, relative to the retirement of enlisted men of the Army and Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WASHINGTON: Resolution of Magnolia Council, No. 295, Royal Arcanum; of Nashville Council, No. 92, Royal Arcanum; of the Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Tennessee; of South Nashville Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen; of Tennessee Council, No. 642, National University, together with petitions from the faculty of Vanderbilt University, the faculty of Nashville College for Young Ladies, and two additional petitions of citizens of Nashville, Tenn., asking for the passage of House bill 4397—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Petition of William Garvin, of Macedonia, Ill., for relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WRIGHT of Massachusetts: Petition of George C. Maynard and 47 others, of Dalton, Mass., in favor of the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 23, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. WILLIAM J. ROCKE.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

CORRECTION.

Mr. REILLY. Mr. Speaker, the Journal as read states that on my motion leave was granted yesterday to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads to sit during the sessions of the House; it should read to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

The SPEAKER. The correction will be made.

AUSTIN HOUGH VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Austin Hough vs. The United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1892, 1893, AND 1894.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of the communication from the Attorney-General, submitting an additional list of amounts found due by the First Comptroller under the appropriations for expenses for United States courts for the fiscal years 1892, 1893, and 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES FOR COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of expenditures made on account of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

AGREEMENT WITH CERTAIN INDIANS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an agreement with the Coeur d'Alene Indians in Idaho for a change of the northern boundary line on their reservation; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DWIGHT HALL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a bill (S. 574) for the relief of Dwight Hall.

Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of that bill, the

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. RANDALL, indefinitely, on account of important business.

INSIGNIA OF THE RED CROSS.

Mr. COGSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5580) to protect the insignia and the name of the Red Cross.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. COGSWELL] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection to its consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas, on the 24th of August, 1864, at Geneva, Switzerland, plenipotentiaries respectively representing Italy, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Prussia, Saxony, and the United States, and the federal council of Switzerland, agreed upon ten articles of a treaty or convention for the purpose of mitigating the evils inseparable from war; of suppressing the needless severity, and ameliorating the condition of soldiers wounded on the field of battle; and particularly providing, among other things in effect, that persons employed in hospitals, and in affording relief to the sick and wounded, and supplies for this purpose, shall be deemed neutral and entitled to protection; and that a distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals and ambulances, and convoys of sick and wounded, and an arm badge for individuals neutralized; and

Whereas said treaty has been ratified by all of said nations, and by others subsequently, to the number of thirty-six or more, including the United States;

Whereas article 7 of said treaty specifies the adoption and use of a special insignia, which shall be the distinctive sign of the Red Cross alone, under which insignia and for the purpose of the said treaty, shall be carried into effect, the same being a red Greek cross on a white ground, and which shall constitute the military hospital flag of all the nations within the treaty and under which all persons serving under the said nations shall be entitled to be used throughout the world; and

Whereas the unauthorized use of said insignia in all countries within the treaty has become a source of embarrassment and serious danger to the military and naval sanitary service of the country in time of war; and

Whereas intricate and perplexing complications arise by the indiscriminate unauthorized use of the Red Cross in calamities and catastrophes in time of peace; and

Whereas all nations most interested in the development of this treaty and its humane and provident work have already taken action to forbid the unauthorized use of its name and insignia; and

Whereas, from the international character of the treaty, it becomes necessary that there be in every nation under the treaty one body or organization in which the power to regulate the use and protect the rights of the said name and of the Red Cross shall rest, and that power be established by custom in every nation under the name and known as the central committee of that country, and through which body alone the international relations and communications with that government. Now, therefore, for the purpose of extending the same protection to this international and universal insignia in the United States of America that is extended to it by other nations;

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful, except as hereafter described, for any person or association of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, to give, sell, distribute, or display the symbol of the Red Cross, or emblem designated, or any colorable imitation of semblance thereof, or to assume or use the said emblem or mark, or as a designation, or a part of a designation, the words "Red Cross," or any expression liable to be mistaken for the words "Red Cross," or any expression liable to be mistaken for the words "Red Cross," or any person not directly connected with the American National Red Cross or with the said permission granted by the central committee of the Red Cross is hereby forbidden and prohibited from wearing, using, or in any way displaying the sign of the Red Cross, hereinbefore described, or in anything liable to be mistaken for such name and insignia, and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for each and every offense by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; the fine so collected shall be paid to the American National Red Cross, to be used by it as it shall consider the best interests of said organization; and all persons who have adopted or are using the Red Cross as a trade-mark, shall, within one year after the passage of this act, discontinue the use of the same or be liable to a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$500 and costs, and to the forfeiture of whatever description, unless the central committee of the American National Red Cross gives them special written permission to do so, for which privilege a certificate of not less than \$500 shall be paid to the said committee; and any collection of merchandise, etc., shall be turned over to the American National Red Cross, to be used as it considers appropriate. Any person or association not directly connected with the American National Red Cross making or attempting to make collections of money or goods for or in the name of the Red Cross shall be liable to a fine of not less than five or more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year: *Provided, however*, That this section shall not be held to apply first, to the officers or agents of the United States of America especially authorized by law to use the same and such officers and agents of the said organization as may be designated to aid in the work for which such organization was incorporated under the Government of the United States; and second, to the agents of any Red Cross association of any foreign state acting with the knowledge and consent of the government thereof. That this section shall not apply to the members of the Knights of the Templar, Masons, or the badge of the Sixth Corps of the Army, who adopted a red cross insignia prior to the 24th day of August, 1864.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. COGSWELL] for the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there any amendment?

Mr. COGSWELL. No.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. COGSWELL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 4153) for the relief of Louis L. Williams; and
A bill (H. R. 4012) to release and turn over to Mrs. Mary O. Augusta certain property in the District of Columbia.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the bill (S. 1637) for the relief of Capt. John W. Pullman; in which the concurrence of the House was requested.

COMMANDER F. W. DICKINS.

Mr. DE FOREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8276) to authorize Commander F. W. Dickins, of the United States Navy, to accept the decoration of the cross of naval merit of the third class from the King of Spain.

Be it enacted, etc., That Commander F. W. Dickins, of the United States Navy, be, and is hereby, authorized to accept from the King of Spain, through the Queen Regent, the decoration of the cross of naval merit of the third class, in recognition of his services in the Spanish war, as President of the United States, in charge of the courtesies to the Duke of Veragua, Christopher Columbus XIII, while he was the guest of the nation at the time of the late Columbian Exposition.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DE FOREST, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. PATTERSON. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a conference report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution of the Senate "to print for the use of Congress 6,000 copies of all papers and messages sent to Congress by the President since January 1, 1883, relating to Hawaiian affairs," had met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses, as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON,

WILLIAM M. MCKAIG,

JOSEPH B. BENDER.

Conferees on the part of the House of Representatives.

A. P. GORMAN,

M. W. RANDOLPH,

CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

Conferees on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the statement of the committee of conference.

The statement was read, as follows:

STATEMENT.

The Senate concurrent resolution provided that there be printed 6,000 copies of all papers and messages sent to Congress by the President since January 1, 1883, relating to Hawaiian affairs, the arranging and printing to be done under direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations of Senate. The House amended said resolution by striking out "Committee on Foreign Affairs" and inserting "Secretary of State." The Senate disagreed to this House amendment. The conferees have agreed, and recommend that the House recede from its amendment and agree to the Senate resolution providing that the work be done under directions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the report of the committee of conference.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky. I would like to have some explanation of the matter.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The statement which has just been read is as explicit as I could make it. The concurrent resolution of the Senate provided for the printing of these messages and directed that it be done under the direction and control of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House in considering the resolution struck out so much as provided that it should be done under the direction of that committee, and provided that it should be done under the direction of the Secretary of State.

The Senate would not agree to that amendment of the House, and the conferees met and learned that they already had the work done. It has been carefully prepared, as we are informed, by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and is ready to be printed. They are content with the matter as it has been arranged by that committee, and inasmuch as it was all ready for printing, the House conferees agreed that the House should re-

BILL RECOMMENDED.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the bill (H. R. 4858) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes, be recommended to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1599) to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to Michael Mahary; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POWER introduced a bill (S. 1810) for the transfer to the Department of Agriculture of the Bureau of the United States Geological Survey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1811) requiring elevations and additional topography to be taken in all public surveys in arid or mountainous country; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WASHINGTON introduced a bill (S. 1812) for the relief of Walter S. McLeod; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon introduced a bill (S. 1813) providing an additional circuit judge in the ninth judicial circuit; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STEVART. I introduce a bill and ask that it be twice read, and that it lie on the table for the present.

The bill (S. 1814) to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, was read twice by its title, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CALL (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1815) to confirm the John H. McIntosh grant in the State of Florida; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CALL. I desire to state in reference to the bill I have just introduced, by request, that I have no connection with the measure beyond its introduction by request. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 1816) granting an increase of pension to John H. Meigs; which was read by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 1817) authorizing the Court of Claims to enforce the production in court of certain papers and accounts kept in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 1818) for the relief of Isaac A. Meyer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1819) to establish in the Department of Justice a bureau of identification of criminals; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 1820) granting a pension to T. R. Le Tellier; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 1821) granting a pension to Matilda Witt; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 1822) granting a pension to Archelaus Lewis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SHOUP introduced a bill (S. 1823) to amend section numbered 2321 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 1824) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims and for the relief of Samuel Fitzhugh, administrator of Henry Fitzhugh; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BRICE introduced a bill (S. 1825) granting a pension to Emily Miner, Van den Vee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Mr. DOLPH. I introduce a joint resolution which I ask may be twice read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It consists of only a half dozen lines and I ask that it be read once in full.

The joint resolution (S. R. 71) declaring the Clayton-Bulwer

treaty to be no longer in force was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Convention signed April 19, 1850, and proclaimed July 5, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, and entitled July 5, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, relative to a canal by way of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, "is no longer in force."

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. DUBOIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the District appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KYLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FAULKNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALL submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRICE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the pension appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Mr. KYLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1515) to provide for the destruction and extermination of the noxious plant or weed known as Russian thistle or Russian cactus, technically *Salsola kali* tragus; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

FLAGS OF MARITIME NATIONS.

Mr. McPHERSON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives concurring: That there be printed from the plates now in the possession of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, 2,000 copies of the Flags of Maritime Nations, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Navy Department, to be used on board of vessels of the Navy, and for sale at the cost of paper and printing, in accordance with section 432 of the Revised Statutes.

REMOVAL OF SOUTHERN UTE INDIANS.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved: That 50 additional copies of Report No. 374, Fifty-third Congress, second session, relating to the removal of the Southern Ute Indians, be printed for the use of the Senate.

CONDITION OF TRADE IN INDIA, RUSSIA, ETC.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration. I will state that the Senate adopted a similar resolution on the 9th inst., except that the inquiry was directed to the Secretary of State, while this is addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

By Mr. HOLMAN: A bill (H. R. 6472) for the relief of John N. Quackenbush—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MALKER: A bill (H. R. 6473) for the removal of the charges of disaffection against James Lanahan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill (H. R. 6474) for the relief of Timothy A. Sloan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCALL (by request): A bill (H. R. 6475) for the relief of Samuel M. Blair—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MCANN: A bill (H. R. 6476) for the relief of John Rusman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. AITKEN: Petition of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, asking for the removal of restrictions against railroad companies selling 5,000-mile tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Marine Engineers' Benefit Association, asking for the establishment of a telegraph system by the Government—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of B. J. Lawrence and 60 others, of Waterloo, asking for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of H. B. Adams and T. D. Winchester and 34 other citizens of Monroe, N. C., in favor of the Manderson-Hainer bill, S. 1353, H. R. 4897—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. AVERY: Two petitions of the Plasterers' Operative Union, the Marine Engineers' Union, and Steam Fitters' Union, all of Detroit, Mich., asking for Government ownership and control of telegraph and telephone lines—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire: Memorial of John W. Farr and 63 others, in favor of applying State laws to oleomargarine and other imitation products of the dairy whenever they are sold in any State—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BURROWS: Resolutions of Detroit Steam Fitters' Union, No. 8, and Marine Engineers' Benefit Association, of Detroit, Mich., for the establishment of Government system of telegraphs—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CARUTE: Additional papers to accompany House bill 532, for the relief of George E. Cousins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Monon Division, No. 89, Order of Railroad Conductors, of Louisville, Ky., in favor of the passage of an act for dividing the sale of railroad tickets by scalpers—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Louisville Leaf-Tobacco Exchange of Louisville, Ky., regarding the internal-revenue taxes affecting tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Fall City Club, No. 418, Knights of Labor, in favor of the establishment of governmental telegraph lines—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petition of members of Marshall Lodge, No. 113, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Marshalltown, Iowa, favoring the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Petition of Harbor No. 1, American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels of the City of New York, in support of a bill placing the masters of tugs at the Brooklyn navy-yard on the list of warrant officers in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FUNSTON: Petition of the Union Veteran League, for the passage of the per diem pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, remonstrance of Cigar Markers' Union, of Kansas City, against the additional tax on cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Ottawa and Lawrence, Kans., for the passage of House bill 4897, relating to postage on newspapers of fraternal organizations—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GEISSENHAINER: Petition of Walter Damosch, Theodore Thomas, Robert Brown, and George F. Root, and many others, in favor of the passage of the bill to incorporate the American College of Musicians—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HARE: Petition of 120 members of Dickinson Tent and Protection Tent, No. 7, Knights of the Maccoches, of Trenton and Sandusky, Ohio, for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, H. R. 4897—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa: Petition of D. McElrain and

8 others, together with resolution of Dyersville Lodge, No. 72, I. L. of H., Dyersville, Iowa, favoring the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, S. 1353, H. R. 4897—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOLMAN: Papers relating to the bill for the relief of John N. Quackenbush—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOPKINS of Pennsylvania: Petition of 77 citizens of Hebron, Potter County, Pa., asking for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. IRIST: Petition and resolution from T. B. Bender and 90 other citizens of Massillon, Ohio, and members of Massillon Tent, No. 19, Knights of the Maccoches, asking for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McETTRICK: Petition of T. H. Temple and others, that college and fraternal society journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MCANN: Petition of Court Frederick, No. 245, Independent Order of Foresters, numbering 15 members, Grand Active, No. 145, consisting of 134 members, and of 85 other citizens, of Chicago, for the passage of House bill 4897—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Michigan: Resolution of Knights of Labor Assembly, No. 3526, Grand Rapids, on the financial situation and policy of the country—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Detroit Steam Fitters' Union, No. 8, and of the Marine Engineers' Benefit Association, of Detroit, Mich., favoring Government system of telegraph—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: Petition of F. M. Jackson and 30 other citizens of Rutherford County, Tenn., praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 1506—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RITCHIE: Petition of Lodge No. 140, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, protesting against House bill 2155—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: Petition of citizens of Randolph, Ill., to Congress for a Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Harrisburg Lodge, No. 137, Ancient Order United Workmen; Harrisburg Lodge, No. 325, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Arrow Lodge, No. 285, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Harrisburg, Ill., favoring the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WELLS: Petition of John Roth and 67 others, protesting against increase of internal-revenue tax on cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Camp No. 1237, Modern Woodmen of America, of Winneconne, Wis., and petition of W. L. Milroy and 168 others, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 29, 1891.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The enrolled bill (S. 260) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the most accessible point between the city of Kansas and the town of Sibola, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri," approved March 3, 1887, was signed by the Vice-President, it having previously received the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, calling attention to an estimate of \$4,000 to be paid Mr. Frank Goodwin, contractor for the construction of certain buildings at the Columbia Arsenal, Tennessee, and inclosing a copy of the estimate and his explanatory letter, dated May 28, 1892; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of "Our Building Association" of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the retention in the Wilson tariff bill of the clause exempting building and loan associations from the operation of the income tax; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the United States, remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on cigars; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress, praying for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the Produce Exchange of Toledo, Ohio, and a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the interstate-commerce law, to compel carriers by rail to extend to all shippers uniform and reasonable rates of freight, equitably adjusted to the protection of all localities and communities; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LODGE presented the petition of J. F. Ingalls and 8 other citizens of Lynn, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Madison Weaver and 19 other citizens of Worcester County, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorial of William F. Mahar and 25 other cigar manufacturers of Boston, Mass., and the memorial of Frederick F. Dougherty and 44 other cigar manufacturers of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on cigars; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McMILLAN presented petitions of Lodge No. 132, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Sherwood; of Council No. 93, Order of United Friends, of Bay City; of Council No. 103, National Union, of Detroit; and of T. H. Hervey and 30 other citizens of Detroit, all in the State of Michigan, praying that fraternal college and society journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 284, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on cigars; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 10, National Longshoremen's Association, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the Governmental control of the telegraph service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorial of Robinson & Carter and 10 other business firms of Lansing, Mich., remonstrating against the imposition of an income tax, and against an increase of the tax on distilled spirits; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Detroit, Mich., praying for the passage of House bill 4182, providing for an international conference to secure the better care and protection of animals in transit; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Emory Lumber Company and 13 other manufacturers of lumber, of Bay City, Mich., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Wilson tariff bill to prevent foreign countries from imposing an export duty on logs; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Knights of the Grip, of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation removing any restriction on the issuance of mileage books for 5,000 miles travel, the coupons interchangeable over any and all railroads, with special privilege as to the amount of baggage carried free; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SQUIRE presented a petition of Puget Sound Harbor, No. 16, American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels, of Seattle, Wash., and a petition of the Commercial Club of Tacoma, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made for the publication of a North Pacific pilot chart, to be issued by the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Coupeville, Wash., praying that fraternal college and society journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HARRIS presented petitions of Lookout Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 16; of Lookout Lodge, No. 57, of Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and of Typographical Union, No. 89, all

of Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, praying for the Governmental control of the telegraph service; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PETTIGREW presented the petition of J. T. Smith and sundry other citizens of Yankton, S. Dak., praying that fraternal college and society journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SHOUP presented a petition of 38 mine owners of the State of Idaho, praying for the suspension of the performance of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. HOAR presented the petition of M. L. Curtis and 53 other citizens of Berkshire County, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of George Robinson and 13 other citizens of Massachusetts, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of John Ewing and 35 other citizens of Beaver Falls, Pa., praying for the repeal of the so-called Geary Chinese exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of Dr. R. A. Clark and 39 other citizens of Springfield, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of the Christian Arbitration and Peace Society, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DAY presented a memorial of 1,321 farmers of Washington County, Pa., remonstrating against placing wool on the free list; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Rev. J. S. McKee and 196 other citizens of Butler, Pa., and the petition of W. W. Miller and 86 other citizens of Allegheny, Pa., praying that the preamble to the constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of William H. Shoemaker and 18 other citizens of Philadelphia, Pa.; of J. B. Gillespie and 27 other citizens of Pennsylvania; of Harry A. Jacobs and 67 other citizens of Pennsylvania, and of Charles Wissinger and 45 other citizens of Grant, Pa., praying that fraternal college and society journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. He also presented a petition of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that in the proposed tariff legislation adequate protection be given to the sugar growers and refiners of the country; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was submitted an amendment submitted by Mr. TELLER on the 5th of January, intended to amend the fortification appropriation bill, reported it favorably, and moved that it be printed and referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1285) to reimburse the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada for moneys by them expended in the erection of the monument, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GORMAN (for Mr. BRICE), from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5482) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 471) to relieve John Friedlin from the charge of desertion, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. DANIEL. I am instructed by the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 421) for the relief of the legal representatives of Calvin B. Cunningham, to report it with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed without prejudice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, it will be so ordered.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. McMILLAN. I move that the bill (H. R. 3246) for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and

measures in the District of Columbia and for other purposes be taken from the Calendar and recommitment to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN, I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was recommitment the bill (H. R. 3246) for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia and for other purposes, to report it with amendments. I ask that the bill be restored to its place as Order of Business No. 140 on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the bill will be restored to its former place on the Calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 1826) giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and determine the rights of certain white people who claim to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation of Indians with all the rights of citizenship; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill (S. 1827) to define the boundaries of the three judicial districts in the State of Alabama and to regulate therein the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States and the powers and duties of the judges thereof, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WASHBURN introduced a bill (S. 1828) to increase the navigability of the St. Louis and Clioquet Rivers, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1829) for the relief of D. McEachern, of Detroit, Mich.; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1830) granting a pension to Sewall A. Parmenter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1831) to improve the methods of accounting in the Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Joint Commission to Inquire into the Status of the Laws Organizing the Executive Departments, etc.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (S. 1832) to refund to the producers of cotton the internal-revenue tax collected thereon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DOLPH introduced a bill (S. 1833) granting a pension to Hannah Howard; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 1834) to require patents to be issued to land actually settled under the act entitled "An act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the Peninsula of Florida," approved August 4, 1842; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 1835) to amend an act approved September 25, 1890, extending the limits of the collection district of Hartford, Conn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VOORHEES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KYLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. COKE, it was

Ordered, That the papers relating to the bill for the relief of William Landgate, in the Fifty-first Congress, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, subject to the rules, and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES WITH DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the Senate with a statement of the cash value, determined by the average price of the New York and London markets, of all imports classified under their respective heads from all countries having a depreciated paper as a circulating medium during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893; and also a table showing the monthly rate of exchange with those countries during the same period.

CAPT. SCRIVEN'S REPORT ON NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to send to the Senate a report on the Nicaraguan Canal in its military aspect, made by Capt. George P. Scriven, now on file in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 2561) for the relief of Moses W. Carpenter, of Johnson County, Ark., Mexican war veteran;

A bill (H. R. 4720) to pension Lucy Brown, dependent foster mother;

A bill (H. R. 4780) to pension Thankful Robbins;

A bill (H. R. 5580) to amend sections 4, 6, and 10 of the act of February 9, 1893, entitled "An act to establish a court of appeals for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolutions; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 574) for the relief of Dwight Hall;

A joint resolution (S. R. 8) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause the settlement of the accounts of Special Agents Moore and Woodson, under the treaty of 1854, with the Delaware Indians, etc.; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 37) to provide for the printing of a history and digest of the international arbitrations to which the United States was a party, and for other purposes.

ISSUE OF BONDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. PEPPER, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and it is hereby, instructed to prepare and report as soon as practicable a bill to repeal all laws authorizing or permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to issue loans or other interest-bearing obligations of the Government, and to prohibit any and all such issues in future without express authority by act of Congress and had and obtained.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask that the resolution may lie over until the next legislative day and retain its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LABOR UPON PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. GORMAN. I move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate yesterday adopted the resolution offered by the Senator from Maine (Mr. FRYE).

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. FRYE, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers and engineers in charge of works of public improvement being prosecuted by the General Government relating to the discharge or employment of individuals upon such works where such discharge or employment has been ordered against the recommendation of the Chief Engineer in charge, and that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers be directed to report whether in their opinions the discharge and employment of subordinate officers and laborers upon works of public improvement should be made for political reasons.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland to reconsider the vote by which the Senate adopted the resolution which has been read. The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

DONATION LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. DOLPH. Yesterday morning I reported from the Committee on Public Lands House bill No. 69, which is purely a local matter, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be considered now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be announced by title. The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 69) prescribing limitations of

time for completion of title to certain lands disposed of under the act of Congress approved September 27, 1850, and the acts amendatory and supplementary thereto, and commonly known as the "donation act," and for the protection of purchasers and occupants of such lands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read at length for information.

Mr. DOLPH. As the bill is reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, striking out all after the enacting clause, I ask that the amendment simply may be read, which is the bill to be acted upon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. The committee on Public Lands report to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and to insert:

That in all cases in which persons under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to locate and settle surveyors-general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the surveyors to make donations of certain of the public lands," approved September 27, 1850, or the laws amendatory and supplementary thereto, have acquired title to settlement of lands from the United States, Washington, or Idaho, and have not yet executed and filed the proper land office proof of their continued residence on and cultivation of the lands so settled upon and claimed, and have not filed their final proof, such claimants shall have, and they are hereby given, until the 1st day of January, 1880, the right to make and file their own proof, and fully establish their rights to donations of lands under the act of Congress, and so longer, and all claimants who shall fail to make and file their proof and perfect their claims to land, as donations under the act of Congress, on or before the 1st day of January, 1880, shall thereupon be held to have forfeited their claims to the lands in question in their respective States. That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, all individuals, who have been named in the original entries, or in any subsequent grants, where their names and residences are known, or can be ascertained, shall be notified by the register and receiver of the local land office, by mail, at least one week for four consecutive weeks in advance, to cause a proper general declaration to be published in their local newspapers, in which they shall declare their claims to the lands, and all persons making claim to such donation claims, describing such claims, to appear and make final proof for such claims within the time herein provided, and the time for doing so, and that if such declaration should be made, and such claimant should fail to make such declaration, should be restored to the public domain and shall be subject to disposal under the then existing laws governing the disposition of the public lands. Provided, That where any such donation claimant, or any part thereof are claimed by descent, devise, judicial sale, grant or conveyance, in good faith under the original claimant, and are at the date of this act, and for twenty years prior thereto have lived in the United States, and their claims, such heirs, devisees, grantees, or purchasers, or those under whom they claim, such heirs, devisees, grantees, or purchasers, have been in possession of the land so claimed, and such persons, or those under whom they claim, shall be entitled to patents for the land so claimed and occupied by them. Provided further, That where any portion of any such abandoned donation claimant's claim, or any part thereof, has been acquired by a bona fide residence by such settler where final proof shall not be made by the original claimant, such settler has acquired title to, and a hereditament right, such settler may, within ninety days from the 1st day of January, 1880, with the register of the land office of the district within which the lands are situated, file his claim, and establish his title, and if he does so, and establishes his title, the facts of his bona fide settlement, occupancy, and improvement of said lands and pay to the receiver of the public land office \$1.25 per acre for the land so settled upon, occupied, and improved not exceeding 160 acres, and shall thereupon receive a patent therefor.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the regulations governing entries, in final cases, or his right to allow or direct the surveyors to file final proof of a donation claimant, who has assumed the lands claimed in the public domain, or at the Commission, when it is proven that such a claimant has failed to comply with the provisions of the act of Congress, or that he has abandoned the lands as a part of the public domain; but if it is proven that such settler has acquired title to the land so claimed, and such persons, or those under whom they claim, shall be entitled to patents for the land so claimed and occupied by them. Provided further, That where any portion of any such abandoned donation claimant's claim, or any part thereof, has been acquired by a bona fide residence by such settler where final proof shall not be made by the original claimant, such settler has acquired title to, and a hereditament right, such settler may, within ninety days from the 1st day of January, 1880, with the register of the land office of the district within which the lands are situated, file his claim, and establish his title, and if he does so, and establishes his title, the facts of his bona fide settlement, occupancy, and improvement of said lands and pay to the receiver of the public land office \$1.25 per acre for the land so settled upon, occupied, and improved not exceeding 160 acres, and shall thereupon receive a patent therefor.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the regulations governing entries, in final cases, or his right to allow or direct the surveyors to file final proof of a donation claimant, who has assumed the lands claimed in the public domain, or at the Commission, when it is proven that such a claimant has failed to comply with the provisions of the act of Congress, or that he has abandoned the lands as a part of the public domain; but if it is proven that such settler has acquired title to the land so claimed, and such persons, or those under whom they claim, shall be entitled to patents for the land so claimed and occupied by them. Provided further, That where any portion of any such abandoned donation claimant's claim, or any part thereof, has been acquired by a bona fide residence by such settler where final proof shall not be made by the original claimant, such settler has acquired title to, and a hereditament right, such settler may, within ninety days from the 1st day of January, 1880, with the register of the land office of the district within which the lands are situated, file his claim, and establish his title, and if he does so, and establishes his title, the facts of his bona fide settlement, occupancy, and improvement of said lands and pay to the receiver of the public land office \$1.25 per acre for the land so settled upon, occupied, and improved not exceeding 160 acres, and shall thereupon receive a patent therefor.

Before the reading of the amendment was concluded,

Mr. TURPIE. Mr. President, how is the bill now before the Senate?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] asks the unanimous consent of the Senate for the present consideration of the bill, and the bill is being read for information.

Mr. TURPIE. I object. I object to the further reading.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. DOLPH. I desire unanimous consent to say to the Senator from Indiana that it is purely a local measure, and it is required by the Land Office to wind up some old claims that were settled on forty years ago. It is nothing of general interest.

Mr. TURPIE. The bill is exclusively brought to go before the Senate, and being here in the Senate, it has no privilege to be made special or to take the place of the unfinished business.

Mr. DOLPH. I can not hear a word the Senator says.

Mr. TURPIE. I object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DOLPH. The bill being objected to, I move that the

Senate proceed to its consideration. It is merely a local matter and the amendment has been half read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oregon, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Public Lands, which has been read.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. TURPIE. Mr. President, I do not think anything but a perusal of this bill is necessary to show the objections to it upon its face. The fourth section relates wholly to the disposition of land right of entry under the entry laws of the United States.

It proposes to make adverse possession and to make the proofs of adverse possession under the act conclusive evidence in the issuing of patents.

All entries made under the land laws of the United States are presumed to be lawful entries. If they are not lawful, then the question of their legality is one for the courts and not for this body to admit that it would be a great deal more expedient and much easier to get a majority vote here on the trial of land cases than to take them into the courts of the States where the lands are situated and try them there; but I do not think such is the theory of our Government. We have all along insisted on the division of the Government into different departments, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The legislative decides no case; it determines no rights; it does not perform, and shall not perform, any of the duties of the executive.

The principal section of the bill converts this Senate into a court for the purpose of trying and determining ejectment cases and for the purpose of quieting title.

I take it that there can be no consideration and has been no such consideration of this bill and no evidence in relation to the facts to be determined in it submitted here upon which the Senate could properly base a decision. The bill is purely local and estate. That is the reason I think the interest, as the Senator from Oregon says, in this bill is purely local. As I remarked, it is exclusively local; it does not belong to the Congress of the United States at all; it belongs to the courts and the juries of the States of Oregon, Idaho, and others which are recited in this bill, to determine the questions apparent in it upon the principal points.

I hope, therefore, the bill will not pass.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCOR], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] were the subcommittee having charge of this bill.

Mr. DOLPH. Mr. President—

Mr. BERRY. I see the Senator from Oregon is present, and I wish the floor to claim to explain the provisions of the bill.

Mr. DOLPH. Mr. President, this bill is to carry out the recommendations of the Land Department of the Government. It relates only to claims which were taken up forty years ago and segregated from the public domain, and affects not a foot of the public domain aside from these claims.

The principal object of the bill is to get rid of abandoned claims, that is of claims of twenty years where the donation act of September 27, 1850, went upon land in Oregon and gave notice of settlement, and then failed to make their final proof of four years residence and cultivation, which is required by the act. The main object of the bill is to get rid of those claims and have them declared abandoned, so that the land will be restored to the public domain and made subject to settlement. All the other provisions of the bill are to provide a means by which the original claimant who has neglected to make his final proof, as the original law provided no time in which that should be done. So here is a provision that after notice all these claims shall be declared abandoned and restored to the public domain, that is providing the final proof is not made within the time named in the bill.

Then follows a provision that if a man has resided upon and held the floor to claim to explain the provisions of the bill, and under a judicial sale or deed from the original claimant, who may now be in his grave, shows a chain of title from the original donation claimant, he may show these facts in lieu of the special proof that the original claimant resided four years upon the land. This provision applies only to the case of a cultivated farm now worth probably from \$10 to \$40 an acre; and there is

Mr. GEORGE. Has the Interior Department recognized the boundaries fixed by that survey from that time up to the present?

Mr. TELLER. It has, unquestionably. The survey was approved; there is no question about it. It is entered upon the records of the Land Office, and it there is recognized as if a patent had been issued. I am, so far as the boundaries are concerned, and that was the land the claimant claimed was granted to Gomez by his grant.

Mr. President, I wish for a moment to get back to section 2. In addition to what has been read is a provision that the court may inquire into the issue of a patent. If at the time Mr. McGarrahan had known the fact, which I do not know that anybody will deny, that President Lincoln had signed the patent, and had gone to the Land Office and asked for it, he would have got it. There would have ended all controversy, and the case would have been forever settled. Whether President Lincoln did sign a patent or not has been a disputed question. There can really be no question of the fact. Mr. Caleb Smith left on record the fact that the patent was to issue; that the case had reached a point where it was determined that McGarrahan was entitled to the patent. The order was made, and it is in writing on the record. Mr. John P. Usher, afterwards Secretary of the Interior, testified before a committee of the House that the patent did issue. Mr. Beard, a clerk in the office, testified that it was understood before the patent had issued. Mr. Stoddard, who was the clerk who signed the patent, testified that he did so sign. The Supreme Court, in the only case where the patent was ever brought into controversy, admitted that the patent had been signed by the President of the United States, but declared it had not been countersigned by Mr. Stoddard, and therefore because it lacked that it was not an effective and valid patent.

When the court passed upon the patent, in the case the Senator referred to, in which he said the court had decided that the patent was not valid, let us see upon what ground it did decide it. Here is the conclusion the court arrived at:

We are of the opinion that because this record does not show the patent countersigned by the recorder, it is not sufficient to prove title in the party under whom McGarrahan claims. This makes it unnecessary to consider the other questions which have been argued, and the judgment is affirmed.

Mr. DAVIS. I should like to ask the Senator if Stoddard's testimony was before the court in that case.

Mr. TELLER. I can not say whether it was or not. It was before the committee. I have the testimony here. I do not know whether it was before the court. I have not that testimony, and I can not say. At all events Mr. Stoddard signed as secretary and did not countersign as recorder. That is what the countersigning means. The court said he must have signed in two capacities. He must say I am secretary to the President to sign patents, or to prove the President's signature if the President did sign it to witness it, and then he must sign as recorder also.

Mr. HUNTON. My friend is mistaken in that respect. The recorder of the Land Office countersigned, and not the private secretary to the President.

Mr. TELLER. Whoever it was, it was not countersigned by the recorder. That is the point they make. Stoddard was the private secretary and not the recorder. So everything has been clear. It was a mere formal transaction, and if that had been a mere nothing, then of course the title would have been perfect and complete. Now, we say that that is to be gone into by the courts, because we contend, and it has always been contended by McGarrahan, that the patent was also approved by the recorder and entered upon the records of the Department.

Mr. President, if any Senator had the curiosity to go and examine this matter I think he would be willing to admit that the contention of the claimant that the record has been tampered with is a true claim. There is not any doubt whatever about that in my judgment. It is not worth while years afterwards to go into an examination of how these things were done. The testimony shows that there is a difference in two sheets of that patent, a difference in the texture of the material which ought not to have existed.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado how the while Secretary of the Interior, looked into that matter and found it to be as he says it now?

Mr. TELLER. As Secretary of the Interior it became my duty to pass upon this question with reference to the issuing of a patent to a claimant inside of this survey. I went into it as a great many other men have gone into it, with the belief that it was one of those old trumped-up claims. I found it was not in my province to grant relief to this claimant. I have never had since my examination a doubt about the justice of his claim. I have never had a doubt that he was a chapter connected with it the most disgraceful in the history of this or any other country. I do not for the credit of my country and its administra-

tion care about developing it and bringing it out. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON] yesterday touched upon it, and gave notice to the Senate when he said that thirty-five men who had held public offices and had contested this claim in their capacities as public officers, turned up as the paid officials of the New Idria Mining Company in its contest against this patent and this claim. Nothing will be gained by going into that matter and discussing it.

Mr. GEORGE. Is that settled beyond controversy?

Mr. TELLER. In my judgment it is. The question is whether there is around this case enough to make the people of the United States believe, as thousands of them do believe, that the Government of the United States has used its great power and its great influence to give to a great corporation that which belongs to an humble citizen of the United States. That is what I believe, Mr. President. All we ask now is that after a lapse of forty years that the evidence Mr. McGarrahan has accumulated from time to time at the expense of his own fortune and his health and his life shall be accepted by the court, with such weight and such value as an intelligent court would give to it, to be reviewed ultimately by the highest judicial tribunal in this country. That is all. Heretofore we provided for a judgment. In my judgment that is what we ought to have done now. I think that when the court says there is a claim, the court should render against the Government of the United States a judgment, and that it should be paid. Senators object to that, and we have omitted it from the pending bill, as we have left it so that there is no obligation on the part of the Government to pay a cent, although the fact shall be established beyond question according to the claim of the claimant.

The President of the United States vetoed the bill passed in the last Congress for the relief of Mr. McGarrahan. We have removed from the bill every objection that he mentioned in his veto message. We have guarded the bill in such a way that no harm can come to the Government of the United States. We provide that the Attorney-General shall look over the claim; we provide, also, that counsel may be employed in addition to look after the claim and to see that no hurt comes to the Government of the United States.

Mr. President, it seems to me we ought to be willing when the interest of the Government of the United States is called into question to trust our own tribunal, to trust our own Attorney-General, to trust our own agencies that we provide for the settling of these claims between individuals. Nobody doubts our power.

Mr. President, I am tempted by the fact I read out was said by a distinguished member of this body when his claim of like character was before the Senate. I read it because in my judgment it expresses exactly what ought to be the position of the Government of the United States upon such questions. I read from the speech from the Senator then representing in part the State of Florida, Mr. Jones. I adopt what I am about to read because it is better than I could say it. It was a case that was before the Senate coming from the Committee on Claims called the Warren-Mitchell claim. The Senator from Florida said:

Mr. President, I am not unimpaired of the character of the tribunal that I am addressing to-day. I am not here before a court which strains itself in a tug-of-war to measure the phraseology of a sentence in a statute. I am here before a body representing the sovereignty and the power of a great people. I am here before a body that has authority to set aside the law if the interests of justice or humanity demand it. I am not addressing myself to the creature of a statute. I am making no appeal to the Court of Claims or to any other tribunal which has no power to move or to alter the law. I find it in the authority of the written law. I am here addressing myself to the great power of the Senate, representing in part the sovereignty of the people. However there is no appeal.

This question has been argued as though it was a question of law presented to a court limited jurisdiction, bound down and tied down by the narrow and technical rules of jurisprudence. We are in no such body, sir, and this I would say to my much esteemed friend from Alabama [Mr. McCLAIN] in my judgment, the kind of a case in which it can be said that the Supreme Court has made the law on the subject, as I understand him to assert.

Mr. President, that is the character of this tribunal. We are here with ample power to do justice. We must do it in accordance with established rules of law, because there is no other method that we may be sure and certain will bring out truth. So we come here and say now, without reference to the lapse of time, without reference to what may have been done, we submit this question to our tribunals to sift it and determine and report to us what are the facts in this case. That is all this bill does.

If the Senate of the United States or if Congress is afraid thus to trust the tribunals of its own creation, in my judgment, there would hardly be much respect entertained for the court.

Mr. President, I promise the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] that I would offer an amendment, which I will now offer. I ask that it may be adopted, as it is but an enlargement of the words that are at present in the bill. In section 3, after

the word "land," in line 33, he asked me to move to insert the following:

Are possessed and claimed under laws of the United States, or.

Now let the Secretary read the clause as it would read if amended.

THE SECRETARY. In section 3, line 33, after the word "land," insert:

Are possessed and claimed under laws of the United States, or.

So as to read:

To forthwith ascertain in such manner as may seem to him the most certain and expeditious ways that tracts of land are possessed and claimed under laws of the United States, or have been conveyed or disposed of by the Government to other persons, etc.

Mr. TELLER. That is for the purpose of protecting the rights of any squatter that may be upon any of this land, because, under the provisions of the bill, if the court should find that the grant was a valid grant, that Mr. McGarran is the legal successor in interest of Gomez, then the court will enter a decree, and so far it becomes final as to the land. The land is to except from it everything that has been occupied, or shall be occupied, up to the time the judgment shall be rendered.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The pending question is upon the amendment proposed yesterday by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Let the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado be adopted now.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado? The Chair hears none, and the amendment will be considered agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. Now, I want to say one word as to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont. It cuts out the real equity of the bill. It requires of this claimant proof that will be impossible for him to procure. It requires him to produce the evidence of more long time, dead, or if not dead, long since departed from the regions where he formerly found them.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is the Senate ready for the question on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont? **Mr. MORRILL.** Mr. President, I hardly think there is a quorum present.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Davis,	Kyle,	Roach,
Berry,	Faulkner,	McMillan,	Shoup,
Blackburn,	Frye,	Martin,	Smith,
Brice,	George,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Squire,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Call,	Gray,	Morrill,	Stockbridge,
Campden,	Hansbrough,	Murphy,	Teller,
Cassell,	Harris,	Nease,	Turpie,
Cole,	Hawley,	Platt,	Vilas,
Cullom,	Hoar,	Power,	Washington,
Daniel,	Huntin,	Pugh,	Wilson,

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. BATE] is absent under the order of the Senate.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], which will be read.

THE SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend section 3 by striking out after the word "expedients," in line 14, down to the proviso beginning in line 22, in the following words:

And that the survey made by the United States surveyor-general for the State of California and approved by said surveyor-general on the 11th day of September, 1862, which survey was approved by the Secretary of the Interior [December 1, 1862], and is now on file in the General Land Office, shall be considered as forming part of the lands embraced within said boundaries.

The amendment was rejected.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] will be read.

THE SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all of section 3 after the word "forthwith," in line 32, and insert:

Cause a survey to be made of the tract of land aforesaid, under and in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to expedite the settlement of titles to lands in the State of California," approved July 1, 1844, and upon the return and approval of such survey by him it shall be his duty to ascertain, in such manner as may seem the most certain and expeditious, what tracts of land, if any, within the boundaries so ascertained, have been conveyed and disposed of by the Government to other persons than the said William McGarran, and for the residue of said land embraced within said boundaries shall issue to the said William McGarran, as hereinafter provided.

Mr. MORRILL. I shall not call for the yeas and nays, but ask for a division. I want to see whether the United States is to have any chance at all, and if there are any friends of the United States here.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. VILAS. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLACKBURN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. If he were present I am informed that he would vote "nay." I should vote "yea."

Mr. FAULKNER (when his name was called). On this bill I am paired with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], who, if present, would vote "nay" on the pending amendment. I should vote "yea" if at liberty to vote.

Mr. GRAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT].

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER]. I should vote "nay."

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. MORRILL (when his name was called). On the bill and amendment I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES], and therefore I withhold my vote.

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McPHERSON. I am paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. CHANDLER. During the present week I am paired with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. CAMDEN. I am paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

Mr. CHANDLER. With the consent of the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] I transfer my pair with my colleague [Mr. BATE] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. FOXES].

Mr. HARRIS. It is perfectly agreeable to me to make the transfer.

Mr. CHANDLER. I vote "nay."

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I inquire if a quorum has voted.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. A quorum has not voted.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Then I feel at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. COCKRELL (after having voted in the affirmative). Has the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] voted?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not know how he would vote on this question. I am paired with him and withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 1, nays 36; as follows:

YEAS—7.			
Caffery,	Frye,	Pasco,	Vilas.
Dolph,	Haile,	Stewart,	
NAYS—36.			
Allen,	George,	Madison,	Roach,
Berry,	Gibson,	Martin,	Shoup,
Brice,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Smith,
Caffery,	Hansbrough,	Mills,	Squire,
Call,	Harris,	Morgan,	Stockbridge,
Campden,	Hawley,	Murphy,	Teller,
Cassell,	Cullom,	Nease,	White,
Cole,	Davis,	Power,	Washington,
Cullom,	Dubois,	Pugh,	Wilson,

NOT VOTING—41.

Aldrich,	Dixon,	Juday,	Quay,
Blackburn,	Faulkner,	McLauren,	Ransom,
Bate,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Blanchard,	Gordon,	McPherson,	White,
Butler,	Gray,	Mills,	Vest,
Camden,	Higgins,	Morrill,	Voorhees,
Cameron,	Hill,	Palmer,	White,
Coffey,	Hoar,	Peffer,	Wolcott,
Cockrell,	Irby,	Perkins,	
Daniel,	Jones, Ark.	Pettigrew,	
	Jones, Nev.	Proctor,	

So the amendment was rejected.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question now is upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE]. The amendment will be read.

THE SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of section 1:

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as acknowledging any liability on the part of the United States to pay for the land, substances, and materials referred to in this section or as assuming any obligation in that behalf.

Mr. MORRILL. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Colorado why this provision should be put into the bill unless it is to lay a valid claim for the claimant hereafter to come to Congress with another claim against the United States?

Mr. GEORGE. I will answer the question propounded by the Senator from Vermont in this way: I desire to remove any shade of a doubt about the meaning of the bill. I believe that the bill means the same thing without the amendment as with it, but to remove all doubt on the subject, on consultation with some friends I offered the amendment for that purpose, so that, when the report came from the court, if it ever did, fixing the value of the land and the materials and the minerals, it could not be argued that we had by implication foreclosed the free deliberation of the Senate upon that subject, and when that question shall come, if it ever does, the Senate may be entirely free to acknowledge the liability or to refuse its acknowledgment.

Mr. TELLER. I think that is the present status of the bill. As far as I am concerned I do not object to the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be read again.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be again read.
The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of section 4, on page 6:

But nothing herein contained shall be construed as acknowledging any liability on the part of the United States to pay for the land, substances, and materials referred to in this section, or as assuming any obligation in that behalf.

Mr. MORRILL. Here it is proposed to subject the New Idria Mining Company to an examination. It seems to me that there is no machinery provided by which the examination can be made, and if it is to be made, it is to be made to furnish a claim that may amount to \$5,000,000 when it is in fact based upon a speculative claim. Instead of being established, as the Senator from Colorado stated, in 1857 it was sold out by Gomez. One half of it was given to one Mr. Ord, an attorney, for his services as attorney; and then the other half was sold out to McGarrahan for \$1,100. If this provision is put in for anything at all it is put in as a basis for a claim hereafter to be presented that may amount to \$5,000,000 or more. Of course nobody objects to the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. I move to strike out in line 14, section 3, the words "as set forth in said expediente," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "of said grant." Let the Secretary state the amendment and then I desire to state my reasons for offering it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.
The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out in line 14, section 3, after the word "boundaries" the following:

As set forth in said expediente.

And to insert in lieu thereof:

Of said grant.

So as to read:

And when shall cause a patent to be issued therefor, to said William McGarrahan, as the successor of the said Vicente P. Gomez, or his heirs or assigns, for the land embraced within the aforesaid boundaries of said grant, etc.

Mr. DOLPH. The expediente was the application of the original grantor, or supposed grantor, for a grant. It does not follow that a grant was given him according to his application. It might be with boundaries very much less. This is a fair sample of the way the bill is drawn. It is provided that if the court finds that there was a valid grant and finds that the title to the grant has been transferred to McGarrahan, the claimant mentioned in the bill, the court shall then proceed to adjudge to him not the lands granted to him, not the lands within the boundaries of his grant, but the lands described in his application, his expediente. That is the reason why it is provided in the bill with so much care that the original expediente shall be admitted in evidence. Evidently the draftsman of the bill supposed without proof as to its genuineness. That was the first view taken by the Senator from Colorado.

But, Mr. President, as it seems this bill is to pass, I want to tell the Senate what was done by the vote just taken on the amendment of the Senator from Vermont. A court of California was imposed upon. We heard the history of it from the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS]. A confirmation of this grant was made, or an order was made, and the minutes entered. In pursuance of that fraudulent judgment a survey was made—a survey according to the boundaries of the grant as confirmed in that fraudulent judgment. But the court ascertained it had been imposed upon. The court stayed the entry of judgment. An appeal was taken from that to the Supreme Court of the United States and there the action of the court was sustained and the fraudulent judgment was set aside. But the Senate has just said that, so far as the boundaries of this grant are concerned, that judgment shall be reinstated and made in force. Under a pretense of referring to the court the validity of the title and the lands granted by it, to ascertain what lands are

granted, the bill takes that question from this court and says it shall receive as conclusive a survey made in pursuance of the fraudulent grant of a district court of California, afterwards set aside and held to be fraudulent by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, there never has been any question about the expediente and the survey being absolutely the same thing, no matter what the Senator from Oregon may say.

Mr. DOLPH. But the expediente is not the grant. It is the mere application for it.

Mr. TELLER. It is the foundation for the grant, and the grant followed it.

Mr. DOLPH. Why not prove the grant?

Mr. TELLER. We do prove the grant.

Mr. DOLPH. Then why say that the expediente shall confirm the land in the application?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DOLPH. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FAULKNER (when his name was called). I am paired on all questions upon the bill with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL].

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]. If he were present I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay."

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. I should vote "yea" if he were here.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McMILLAN. I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE].

Mr. HARRIS. I will announce for all that my colleague [Mr. BATE] is paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES]. I do not know how either Senator would vote if present.

Mr. COCKRELL. Has the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. AL- LISON] voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am paired generally with him, and not knowing how he would vote on this question, I shall not vote. I should vote "yea" if he were present.

Mr. CAMDEN. I will announce my pair with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

Mr. McMILLAN. Understanding that there is lack of a quorum, I will vote "yea."

Mr. McPHERSON. I will vote to make a quorum. I vote "yea."

Mr. COCKRELL. As my vote will not change the result, I will cast it. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 11, nays 34; as follows:

YEAS—11.			
Caffery,	Dolph,	McPherson,	Stewart,
Cockrell,	Frye,	Pasco,	Vilas,
Cullom,	McMillan,	Platt,	

NAYS—34.			
Aldrich,	Gibson,	Martin,	Smith,
Allen,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Squire,
Brice,	Hinsburgh,	Mitchell, Wis.	Stoolbridge,
Harris,	Morgan,	Teller,	
Call,	Murphy,	Turpie,	
Coke,	Norton,	White,	
Davis,	Kyle,	Pugh,	Wilson.
Dubois,	Lodge,	Roach,	
George,	Mundt,	Shoup,	

NOT VOTING—43.

Allison,	Dixon,	Jones, Ark.	Proctor,
Bate,	Faulkner,	Johnson, Nev.	Quinn,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	Lindsay,	Ransom,
Blair,	Gordon,	McLaurin,	Sierman,
Boies,	Gray,	Mills,	Vance,
Campden,	Hale,	Morrill,	Vest,
Cameron,	Higgins,	Palmer,	Wheeler,
Canby,	Hill,	Peffer,	White,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Reid,	Woolcott,
Daniel,	Irvine,	McMillan,	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARRIS. This morning I asked the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] to withdraw a motion that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. I made the request because of the consent agreement. The Senator at whose instance that agreement was made desires the matter to go over. I therefore now move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

For subject see index.

Mr. LODGE presented the petition of B. H. Welsh and 24 other citizens of Somerville, Mass., and the petition of Charles S. Gibbs and 17 other citizens of Lawrence, Mass., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. COCKRELL presented resolutions adopted by Sub-Lodge No. 32, of the Brotherhood of Toolmakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, and endorsed by the Industrial Council, of Kansas City, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the bill pending in the House of Representatives providing for friendship. I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PASCO presented the petition of B. F. Hall and 22 other orange and lemon-growers of Florida, praying that such provision be made in the pending tariff bill as will enable them to overcome the difference in the values of labor between the old country and the new, and which will preserve their industry from destruction, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DOLPH. I have received a communication from a constituent of mine, residing at Bly, Klamath County, Oregon, inclosing a resolution favoring a reform in spelling, and for the calling of an international convention to effect that end. I do not like to introduce a bill to be printed, but I should like to have the matter go before the Committee on Education and Labor. I present the communication and accompanying resolution, and move that they be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PROCTOR presented the petition of R. M. Pratt and 29 other citizens of Dummerston, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the petition of Dr. Philip S. Wales, late medical director, United States Navy, praying that he be granted certain relief by Congress, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; which was agreed to.

He also, from the Joint Commission of Congress to Inquire into the Status of Laws Organizing the Executive Departments, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 831) to improve the methods of accounting in the Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon, and moved that the bill and report be referred to the Committee on the Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments; which was agreed to.

Mr. BERRY. I am instructed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3135) granting to the University of Utah a site for the public domain, to report it back and recommend that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill relates to a reservation which has not been abandoned and properly belongs to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Committee on Public Lands will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1127) for the relief of Francis M. Ten in, reported it without amendment.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 15th ultimo, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, relating to the resurvey of the lands of Grant and Hooker Counties, Nebr., reported it favorably with amendments, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1583) for the relief of Wesley Montgomery, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PUGH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. KYLE on the 28th ultimo, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands; which was agreed to.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 680) conveying to Rafael Seguro, of Iberia Parish, La., the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands in said parish of Iberia, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be re-

ferred to the Committee on Private Land Claims; which was agreed to.

He also, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 684) for the relief of the heirs of the late Mrs. Catherine P. Culver, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. DOLPH. I report, by direction of the Committee on Public Lands, the bill (S. 76) for the relief of William P. Keady, which may be indefinitely postponed, as such action has been taken in the Interior Department as renders the passage of the bill unnecessary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. DOLPH. Also, by direction of the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 889) for the relief of William P. Keady, I report it back, and for the same reason I move that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DUBOIS, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by him on the 28th ultimo, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, providing for an appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands, reported it favorably, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a substitute for the bill (H. R. 3740) to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia," heretofore reported from that committee and now on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed, under the rule.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1772) extending the time for the completion of a railroad bridge over the Columbia River at or near Vancouver, in the State of Washington, reported it with amendments.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1808) to amend the act of June 22, 1892, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the city of Yankton, S. Dak.," reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5041) to extend the time authorizing the St. Louis and Birmingham Railroad to build a bridge across the Tennessee River at Clifton, Tenn., reported it with an amendment.

Mr. VILLAS, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. PUGH on the 28th ultimo, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it favorably and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

BOOK-MAKING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia to report an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill (S. 1580) more effectually suppress gambling in the District of Columbia, heretofore reported by the committee. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan reports an amendment, from the nature of a substitute. The proposed amendment will be read for information.

The SECRETARY. The Committee on the District of Columbia report to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert:

"That the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 31st day of January, 1893, entitled 'An act to more effectually suppress gambling in the District of Columbia,' and also the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 21st day of March 1891, entitled 'An act to prevent bookmaking on horse races, and to regulate the business of bookmakers in the District of Columbia,' and not apply to bookmakers who open and sell meetings at the Congress Hotel, or at any other place, and who are not organized or incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. Provided, That such meetings shall be approved by the Council of the District of Columbia, and shall not exceed a period of seven days each. And provided further, That there shall be but one spring meeting and but one fall meeting at each of these places during one year."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan asks for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. I object to the consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1893.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 139) to print the Agricultural Report for 1893, to report without amendment; and I ask for its present consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the

Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. It proposes to appropriate \$300,000 to print 500,000 copies of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the year 1893; 10,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 300,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 30,000 copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HARRIS. I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland why it is that only 10,000 copies are appropriated for the Senate and that there are 300,000 copies provided for the House of Representatives? My recollection is that with respect to the printing of documents generally, one-half of the number usually given to the other House is given to the Senate.

Mr. GORMAN. The Senator from Tennessee is quite correct in his statement as to the usual order, but in the matter of the agricultural report, after a very long controversy in both Houses in years past, this proposition was finally determined upon, and it was so laid in the printing bill which passed the Senate in the last Congress and is now pending in the other House. The joint resolution is in exact conformity with the numbers ordered printed in the last two or three years.

Mr. HARRIS. I shall raise no question in regard to the matter.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL WOOLGROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be granted for the use of the Senate 2500 copies of Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 121, Fifty-third Congress, second session, bearing "Appeal of the National Woolgrowers' Association, etc."

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. POWER, March 6, 1894, providing for the printing of 500 copies of Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 77, a memorial of the National Woolgrowers' Association, reported adversely thereon, and moved its indefinite postponement; which was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. I present reports to accompany the joint resolution and the resolution just pass d, and ask that they be printed in the usual form.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1817) providing for an international humane conference; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CULLOM. The bill is accompanied by a number of petitions of boards of trades in its behalf. I introduce the bill without knowing whether it is right in every particular, and therefore do not care to be entirely responsible for it. I move that the bill, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 1818) to increase the pension of Caroline B. Andrews; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL, by request, introduced a bill (S. 1819) to incorporate the American College of Musicians; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 1816) to establish a department of public health; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. GRAY. I ask that the bill, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS. It is a bill proposing to create a department of public health. Every bill or petition upon that general subject since the winter of 1875-76 has been referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, and I move that this bill take the same direction. That is the committee which has had jurisdiction of the subject-matter for a number of years, and there is no other committee of the body which can legitimately take charge of the bill.

Mr. GRAY. I wish merely to state my reasons for asking the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary. I, of course, know there is such a standing committee as the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, and certainly intended no disrespect to that committee, but it occurred to me and to those who are interested in the bill, that inasmuch as it has no reference to any of those pests which are generally supposed to occupy the attention of that committee, and does contemplate the creation of a new department in the Government, to wit, a secretary of public health, making a new department, just as the Department of Agriculture, it ought to be considered gravely by the committee to which we refer all bills that propose to make any

material or serious change in the organization of our Government. I introduce the bill at the request of respectable medical authorities and societies, and not as my own bill or as a small respects representing my own views; and for the reasons I have stated I think it ought to have the consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Delaware allow me to suggest to him that there are two bills already introduced upon the same subject and for the same purpose that have gone to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases? That committee has charge of the subject-matter now by the introduction and reference of two bills during the present session of Congress.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am not now a member of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, but I certainly think the Senator from Delaware ought to consent to leave the bill go in the first instance to that committee. If it should turn out in the consideration of the question that there are grave legal matters or matters connected with the organization of the Departments of the Government that it ought to go to the Committee on the Judiciary, I know the Senator from Tennessee well enough to believe that when he reports the bill to the Senate he will himself ask that it shall have further consideration before the Committee on the Judiciary.

If the Senator from Delaware were to introduce a bill to create a Department of Agriculture, he would not think of sending that bill in the first instance to the Committee on the Judiciary. It would necessarily first go to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for consideration by that committee, and if it were thought advisable it could be further considered by the Committee on the Judiciary or any other committee of the body. The bill for the creation of the Department of Agriculture was considered and reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. If the Senator from Delaware makes objection to the reference I will move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

Mr. GRAY. That motion has already been made. I will state that I have no personal feeling in regard to the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary rather than the Committee on Epidemic Diseases. I am inclined to believe that the Senate is that it ought to go to the latter committee in the first instance, and therefore I will accede to the proposition made by the Senator from Tennessee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee that the bill be referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases? The Chair hears none, and the bill is so referred.

Mr. MCMELLAN introduced a bill (S. 1811) to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, offices, or manufacturing establishments shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 1812) granting a pension to Eliza E. Reed; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also, by request, introduced a bill (S. 1813) to authorize the Port of Philadelphia and Camden Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Delaware River, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 1814) granting an honorable discharge to Jacob L. Neigharger; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill (S. 1815) granting a pension to Isaac D. Gregg; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DOLPH introduced a bill (S. 1816) granting a pension to J. M. Swift; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1817) for improving the Yamhill River; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 1818) granting a pension to Julia Weeks; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PELKINS introduced a bill (S. 1819) for the relief of H. A. Eldred; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HIGGINS introduced a bill (S. 1820) making an appropriation to complete the appraisement of improvements of intruders in the Cherokee Nation and to ascertain and adjudicate their rights therein, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HIGGINS. I desire to say that I have not prepared the bill and do not wish to be held responsible for all its provisions. But it is a subject that needs consideration and I have consented

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. CAPEHART: Evidence to accompany H. R. 6453, for relief of J. S. Henson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, evidence to accompany H. R. 6455, for relief of Taply Beckwith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, evidence to accompany H. R. 6456, for the relief of William Seicks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, evidence to accompany H. R. 6454, granting a pension to Cynthia Powell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petition of members of Center Camp, No. 892, Modern Woodmen of America, of Center Junction, Iowa, favoring the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COX: Petition of Thomas J. Lawson, sr., Wayne County, Tenn., asking that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Shield Simms and Harmon Bryant, estate of John Youngblood, deceased, of Wayne County, Tenn., to accompany House bill 6519—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FUNK: Petition of the faculty of Illinois Wesleyan University and of W. B. Merrill and others, students of said university, praying for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, H. R. 4397—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GEAR: Resolution and petition of Lee Lodge, No. 38, of Iowa Legion of Honor, signed by 100 persons, asking for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, admitting to the mails as second-class matter college and fraternal papers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GILLET: Petition of Massachusetts: Petition of A. J. McIntosh, Alfred Rowe, Bradley Gilman, and 41 other citizens of Springfield, Mass., in behalf of the Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition for the suppression of lotteries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GOODMAN: Petition of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, asking for the passage of the bill for the issuance of 5,000-mile tickets or books interchangeable on all railroads and giving special privileges to baggage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of 28 citizens of York, Mich., asking for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, for admitting fraternal society publications to the mails as second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of 33 citizens of Saline, Mich., asking for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill, in favor of admitting fraternal society publications to the mails as second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Detroit Steam Fitter's Union, No. 8; of Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association; of the Machine Workers' Union; of the Shoe Cutters' Union; of the Iron-Workers' Protective Union; of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Union, and of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, all of Detroit, Mich., asking for Government ownership and control of the telegraph systems of the country—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAGER: Resolutions of the Iowa State Veterinary Medical Association, recommending that appointment of veterinarians in the Bureau of Animal Industry be made on the merit system, etc.—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Iowa: Petition of Alba Miller and 15 others, of Mason City, Iowa, favoring the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bills, S. 1553, H. R. 4397—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper from the Iowa State Veterinary Medical Association, Oskaloosa, Iowa, favoring the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture that the appointment of veterinarians in the Bureau of Animal Industry be made in the merit system and under the control of the Civil Service Commission—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of I. H. Merrill and 59 other citizens of Des Moines, Iowa, asking the passage of more stringent laws to suppress lotteries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Walnut Camp, No. 1695, Modern Woodmen of America, Tracy, Iowa, asking that the fraternal press be admitted to the mails as second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of L. E. Pace and 12 other citizens of Marion County, Iowa, asking for the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD: Petition of citizens of Buffalo, to amend the interstate commerce law to insure steady, stable, and equi-

table freight rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MEIKLEJOHN: Petition from Clark, Nebr., for admission to the mails as second-class matter publications of fraternal and benevolent societies—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PICKLER: Petition of R. T. Payne and 19 others, of Henry, S. Dak., and William T. Jones and 77 others, of Madison, S. Dak., in favor of the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. POST: Petition of the Illinois Blue Label League, with a membership of over 4,000 cigar-makers, against an increased revenue tax upon cigars made in this country—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of 31 citizens, together with Phoenix Lodge, No. 65, O. M. U., 165 members, in favor of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Michigan: Resolution of Carpenters' Union No. 42, of Detroit, in favor of governmental control of telegraph systems—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: Petition of W. H. Weakley, grand recorder, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Tennessee, for the passage on the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of citizens of Hartford, Conn., in favor of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEVENSON: Petition of Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Union and of Iron Workers' Protective Union, in favor of governmental ownership and control of the telegraph systems—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TYLER: Claim of First Baptist Church, Suffolk, Va., for damages to property by Federal troops in 1862 and 1863—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Ohio: Petition of Trades and Labor Assembly of Springfield, Ohio, against increased internal-revenue tax on cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 3, 1894.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 1686) granting a pension to Margaret English; and

A bill (H. R. 4606) to amend sections 5365 and 5366 of the Revised Statutes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 1919) authorizing the Texas and Arkansas Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge Caddo Lake at or near Mooringsport, La., and Cross Bayou, near Shreveport, La.; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of W. H. Mendow, W. P. Rogers, and 20 other citizens of Waverly, Humphreys County, Tenn., praying that building and loan associations be exempted from the operation of the proposed income tax; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I present a petition of the chiefs, headmen and members of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, praying the passage of the bill affecting their treaty with the United States Government for the relinquishment of their surplus land, which I move be printed as a document to accompany the bill (S. 1535) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dakota Indians in South Dakota, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect, which is now on the Calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIGREW presented a petition of citizens of Alexander, S. Dak., praying that fraternal society and other journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the speedy settlement of the tariff question; which was ordered to lie on the table.

counsel of the two Governments of the United States of America and Great Britain.

"And now, a Frenchman may be permitted to use a word which his ancestors employed when they sang the lay of their great Emperor, and to say to all of you, 'Gentlemen, may you retain a kind remembrance of sweet France!'

"Lord Hannen, then addressing the president, said:

"Mr. de Courcel, on behalf of your late colleagues I have to express my great regret that the absence of the President of the French Republic and Mr. Deville from Paris prevents our waiting upon them before leaving this city, where we have been so kindly treated. We must therefore beg you, as the French member of the late Tribunal of Arbitration, to convey to the President and to the French Government the expression of our sentiments of profound gratitude for the gracious reception and generous consideration which they have extended to us. Our thanks are especially due to Mr. Besselièvre, who, so much to his own inconvenience, has provided us in this palace with so splendid a domicile, and we offer him our apologies for having so long, though involuntarily, trespassed on his kindness.

"And now, Mr. de Courcel, I have to discharge a duty which gives me peculiar satisfaction. I have to express to you our high appreciation of the manner in which you have presided over our deliberations. The public has had the opportunity of witnessing the sagacity, the learning, and the courtesy with which you have guided the proceedings during the arguments. Your colleagues only can know how greatly those qualities have assisted us in our private conferences. Let me add that our intimate relations with you have taught us to regard you with the warmest esteem and affection. Permit me to say that you have won in each of us an attached friend.

I must not conclude without an allusion to the remarkable occasion which has brought us together. We trust that the result will prove that we have taken part in a great historical transaction, fruitful in good for the world. Two great nations, in submitting their differences to arbitration, have set an example which I doubt not will be followed from time to time by others, so that the scourge of war will be more and more repressed. Few can be so sanguine as to expect that all international quarrels will be speedily settled by arbitration, instead of by the dread arbitrament of war. But each occasion on which the peaceful method is adopted will hasten the time when it will be the rule and not the exception.

"One of our poets has said that every prayer for universal peace avails to expedite its coming.

"We have done more than join in such a supplication; we may hope that we have been the humble instruments through whom an answer has been granted to that prayer which I doubt not ascended from the hearts of these two kindred nations that peace may for ever prevail between them.

"I bid you heartily farewell."

"Senator MORGAN then addressed the following remarks to express his share in the sentiments which Lord Hannen had just interpreted:

"The arbitrators on the part of the United States most sincerely unite in the very happy expressions that have fallen from Lord Hannen of grateful appreciation of the splendid hospitality of the French Government and people. We have been their guests for many months, and have been under the shelter of their laws and in the presence of their grand and beautiful civilization, and during all that time we have felt that our welcome did not cease to be cordial.

"If we should take a narrow view of the results of this arbitration, the United States would have a regret that the important judicial questions we have been considering were not stated in a broader form in the treaty upon these great powers. The opportunity was offered when the treaty was in process of formation to have presented in a more equitable light the rights of the nations to whose islands and coasts the fur seals habitually resort for places of abode and shelter in the summer season to control and protect them under the legal rules and intentions that apply universally to the animals that are classed as domestic, or domesticated animals, because of their usefulness to man.

"My colleagues and I concurred in the view that the treaty presented this subject for consideration in its broadest aspect. Our honorable colleagues, however, did not so construe the scope of the duty prescribed to the tribunal by the treaty. They considered that these questions of the right of property and protection in respect to the fur seals were to be decided upon the existing state of the law, and, finding no existing precedent in the international law they did not feel warranted in creating one. As the rights claimed by the United States could only be supported by international law in their estimation, and inasmuch as that law is silent on the subject, they felt that, under the

treaty, they could find no legal foundation for the rights claimed that extended beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

"This ruling made it necessary to resort to the power conferred upon the tribunal to establish, by the authority of both Governments, regulations for the preservation and protection of the fur seals, to which the treaty relates. In this new and until a field of experiment much embarrassment was found in conflicting interests of an important character, and yet more difficulty in the uncertainty as to the facts upon which regulations could be based that would be at once just to those interests, and would afford to the fur seals proper protection and preservation.

"The United States will fully understand and appreciate those difficulties, and will accept the final award as the best possible result under existing conditions. A very large measure of protection afforded by the regulations adopted by the tribunal to the Alaskan herd of fur seals, and the virtual repression of the use of firearms in pelagic sealing is an earnest and wise guaranty that those common interests may be pursued without putting in serious peril the peace of the two countries.

"It is a pleasure to the arbitrators appointed on the part of the United States that they can bear the highest testimony to the ability, integrity, patience, industry, and judicial impartiality of their colleagues in this tribunal.

"Our labors have been arduous and protracted, but have been attended with uniform courtesy and good feeling on the part of all the members of the tribunal.

"We hope for still broader and better results from the foundations we have laid in this new field of international agreements.

"To the president of the tribunal we owe a debt that we gratefully acknowledge, that he has so patiently and with such distinguished ability discharged the difficult duties of his position.

"The agents of the respective governments have prepared, at great expense of labor and with unusual skill and industry, every available fact that would throw any light upon the matters in controversy, and the counsel have dealt with the great masses of evidence so prepared with that marked ability for which they have become renowned upon other occasions. Counselors of having done all we could to reach conclusions that are just and will be salutary, we close our labors in the hope that they will be acceptable to all nations.

"The president of the tribunal said that he cheerfully accepted the mission to transmit to the President of the French Republic and to Mr. Deville the thanks of the members of the tribunal.

"He thanked personally Lord Hannen and Senator MORGAN for the sentiments which they had expressed concerning himself."

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, the Senate will see there an expression on the part of the American arbitrators of their very high appreciation of the best and hospitality of France toward the arbitrators, the guests of that Republic. The Senate will also see the amicable spirit which characterized the close of that very protracted examination, differing somewhat in that respect from a former occasion of great magnitude in which the two Governments, the United States and Great Britain, had participated. We have had many arbitrations with Great Britain, and in most of them I believe the communities of both Governments have been practically satisfied.

What the judgment of the American people may be upon this award it is not for us to say, but it is to be said that we have been very agreeably surprised that the award has so far escaped severe criticism at the hands of publicists in the United States or among the American States or of Europe; from which I infer that it is reasonably satisfactory as a solution of the question that was committed to the tribunal.

I have ventured to put these facts upon the record to-day with a view of giving to the Senate and the people of the United States an accurate statement of the manner in which the award found its way into the possession of the respective Governments, and the conclusive effect of it, according to the treaty of the 29th of February, 1892, in being so delivered into the hands of the agents of the Governments. The award became operative instantly upon its being so delivered in all the breadth and scope in respect of which the tribunal had any authority to speak anything whatever. That award, however, contemplates some additional action by legislation, as I consider, and it seems that the Government of Great Britain has the same opinion, because I am informed that at this hour perhaps a bill similar in its substance is pending in the Parliament of Great Britain. I think when this bill is passed we shall have a very firm assurance that the award will be carried out to the satisfaction of both the great Governments, and that this long-existing and very irritating subject will have had its final solution and perfect repose. I ask that the bill be put on its passage.

The bill was passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

discharge to William B. Barnes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1857), to grant an honorable discharge to George S. Raymond, late captain Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill (S. 1859) for the relief of the owners of the steamer Leesburg; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. DOLPH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PERKINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also presented an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COKRELL (by request) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEPPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COKE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

BERING SEA AWARD.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask that the vote be reconsidered by which an order was made yesterday to print certain papers coming from the President of the United States in regard to the Bering Sea tribunal; and I ask that the papers may be allowed to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations without an order to print, as they have to be edited before the printing can be done.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and it will be so ordered.

TOWN SITES IN OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask an order from the Senate for the Vice-President to appoint the conferees that were directed yesterday at the further conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 3606) to require railroad companies operating railroads in the Territories over a right of way granted by the Government to establish stations and depots at all town sites on the lines of said roads established by the Interior Department.

By unanimous consent the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. BERRY, Mr. BLACKBURN, and Mr. PETTIGREW were appointed.

ISSUE OF BONDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no further morning business that order is closed and the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER], coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. PEPPER March 28, 1894, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and it is hereby, instructed to prepare and report as soon as practicable a bill to repeal all laws authorizing or permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of the Government, and to prohibit any and all persons in future without express authority by act of Congress first had and obtained.

Mr. McMILLAN. Yesterday, on my request, the Senate took up the bill (S. 1630) to more effectually suppress gambling in the District of Columbia, and after the bill and the amendment reported by the committee had been read its further consideration was objected to by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON], and it went over until this morning. The Senator from New Jersey has withdrawn his objection, and as the bill is short and has been read I ask that it may now be considered.

Mr. PEPPER. I yield for that purpose.

BOOKMAKING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill I have indicated.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1630) to more effectually suppress gambling in the District of Columbia.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill has been read at length, and the question is on the amendment reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, which was read yesterday.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire rise to the amendment?

Mr. GALLINGER. No; but I desire to discuss the merits of the bill, and I can do that, perhaps, quite as well upon the question of the passage of the bill if the amendment shall be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. What is the amendment?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert:

That the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 31st day of January, 1885, entitled "An act to more effectually suppress gambling in the District of Columbia," and also the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 21st day of March, 1891, entitled "An act to prevent bookmaking and pool-selling in the District of Columbia," shall not apply to bookmaking at the spring and fall meetings at the Benning and Ivy City race tracks when such meetings are held by organization duly incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. *Provided*, That such meetings shall be held only between the 1st day of March and the 15th day of December in any year, and shall not exceed in each year six days each. *And provided further*, That there shall be but one spring meeting and but one fall meeting at each of the above named tracks in any one year.

Mr. TELLER. It seems to me that amendment ought to be printed, and then we ought to have an opportunity to examine it. If the consideration of the bill can be objected to now, I shall object.

Mr. McMILLAN. The bill has been twice read, yesterday and the day before, and the amendment has been read. It is necessary for the bill to pass the House of Representatives, and if passed at all it should be done at once.

Mr. TELLER. If I understand it, the bill comes in with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes; and the amendment has been printed for two days.

Mr. DOLPH. Is it a committee amendment?

Mr. McMILLAN. It is a committee amendment. The purpose of the amendment is to regulate racing in the District of Columbia, so that bookmaking will be allowed on the tracks and nowhere else, and it prohibits winter racing in the District of Columbia. The committee has carefully considered the subject, and thinks it very important that the bill should pass.

Mr. DOLPH. Do I understand the amendment which has been read is a committee amendment, to be substituted for the bill?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes.

Mr. TELLER. I do not know much about this bill, but it seems to be an important one. I did not know of the amendment until this morning.

Mr. McMILLAN. The subject has been given a great deal of care by the committee, and they have gone over it two or three times. The committee think the bill covers the ground thoroughly.

Mr. HARRIS. I think I can make a brief statement to the Senator from Colorado that will be satisfactory to him.

Mr. TELLER. All right.

Mr. HARRIS. This bill simply authorizes racing by organized associations on the spring and fall meetings, extending beyond eighteen days, and but the two meetings annually at each of the race tracks in the District known as Benning and Ivy City. That is all of the bill except that it authorizes pool selling on the track pending the races.

Mr. TELLER. I shall withdraw my objection; for I do not know anything about the bill and will let it go.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment which has been read.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator rise to the question of concurring in the amendment?

Mr. PEPPER. I object to the amendment. I objected to the consideration of the bill in the first place, but concluded to withdraw my objection with the expectation of repeating my reasons for it when the bill should be presented to the Senate.

I am not sufficiently familiar with the nomenclature of the race track to express myself intelligently perhaps upon the bill, but as I regard it Mr. President, it proposes to divide the classes of gamblers from the operation of existing statutes relating to the general subject of gambling. That being my understanding of the object of the bill, I should not feel that I was doing my duty properly if I sat quietly by and let such a bill pass without entering my protest against it.

I do not believe that the respectability of a gambler should shield him from the due penalties of the law. The little fellow who gambles for \$10 or \$20 around about the hotel corridors we send to prison, we ostracise him from society, we regard him as a man not worthy to be associated with; but men who will gamble for hundreds and thousands and even for millions of dollars are esteemed honest. It seems to me that the whole country is becoming debauched with this spirit of gambling, and I simply enter my protest against the passage of a bill which in any way recognizes it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, a few weeks ago the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which I have the honor to be a member, ordered reported a bill very similar to the bill that is now under consideration. I took exception to the report at the time and filed a minority report in behalf of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] and myself, which I shall ask to have read in a moment as part of my remarks.

I do not think that the present bill in any wise overcomes the objection I then found to the bill, but the committee acted favorably upon, and I will say that the vote in committee on the present bill, or the amendment to the bill that was then ordered to be reported, was taken at a time when I was absent from the committee by my own fault, it is true, and I had not an opportunity to enter my protest against this report when it was made.

I shall now ask that the views of the minority of the Committee on the District of Columbia be read, after which I desire to add a single word.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as indicated.

The Secretary read the views of the minority, submitted March 13, 1894, as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on the District of Columbia, beg leave to respectfully dissent from the favorable report on the bill (S. 1868) to more effectually suppress gambling in the District of Columbia for the following reasons:

On the 31st day of January, 1883, an act was approved which provides—

"That every person who shall in the District of Columbia keep or keep open a gambling table or any house, vessel, or place on land or water for the purpose of gaming, or gambling device commonly called A. B. C. faro-bank, E. O. roulette, equality, keno, timbles, or [unclear] or any kind of gambling table or gambling device adapted, designed, or [unclear] for the purpose of playing any game of chance for money or property, or who shall induce, entice, or permit any person to bet or play at or upon any such gambling table or gambling device, or who shall [unclear] or [unclear] thereof, shall, on conviction, be a judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, and shall be [unclear] in force, and [unclear] [unclear] much toward suppressing gambling in the District of Columbia."

On the 31st day of March, 1891, an act was approved entitled "An act to prevent bookmaking and pool-selling in the District of Columbia," the first section of which provides—

"That it shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons in the District of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, or within said District within one mile of the boundaries of said cities, to set, make, or make book or pools on the result of any trotting race or running race of horses, or boat race of any kind, or on any election or any contest of any kind, or game of bascule."

It is claimed that the intention of the last-named act is to permit bookmaking and pool-selling on race tracks located more than one mile from the boundaries of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the language of the act seems to justify that construction. It did not, however, modify or repeal the act of January 31, 1883, and bookmaking and pool-selling continue to be prohibited under that act. The present bill in its amended form will modify the act in question sufficiently to permit gambling on race tracks situated one mile from the boundaries of said cities.

We are of opinion that the principle embodied in the act of January 31, 1883, is wholesome and wise, and that it is a necessary and proper remedy by crime and otherwise in all parts of the District of Columbia. The poor man who is caught at a game of policy, keno, roulette, or any other of the devices of the casino, is a victim of his own folly, and is punished severely; but in the face of that the present bill, misnamed "A bill to more effectually suppress gambling in the District of Columbia," proposes to legalize gambling on race tracks, and thus to destroy the principle of the present law, and to bring about a general license for gambling in the District of Columbia. We believe the proposed legislation is vicious in principle, and for that reason dissent from the report of the committee. We recommend that the adverse action be taken on the bill when it comes before the Senate for consideration.

J. H. GALLINGER,
REDFIELD PROCTOR.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I desire to occupy the attention of the Senate but a single moment in further opposition to the pending bill. My views are so clearly expressed in the minority report that it is unnecessary for me to add more than a single word.

We have in the District of Columbia a very strict and efficacious law against gambling. It prohibits the poor man from engaging in games of chance under very severe penalties. I have reason to believe that the law is being very successfully diminished, and that the vice of gambling is becoming more common in the District. The law applies not only to the ordinary games such as policy, and roulette, and keno, and I suppose poker (games with which other Senators are perhaps more familiar than I am, but it likewise prohibits gambling on race tracks, gambling by rich men, the society men and women, the people who stake large sums of money upon the chance of horse races, not one race in a hundred of them very likely being honest, but conducted, which encourages vice and, in my judgment, does

more to sap the foundations of morality so far as this question is concerned than all the gambling that is engaged in by the poor men of this District.

It is proposed by the pending bill to name two certain associations which may for the space of thirty-six days in each year permit gambling on race tracks, and hence to that extent it is a repeal of the existing statute. I do not believe the people of the District of Columbia are prepared to encourage legislation of this kind. There has been no petition praying for this change in the law. The citizens of the District have not asked for it, and I do not believe the citizens of the District desire it. But, certain racing corporations, certain men who are interested in trials of speed, more particularly as I look upon it for the reason that it encourages what they call a good time and permits, if this legislation is enacted, gambling in its worst form, are here urging that the law shall be amended as is proposed. New Jersey has driven from its borders this class of men. Almost every State in the American Union is prohibiting this sort of thing.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator from New Hampshire name any State in the Union of forty-four States, except New Jersey, that prohibits it?

Mr. GALLINGER. I am very clear that I could do so if I should refer to the statutes. I know that my own State prohibits it.

Mr. PLATT, And Connecticut.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think Connecticut prohibits it, and I am very sure almost all the States of the North do. New Jersey has driven from its borders this class of men. They came here a few months ago and flaunted before the citizens of the District their purpose to conduct winter racing here in violation of law. The very track they occupied is included in the bill, and it is proposed now to legalize this gambling device.

Mr. President, I believe it is vicious legislation; I believe it is wrong legislation, and I believe the Senate of the United States ought not to give it its approval. It is proposed that the races shall occur in May and December each year, which comes very near being winter racing, and that even the racing fraternity, I believe, concede ought not to be permitted. I read in the Star on evening of two ago, I think last evening, an editorial bearing on this question; and I submit that the newspapers of the District are very fair in dealing with all matters which concern the welfare of the city of Washington and the District of Columbia. The editorial to which I refer is as follows:

Members of the National Legislature who are really interested in the welfare of the District of Columbia have in some of the recent modifications of the race track bookmaking bill, aimed at by limiting the track to months suitable for racing, December is unfit; so, finally, is it wrong legislation, and I believe the Senate of the United States ought not to give it its approval. It is proposed that the races shall occur in May and December each year, which comes very near being winter racing, and that even the racing fraternity, I believe, concede ought not to be permitted. I read in the Star on evening of two ago, I think last evening, an editorial bearing on this question; and I submit that the newspapers of the District are very fair in dealing with all matters which concern the welfare of the city of Washington and the District of Columbia. The editorial to which I refer is as follows:

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So as to make the bill read:

Recessed. The Senate meetings may be held only between the 1st day of April and 1st day of September in each year within the District of Columbia, and shall not extend to periods longer than days each.

That, I understand, would leave the present law in force against bookmaking and prohibition of gambling upon the race tracks and in connection with racing. I know of no reason why a monopoly of racing in the racing season should be conferred upon some corporations organized under the laws of this District.

Mr. BLAINE. Will the Senator from Nebraska allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. ALLEN. Certainly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Neither of the racing associations named in the bill was organized under the laws of the District. They were chartered by act of Congress.

Mr. ALLEN. I stand corrected. I meant to say that they were chartered by act of Congress. I know of no reason why Congress should grant a monopoly of horse-racing to those associations. It strikes me that about the only thing Congress should do with reference to horse-racing is to prohibit gambling in connection with it, to prevent cruelty to the animals engaged in it, and to hedge in that kind of amusement by laws making it as harmless as possible. The amendment would leave the existing laws in force in the District so that they could be enforced against bookmaking and all species of gambling in connection with race tracks.

Mr. LODGE. I ask for the reading of the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state the question. The question is upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. ALLEN) to the amendment agreed to as in Committee of the Whole. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment so as to make the bill read:

Recessed. The Senate meetings may be held only between the 1st day of April and 1st day of September in each year within the District of Columbia, and shall not extend to periods longer than days each.

Mr. McPHERSON. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Nebraska if the amendment he proposes will leave the present law intact. I understand that the law now prohibits pool-selling anywhere in the District of Columbia, and these race tracks are located within the District.

Mr. ALLEN. That is precisely right.

Mr. McPHERSON. The amendment allows race meetings simply and purely.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McPHERSON. And confers upon the associations no power to sell pools or conduct book-making at the race tracks?

Mr. ALLEN. It prohibits book-making and every species of gambling in connection with racing.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska to the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALLEN called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. If he were present I should vote "yea" on the amendment.

Mr. SHOUP (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. QUAY. I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], who is absent.

Mr. DUBOIS. I ask if the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted; the Chair is advised.

Mr. DUBOIS. Unless his colleague [Mr. McPHERSON] can tell me how he would vote I will withhold my vote.

Mr. McPHERSON. I can not inform the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. DUBOIS. I withhold my vote.

Mr. PUGH (after having voted in the negative). I inquire if the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that he has not voted.

Mr. PUGH. I have a standing pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], and as I do not know how he would vote, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. CAREY (after having voted in the affirmative). I should like to inquire whether the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. EMMY] has voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted; the Chair is informed.

Mr. CAREY. I ask permission to withdraw my vote. I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. EMMY]. The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 21; as follows:

YEAS—21.

Aldrich,	Alben,	McPherson,	Parkins,
Allen,	Blackburn,	Mills,	Pettigrew,
Berry,	Blanchard,	Moore,	Proctor,
Chandler,	Brice,	Morrill,	Quay,
Cullom,	Butler,	Passo,	Teller,
Coke,	Call,	Peffer,	

NAYS—21.

Blackburn,	Cameron,	Jones, Ark.,	Ransom,
Blanchard,	Gibson,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Brice,	Gorman,	McMillan,	West,
Butler,	Harmon,	Martin,	
Call,	Hatch,	McMillan, Wis.,	
	Hayden,	Power,	

NOT VOTING—21.

Allison,	Gray,	McLaurin,	Stoddard,
Caffery,	Hale,	Morgan,	Turpie,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Morgan,	Vander,
Carey,	Hawley,	Palmer,	Vander,
Cullom,	Higgins,	Pugh,	Wheeler,
Daniel,	Hill,	Quay,	White,
Dixon,	Hill,	Seymour,	Wheat,
Dixons,	Hill,	Simpson,	Wheat,
Faulner,	Hill,	Squire,	Wheat,
Gordon,	Hill,	Squire,	Wheat,

For subject see index.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole as amended. Mr. PLATT. Let the bill be read as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment as amended will be read.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert:

That during the session of the Senate the 1st day of April and 1st day of September in each year within the District of Columbia, and shall not extend to periods longer than days each.

The amendment made as in Committee of the Whole as amended was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. BLACKBURN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. EMMY], and withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], and withhold my vote.

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. SHOUP (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 32, nays 11; as follows:

YEAS—32.

Aldrich,	Alben,	McPherson,	Parkins,
Allen,	Blackburn,	Martin,	Platt,
Berry,	Blanchard,	Mills,	Proctor,
Chandler,	Brice,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Ransom,
Cullom,	Butler,	Morgan,	Rose,
Coke,	Call,	Morrill,	Teller,
		Passo,	Vander,
		Peffer,	Wheat,

NAYS—11.

Blackburn,	Cameron,	McMillan,	Quay,
Blanchard,	Gibson,	McMillan,	West,
Brice,	Gorman,	Martin,	
	Hatch,	McMillan, Wis.,	
	Hayden,	Power,	

NOT VOTING—11.

Allison,	Gray,	McLaurin,	Stoddard,
Brice,	Hale,	Morgan,	Turpie,
Caffery,	Hawley,	Palmer,	Vander,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Palmer,	Vander,
Carey,	Higgins,	Pugh,	Wheeler,
Cullom,	Hill,	Quay,	White,
Daniel,	Hill,	Seymour,	Wheat,
Dixon,	Hill,	Simpson,	Wheat,
Dixons,	Hill,	Squire,	Wheat,
Faulner,	Hill,	Squire,	Wheat,
Gordon,	Hill,	Squire,	Wheat,

For subject see index.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. HARRIS. I beg the Senator from Alabama to withdraw the motion for a single moment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama insist upon his motion?

Mr. MORGAN. I do not.

Mr. ALDRICH. I did not understand what the Senator from Alabama said.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from Alabama has withdrawn the motion.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Chair asked whether the Senator from Alabama insisted upon his motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair was perhaps unable to hear the Senator from Alabama distinctly.

Mr. MORGAN. I withdrew my motion in favor of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. HARRIS. The pending bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and has not been read. When I asked that the formal reading be dispensed with, it was objected to. I now ask that the reading of the bill may proceed.

Mr. ALDRICH. Pending that, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HARRIS. Upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM].

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], who is absent. I do not know how he would vote, and I do not know how I should vote if he were here.

Mr. SHOUT (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CHANDLER. Upon this question I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY].

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], whom I do not see in his seat. Hence I have not voted. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. FRYE. I am paired with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN].

Mr. COCKRELL. I am paired generally with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], but I have paired him with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], who is now absent, and they will stand paired. I vote "nay."

Mr. HARRIS. I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MERRILL], who I see is absent. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] announced a pair. Will it be convenient to him that we transfer our pairs and both vote?

Mr. GALLINGER. I have no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. I vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER. I vote "yea."

Mr. CALL. I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON]. In his absence I will transfer my pair to my colleague [Mr. LINDSAY], and vote "nay."

Mr. DANIEL. I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE]. If he were here, I should vote "nay." If any Senator on the other side of the Chamber wishes to transfer pairs, I shall be glad to know it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Did the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]?

Mr. COCKRELL. I did.

Mr. ALDRICH. The junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and was so paired this morning. Both Senators from Iowa were paired with the Senator from Georgia this morning upon one vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. The junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] informed me to-day that he was standing pair with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON].

Mr. COCKRELL (after having voted in the negative). I was told by our friend who keeps the list of pairs that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON] was not paired with anybody, and therefore I announced the pair. I withdraw my vote.

Mr. CAREY (after having voted in the affirmative). I should like to inquire whether the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. LEBY] was voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. CAREY. I am paired with that Senator, and withdraw my vote.

Mr. McPHERSON (after having voted in the negative). I voted "nay," but I am reminded that I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS], who does not seem to be present. I wish, therefore, to withdraw my vote.

The result was announced, yeas 18; nays 18; as follows:

YEAS—18.		NAYS—18.	
Aldrich,	Davis,	Palmer,	Turpie,
Allen,	Dolph,	Hoar,	Yeat,
Cullom,			Voorhees.
Bate,	Gorman,	Parker,	
Berry,	Gray,	Pasco,	
Blackburn,	Harris,	Ransom,	
Cole,	Jones, Ark.,	Shoup,	
George,	Morgan,		
NOT VOTING—57.			
Allison,	Dyer,	McPherson,	Quay,
Blanchard,	Johnson,	McPherson,	Truman,
Briggs,	McMillan,	Martin,	Smith,
Butler,	Hale,	Mills,	Squire,
Call,	Hausbrough,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Stockbridge,
Cameron,	Hoyt,	Mitchell, Wis.,	Teller,
Cann,	Hill,	Merrill,	Vilas,
Cann,	Hill,	Merrill,	White,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Perkins,	Wilson,
Cockrell,	Jones, Nev.,	Perkins,	Wheeler,
Daniel,	Lindsay,	Platt,	
Dixon,	Loftis,	Power,	
Dobbs,	McFarlin,	Proctor,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted.

Mr. ALDRICH. No quorum appearing, I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. HARRIS. Upon that motion I ask for the yeas and nays; and I shall not take the time to suggest that I did not suppose the filibustering would commence so early.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Tennessee is out of order. I did not suppose this disorder would commence so early.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to state that debate is not in order.

Mr. ALDRICH. Debate is not in order, but the Senator from Tennessee has debated the question, and I wish to state that there is no filibustering on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. BLACKBURN. By what name do you call it?

Mr. ALDRICH. The absence of a quorum on the other side has forced the situation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island, that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the call of the roll take place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The roll will be called for the purpose of ascertaining whether a quorum is present.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Daniel,	Harris,	Perkins,
Allen,	Dolph,	Hawley,	Pettigrew,
Bate,	Hoar,	Hoar,	Pugh,
Berry,	Jones, Ark.,	Jones, Ark.,	Ransom,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	Lodge,	Shoup,
Call,	George,	McPherson,	Stewart,
Cann,	Hausbrough,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Tamplin,
Chandler,	Gorman,	Morgan,	Vest,
Cockrell,	Gray,	Palmer,	Voorhees,
Cole,	Hale,	Parker,	Washington,
Cullom,	Hausbrough,	Peffer,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question recurs upon the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business; on which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CALL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. CHANDLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY].

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

Mr. POWER (when his name was called). Has the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFEY] voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. POWER. I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFEY], and withhold my vote.

Mr. RANSOM (when his name was called). I am paired with

the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. I should vote "nay" if he were here.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HARRIS (after having voted in the negative). I voted inadvertently. I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], who is absent. The junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] announced a pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]. Will it be agreeable to him to transfer our pairs?

Mr. LODGE. I am perfectly willing to transfer my pair to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. HARRIS. Then I will let my vote stand.

Mr. LODGE. I vote "yea."

Mr. RANSOM. The Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER] announced his pair with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFEY], and I announced mine with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. I propose that we transfer our pairs.

Mr. POWER. Very well.

Mr. RANSOM. I vote "nay."

Mr. POWER. I vote "yea."

Mr. GIBSON. I have a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ST. CROIX]. I transfer my pair to the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD], and I vote "nay."

Mr. CAFEY. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IBBY], and I withhold my vote.

Mr. McPHERSON. While I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS], I am permitted to vote upon such questions, and I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 11, nays 22; as follows:

Abdrih,	DAVIS,	Hoar,	Power,
Allen,	Dolph,	Lodge,	Washburn.
Cullom,	Hansbrough,	Peckham,	

Bate,	Gibson,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Berry,	Gray,	Palmer,	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Pasco,	Wadsworth,
Cole,	James, Ark.	Peffer,	Voorhees.
Daniel,	McPherson,	Pugh,	
George,	Ransom,	Quay,	

Alison,	Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Roach,
Blanchard,	Frye,	McLaurin,	Sherman,
Bryce,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Shoup,
Butler,	Gordon,	Manlerson,	Smith,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Mills,	Squire,
Cole,	Hale,	Mitchell, Oregon	Stockbridge,
Camden,	Hawley,	Mitchell, Wis.	Teller,
Cameron,	Hiekins,	Morrill,	Vance,
Chandler,	Hunt,	Murphy,	Vilas,
Cockrell,	Ivey,	Pettigrew,	White,
Dawson,	Jones, Nev.	Platt,	Wilson,
Dubois,	Kyle,	Proctor,	Wolcott.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The roll call discloses the lack of a quorum.

Mr. HARRIS. It is obvious there is no voting quorum here at present, and there is but one of two things that we can do with propriety, as it seems to me, at this hour of the evening—either to move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators or to adjourn. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, April 7, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 6, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Bachry.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

REPORT OF EXCISE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the excise board for the District of Columbia, transmitted in compliance with section 2 of the act approved March 3, 1883, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 1680) to amend an act approved January 31, 1883, entitled "An act to more effectually suppress gambling in the District of Columbia," etc.; in which the concurrence of the House was requested; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following concurrent resolution of the Senate:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there

be printed and bound in cloth, of the proceedings of the Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Washington City, in September, 1893, under the authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 18, 1892, in observance of which 2,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 4,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 for distribution by the Department of State; the same to be indexed under the title "List of the Committee on Printing."

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask consent for the present consideration of that resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. CAUSEY, for three days, on account of important business.

To Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland, for to-morrow, on account of important business.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER, HASTINGS, MINN.

Mr. HALL of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 581) to authorize the city of Hastings, Minn., to construct and maintain a wagon bridge over the Mississippi River.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read at length.

The committee recommend the following amendment:

On page 1, section 1, line 8, after the word "Minnesota," insert "or at such point in said city which said city council thereof, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may direct."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was accordingly considered, the amendment agreed to, and the bill as amended ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and being engrossed it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HALL of Minnesota, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

NOTIFICATION TO PENSION CLAIMANTS.

Mr. BRODERICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The title of the joint resolution will be read. The Clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H. R. 161) requiring attorneys and claim agents having offices in the District of Columbia who have undertaken or shall undertake to prosecute claims for pensions, to advise each of the claimants once every three months as to the condition of his or her claim.

The SPEAKER. The joint resolution will be read, after which the Chair will ask for objection.

The joint resolution was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the gentleman if this resolution has been referred to and reported by a committee?

Mr. BRODERICK. No, sir. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. SAYERS. This seems to be a very important resolution. I think it ought to go to a committee so as to have a report upon it.

Mr. BRODERICK. I hope there will be no objection, but if there is I suppose it should go to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The SPEAKER. That would be a proper reference.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SAYERS. There is.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5293) concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to lease to any person, corporation, or company, for a period not exceeding ten years, parcels of land in the Yellowstone National Park, of not more than 100 acres in extent for each tract and not in excess of 50 acres in all to any one person, corporation, or company, on which such leasehold shall be subject to the following conditions: That such lease or leases shall not include any of the geysers or other objects of curiosity or interest in said park, or exclude the public from free and convenient approach thereto; and that such lease or leases shall not convey either expressly or by implication, any exclusive privilege within the park except upon the premises held thereunder and for the time therein granted. Every lease hereafter made for any property in said park shall require the lessee to ob-

in the ordinary boarding houses that I have been compelled to frequent since I have been in Congress. And although in my efforts to secure better light I have bought burners which were larger than those furnished by the boarding-house keepers, yet so far as my individual experience has gone, I can say that our efforts to secure better light in the boarding houses are very poor, and I would willingly exchange them for the old tallow candle or the grease lamp in the corner of the jamb.

Now I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio is a proper one to be adopted. All of us want light of good quality at a reasonable price; and I believe it is a matter of experience, confirmed by the testimony of gas companies in various cities, that 20 candle-power gas can be furnished at \$1 per thousand cubic feet, and sell at 40 per cent profit on the investment. This I believe is a fact from the statements of those engaged in the business, and if this be true there is no reason why Congress should not so legislate as to secure to the people of this District better light at a reasonable price.

I understand the bill of the committee proposes a 15 candle-power light, while the amendment is for a 22 candle-power light, at \$1 per thousand cubic feet. Without taking time to discuss the subject in detail, I believe from statements of those engaged in this business, that while it is the interest of citizens that such an amendment should be adopted, it will still leave a large profit to the gas company.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. OUTHWAITE, it was agreed to.

No further amendments being offered to the first or subsequent sections, the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

NEW TICKETS ON STREET CARS, ETC.

Mr. HEARD. I now call up the bill (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by the street railway companies of the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act no street railway ticket received by the street railway in the District of Columbia shall again be sold to any passenger, but shall be cancelled by the company issuing such ticket.

SEC. 2. That any street railway company doing business in the District of Columbia which shall violate the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine not to exceed ten dollars for each offense, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. HEARD. I ask that the amendment reported by the committee to the first section be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1. That from and after the first day of January next a blank insert be following:

That from and after the passage of this act each street railway and street car transportation company in the District of Columbia shall issue its own tickets, annual, portable, issued by any other company. Such tickets shall be printed and sold in sheets of six tickets each, and after having been once used shall be cancelled by the company which issued the same.

Mr. HEARD. This amendment in the form of a substitute for the first section makes the provisions of the bill applicable to the herdie lines as well as the street-car lines.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] explain the necessity for this measure?

Mr. HEARD. The purpose of the bill is to require the street-car and herdie companies to sell their tickets in clean new sheets and to provide that when tickets have been once used they shall not be sold again. Under our present system tickets sold originally in clean sheets are, after being thus used, put again in envelopes and sold again, and again until they become filthy and unfit to handle. There are some companies in the city that sell tickets in new clean sheets and do not sell the tickets after having been once used. The object of this bill is to compel all the street-car and herdie companies to do the same.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will not this measure necessitate the preparing of tickets on much thinner paper?

Mr. HEARD. Not at all.

Mr. DINGLEY. The expense of furnishing tickets on card-board must be considerable.

Mr. HEARD. The railroad companies now print their own tickets, I believe. The herdie companies have not been in the habit of doing so, but have been using tickets printed by the street-car companies. Now, it is the opinion of persons qualified to know that disease is frequently communicated by the handling of old and filthy tickets. The requirement of this bill will be no great tax upon the railroad and herdie companies. They should furnish their customers with clean tickets, which should be canceled when once used.

Mr. DINGLEY. I notice that the bill takes effect from its

passage or approval. It would not give any time for the preparation of these tickets.

Mr. HEARD. They will have time enough.

Mr. POST. They are all ready now.

Mr. FUNK. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. HEARD. Certainly.

Mr. FUNK. Do you know of any case where any disease has been communicated from the handling of unclean street-car tickets?

Mr. HEARD. I do not know of any such record. I am neither an expert nor a physician; but many men of good sense and information believe that disease is communicable by filthy tickets. I do not see why it is not. I think it is conceded by all that disease is sometimes communicated by handling unclean paper money.

Mr. FUNK. I apprehend that the street-car companies have an interest in furnishing the community with respectably clean tickets. I do not believe they will impose on the public by re-issuing their tickets until they become filthy or diseased, impure, or unfit to be circulated. I have never seen any street-car tickets but what were fairly clean. In other words, it seems to me to be an imposition on the street-car companies and an unnecessary hardship to them to comply with this law.

Mr. BOWERS of California. I want to say that everyone that travels on the cable road here, as I do every day, knows that he gets these little packages of unclean, dirty tickets over and over again. There is nobody who does not know it. They are used again and again, and come back to the company and are put up in these little packages and again sold to the public; whereas if you go up on the F street line and call for a package of tickets, you get new tickets every time. They do not use them but once. They are punched then, and are kept or destroyed by the company; whereas on the cable line you are very apt to get these dirty tickets that have been used so often that they are not fit to handle.

Now, occasionally you do get a package of clean tickets, or a strip of them, on the cable road, which shows that they are able to print their own tickets and have the facilities. It does not impose, then, any hardship on the cable company or the other street-car companies, for they all print their own tickets anyhow. They ought to be required to furnish clean tickets and the chief reason for this is in the world why the bill should not pass. [Clashes of "Vote," "Vote,"]

The question being taken on the amendments proposed by the committee, they were agreed to.

The bills as amended were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HEARD. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. COBB], who desires to call up a bill which was agreed to by the committee, and a report authorized upon it, but which has not been formally reported at this time.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. I ask unanimous consent to consider and pass the bill which I send to the desk, the bill (H. R. 3711) to authorize the adoption of children in the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on any judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to hear and determine any petition that may be presented by a person residing in the District of Columbia, praying the privilege of adopting any minor child as his or her own child, and make such order in relation to such petition as he may think proper upon the hearing of such petition; that the petitioner is a proper person to have custody of such child, and that the parent or parents or guardian of such child has given his or their consent for such adoption, he shall enter an order on the records of his court legalizing such adoption and making such child an heir at law of such petitioner, the same as if such child was born to such petitioner. If the child has no parent or guardian the judge may appoint a guardian for the child.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. CULBERSON. I would like to have an explanation of this bill.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. The only object is to provide, as is provided in most of the States, that children may be adopted and made heirs at law of the petitioner.

Mr. CULBERSON. Did not notice that anybody was required to have notice of the proceedings?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. The guardian or parent, and if there be none, the court appoints a guardian *ad litem*.

Mr. CULBERSON. I would like to have that bill read again. The bill was read at length.

Mr. CULBERSON. I do not observe that there is any notice provided for.

Mr. SPRINGER. It requires the consent of the parent or guardian.

Mr. COLBERSON. Suppose it is an orphan.

Mr. SPRINGER. Then the court appoints a guardian *ad litem*.

Mr. PICKLER. Where has the jurisdiction been heretofore?

Mr. SPRINGER. There has been no power to do it.

Mr. BROSIUS. I would like to ask whether there has been any legislation in the District on this subject heretofore?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. None in the District.

Mr. SPRINGER. There is no law on the subject.

Mr. BROSIUS. Certainly then some such provision should be enacted.

Mr. RAY. I would ask the gentleman from Alabama if the bill could not be so amended as to permit a man and wife both to adopt a child?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. That, I think, would be covered by the provisions of the bill as it is reported.

Mr. RAY. As I understand it, the bill says "any person" may adopt a child.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Anybody who has the qualification for adoption.

Mr. RAY. But the bill is in the singular. It says "any person."

Mr. SPRINGER. That would mean person or persons.

Mr. RAY. I know in New York State we have a similar law, and it reads almost like this, "any person," and this question has come up.

It is applied to the court within the last month, in behalf of a man and wife, that they might both adopt a child, so that it might become the child of both, and inherit the property of both.

Mr. POST. Move an amendment.

Mr. RAY. The question was raised by the court, and the court held that under our statute the child could only be adopted by one. I think it very wise, in cases where the husband and wife both desire to adopt the child, so that it shall be the child of both, and be adopted by the survivor in case of the death of one, and so that it may inherit the property of both, that there should be a provision that the child may be adopted by both. If there is any doubt about the bill in that respect, I should like to have it amended.

Mr. SPRINGER. The committee have followed the legislation of the States. Perhaps a judicial construction has made it necessary that this amendment should be adopted. Certainly there is no objection to it.

Mr. RAY. If the bill is broad enough to cover that, I am heartily in favor of it.

Mr. WANGER. I move to strike out the word "may" in the last line and to insert the word "shall."

Mr. SPRINGER. That means the same thing. The courts have construed that.

Mr. WANGER. That would make it more clear.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. We do not object to that amendment.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 16 strike out the word "may" and insert in lieu thereof the word "shall," so that it will read, "the judge shall appoint a guardian *ad litem*."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAY. Now, I offer the amendment which I suggested.

In line 5, after the word "person," insert the words "or husband and wife."

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 3 after the word "person," insert the words "or husband and wife."

Now, in line 7 after the word "or," insert "or their" so that it will read:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on any judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to hear and determine any petition that may be presented by a person or husband and wife residing in the District of Columbia, praying the privilege of a loving any minor child as his or her or their own child, and make such minor child an heir at law."

Mr. BROSIUS. I ask that the bill be reported again, as it will read when amended.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Without objection the Clerk will report the bill as it will read if amended by the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. RAY].

The bill, as proposed to be amended, was read.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. We accept the amendment.

The amendment offered by Mr. RAY was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. COBB of Alabama, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent to publish some letters and a statement, in addition to what I have already published, in reference to a personal explanation I made some time ago.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HUNTER]?

There was no objection.

The letters and statement referred to are as follows:

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1894.

DEAR SIR: My attention having been called to the statement that you voted against the Alderson amendment to increase the duty on diamonds, in justice to you I will simply state that, being interested in the fate of the amendment, I took pains to notice the vote, and can say I know you voted in favor of the Alderson amendment to increase the duty.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
GEO. P. IKIRT,
Member, Eighteenth Ohio District.

HON. A. J. HUNTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1894.

I was present at the time of passing through the tellers on the question of increasing the tariff on diamonds, and my recollection is that the Hon. A. J. HUNTER passed through the tellers with me, and thereby voted in favor of increasing this tariff.

Very respectfully,
U. S. HALL,
Member of Congress, Second District of Missouri.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1894.

MY DEAR SIR: I am much surprised to learn that some question has been raised as to your vote on the amendment raising the duty on diamonds from that proposed in the Wilson bill. I was sitting near you at the time, and was specially attracted to the question and I do not hesitate to say that you voted for it, and do not think I can be mistaken in my recollection.

Truly, your friend,
H. S. G. TUCKER,
Member, Tenth Virginia District.

HON. ANDREW J. HUNTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1894.

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your inquiry as to my recollection as to how you voted on the question known as the Alderson amendment to the Wilson bill, I have to say that when the vote was taken by tellers you went down the aisle with me and passed between the tellers as I did. On that vote I am positive that you voted for the amendment increasing the duty on diamonds. And from frequent conversations with you during the pendency of the bill I know that your inclinations and sympathies were in perfect accord with that of the majority.

Sincerely yours,
ARTHUR H. TAYLOR,
Member Congress, First District of Indiana.

HON. A. J. HUNTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1894.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the question of your voting for the Alderson amendment to raise the rate of duty on diamonds, I am surprised that anyone should question the fact. Sitting next to you while the amendment was pending, I remember that you voted for the amendment, and favored it with more than ordinary care during the close vote that threatened for a time the defeat of the amendment.

HENRY A. COFFEEN,
Member Congress for Wyoming.

HON. A. J. HUNTER.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I voted to reduce the duty on farm implements, the tools of the carpenter, blacksmith, brick-mason, painter, plasterer, plumber, the tools of all mechanics and laboring people to a revenue duty. I voted against making any discrimination between taxpayers. I hold that the people should pay taxes according to the amount of property they own; that wealth, not want, should pay the expenses of the Government. I believe that taxation should be uniform. In every instance I have voted for a tariff for revenue only, as commanded by the people and directed by the Democratic platform. The people can judge from this record whether I am a Democrat or a demagogue.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES.

Mr. SPRINGER. I ask leave to introduce a rule, and that it be referred to the Committee on Rules, and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] asks leave to introduce a rule, and that it be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Rules. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The proposed amendment is as follows:

RULE XLVI.
CONCERNING A QUORUM.

1. Whenever, on a yes-and-noay vote upon any question, the record shows that no quorum has voted, the Clerk shall again call the names of those not

workers' Union; of the Shoos Cutters' Union; of the Marine Engineers' Benefit Association; of the Steamfitters' Union; of the Ironworkers' Protective Union; and of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Protective Union, all of Detroit, Mich., praying for a government telegraph service; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of S. M. Wright, and sundry other citizens of Grand Haven; of Tent No. 339, Knights of the Association of Shalabany of Unity Tent, No. 82, Knights of the Association, of York, and of Lodge No. 2, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Saginaw, all in the State of Michigan, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. McSHILLAN, for Mr. STORCKBRIDGE, presented a petition of Goldsmith Lodge, No. 167, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also for Mr. STORCKBRIDGE, presented a petition of the Shoos Cutters' Union, of Detroit, Mich., and a petition of the Carpenters' Union, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the governmental control of the telegraph service; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also (for Mr. STORCKBRIDGE), presented a petition of 41 citizens of Oakland County, Mich., praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Delty; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CALL, I present a petition of the Board of Trade of the County of Duval, State of Florida, setting forth that they have bonded the county for \$300,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Johns River, and also stating that it is the duty of the Federal Government to make the improvement, and praying that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for the improvement of the St. Johns River. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CALL, I present a petition, sent to me from Florida, of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, of Richmond, Ind., praying for the repeal of the so-called Geary Chinese law. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PEPPER, I have two letters in the form of petitions. They are really letters to my colleague in the House of Representatives (Mr. BURROUGHS) of Kansas, but they request certain action in relation to the tariff bill. I move that the letters be laid on the table with the petitions and other matters relating to that subject.

The motion was agreed to.

METLAKAHLTA INDIANS IN ALASKA.

Mr. MANDERSON, I appreciate that some of the Senate are familiar—but I know that other Senators are not familiar—with the history of a settlement in Alaska known as New Metlakahla. I think there is nowhere an account of greater self-abnegation, indeed of utter self-sacrifice than that of William Duncan, an Englishman, who nearly forty years ago went to a barbarous tribe of Indians in British Columbia and started the work of their reformation and civilization; nor is there anywhere an account of greater religious bigotry and of staid-laced oppression than some persons in high places in British America were guilty of toward Duncan and these interesting Indians which compelled them to take refuge in Alaska.

The Government of the United States granted to the Indians what is known as Annette Island, and they have formed there a prosperous Christian community. There are no better people in the district of Alaska than the Metlakahla Indians. While they have been permitted to acquire the land upon the island and to embark in many industries, even extending their saw-mill and cannery establishments to places outside of Annette Island, by the construction of the law by the courts of Alaska they have been refused admission to citizenship, for the enjoyment of the rights of which and the performance of the duties of which they are so well fitted.

I have in my hand a communication from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a gentleman of repute, who has devoted many years to excellent service in Alaska among the natives, setting forth briefly the action of the courts in this regard and giving a brief history of this most interesting people, and important subject-matter. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to have the paper printed as a document and that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with instructions to that committee, if in their wisdom it seems best, to bring in a bill for the

consideration of the Senate providing that those Indians may be admitted to citizenship if the present law is indeed insufficient.

The PRESIDENT, Without objection the paper will be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. VEST, I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom were referred certain amendments intended to be proposed to the bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, to report them favorably. I move that the proposed amendments be printed, and that they may lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FILLAS, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred a bill (H. R. 3118) granting a pension to Mrs. Emma M. Norman, reports it without amendment.

Mr. KYLE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1563) to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction and other legal process, and for other purposes, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1628) to protect the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, as a day of rest and worship in the District of Columbia, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1787) to provide for public improvements and employment of the citizens of the United States, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Finance; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1788) to provide for the improvement of public roads, and for other purposes, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 459) for the relief of B. F. Myers, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WOLCOTT, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 66) providing additional clerical force for the Librarian of Congress, reported it without amendment.

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1876) to provide for the payment of accrued pensions in certain cases, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HANSBROUGHT (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1875) to authorize the purchase of a site for the Government Printing Office; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 1878) for the relief of Meyer B. Hans; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 1879) to amend an act to regulate the sittings of the courts of the United States within the district of South Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1880) to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company to change the motive power for the propulsion of the cars of said railroad company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HUNTON introduced a bill (S. 1881) for the relief of Edward H. Murrell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENTS TO SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin submitted sundry amendments relating to the National Soldiers' Home, intended to be proposed to him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TAMMOK HARBOR.

Mr. QUAY, I submit an amendment to the bill for the immediate consideration.

Manderson-Hainer bills (S. 1353; H. R. 4897)—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of F. T. Phelbrook and 27 other citizens of Goldfield, Iowa, opposing the Louisiana lottery, etc.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MILLIKEN: Petition of Mathias A. Cullnan, of Belfast, Me.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REYBURN: Petition of Philadelphia Council, Order of United Friends, in favor of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Haverford Loan and Building Association, against that portion of the Wilson bill which imposes a tax upon such association—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Petition in favor of House bill No. 4897, signed by citizens of Jefferson County, Ill.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 12, 1894.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5356) to authorize the West Braddock Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River from the borough of Rankin to Midflin Township.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 2710) for the relief of the heirs of Edward Morrison and Nellie Morrison, now deceased;

A bill (H. R. 3309) to pension Ambrose Giseburt;

A bill (H. R. 4279) relating to the sale of gas in the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 4965) granting chief justices of United States courts in Territories power to appoint commissioners to take proof in land cases, etc.;

A bill (H. R. 5111) for the relief of John J. Patman; and

A bill (H. R. 6442) to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PASCO. I present the petition of John M. Pike and 137 other citizens of Florida, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the carrying on of any lottery business in the United States, and particularly recommending the passage of the bill having that purpose in view recently introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, before whom that bill is pending.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY presented a memorial of the Haverford Loan and Building Association of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Assembly No. 234, Royal Society of Good Fellows, of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Camp Curtin Council, No. 629, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Harrisburg; of David Mead Council, No. 628, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Meadville; of Council No. 421, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Coatesville; of Reliance Council, No. 787, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia; of Edwin M. Stanton Council, No. 910, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Hites; and of Troquois Council, No. 226, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Somerset, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the inspection of immigrants by United States consuls; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of J. P. Grey and sundry citizens of Newbern, Tenn., praying that national building and loan associations and local building and loan associations be exempted from the operation of the proposed income tax; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SHOUP presented a petition of 20 mine owners of Idaho, praying that the performance of annual assessment work on

mining claims be suspended for the current year on account of the financial depression in the mineral regions of the West caused by the low price of silver, which prevents the mines being worked at a profit; and for the further reason that the law suspending assessment work for 1893 was passed so late in the season that most of the assessment work was done for that year, and therefore but few mine owners were benefited thereby; which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. HILL presented a petition of the Citizens of Livingston County, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., praying that the State of New York, praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Castle, Seneca Falls, Nyack, Elmira, and Williamsbridge, all in the State of New York, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Brooklyn, Fly Creek, and New York City, all in the State of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called Hill oleomargarine bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Utica and Paris, in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of H. B. Doble and sundry other citizens of Mount Horeb, Wis., praying for the passage of the so-called Hill oleomargarine bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HAWLEY presented petitions of Rev. Frederick S. Root and 13 other citizens of Hartford, Conn.; of John J. Perkins and 11 other citizens of Connecticut, and of Francis C. Benedict and 3 other citizens of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of H. J. Nettleton and 19 other citizens of Durham, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HALE presented the petition of C. W. Porter and sundry other citizens of Lincoln, Me., and a petition of Hall of Standard Lodge, No. 28, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Lincoln, Me., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of C. H. Davis and 44 other citizens of Somerset County, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

METHODS OF TREASURY ACCOUNTING.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have a statement prepared by Mr. J. R. Garrison, late deputy first comptroller of the Treasury, in opposition to the proposed legislation to improve the methods of accounting in the Treasury department; which I ask leave to present and have printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the statement will be printed as a document, and referred as indicated.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1117) for the relief of William Loring Spencer, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. COKE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 9th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1843) to authorize the Philadelphia and Camden Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Delaware River, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. WASHBURN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6101) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, and Wm. Minn., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5856) to authorize the city of St. Louis, Mo., to

struct and maintain a wagon bridge over the Mississippi River, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1857) granting an honorable discharge to William B. Barnes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report accompanied by a bill (S. 1856) to facilitate the entry of steamships; which was read twice by its title.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. HOAR on the 10th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 1857) providing for opening the Uncompahgre and Uintah Indian Reservations in Utah; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill (S. 1858) granting a pension to Eugenia R. Sweeney, widow of Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, United States Army, retired, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1859) granting a pension to Mason H. Stewart; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KYLE introduced a bill (S. 1890) for Sunday rest; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 73) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage and divorce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted four amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes; which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. BUTLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the division of an annual appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VILAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial, and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be authorized to have printed so much as they may deem necessary of the evidence taken and other information obtained by them, or any subcommittee thereof, or through the State Department, in relation to the condition of agriculture and other subjects referred to said committee by the resolution of the Senate of April 19, 1897, and of subsequent resolutions of the Senate, and also any report or reports which said committee may make on the same subject.

TARIFF HEARING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], coming over from a previous day.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. QUAY on the 10th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate will hold a session on Saturday, 21st instant, from 10 o'clock until 1 p. m., to hear a committee of the workmen's organizations of the United States in opposition to the bill (H. R. 4864) on title "An act to reduce taxation to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes."

Mr. QUAY. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may go over until to-morrow.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] to let his resolution go over also.

SUSPENDED PENSIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], coming over from a previous day.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. ALLEN on the 10th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to inquire to inform the Senate of the names and post-office addresses of all pensioners of the Government whose pensions have been suspended or canceled since the 4th of March, 1895, and the cause of such suspension or cancellation.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senator from Nebraska to con-

sent that the resolution may retain its place until to-morrow morning.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 2710) for the relief of the heirs of Edward Morrison and Nellie Morrison, now deceased, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 4279) relating to the sale of lands in the District of Columbia was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill (H. R. 4605) granting chief justices of United States courts in Territories power to appoint commissioners to take proof in land cases, etc., was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (H. R. 6442) to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (H. R. 3309) to pension Ambrose Giseburg; and

A bill (H. R. 5111) for the relief of John J. Patman.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6556) to provide for further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes, the pending question being on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to add to the bill as an additional section the following:

SEC. 2. That the act entitled "An act to amend section 3709 of the Revised Statutes relating to contracts for supplies in the Departments at Washington," approved January 27, 1894, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that the provisions thereof shall apply only to advertisements for proposals for fuel, ice, stationery, and other miscellaneous supplies to be purchased at the expense of the Executive Department, and to contracts for Government establishments therein named; and all advertisements made and contracts awarded or to be awarded thereon since January 27, 1894, in accordance with the laws in force prior to said date, are hereby declared to be legal and valid.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I trust the Senator from Missouri will make an explanation of this section which will justify its incorporation in the bill. I do not understand either the necessity of it or the wisdom of repealing section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, which forbids making purchases and contracts for supplies on services, except for personal services, unless after due advertisements therefor. The law was put upon the statute book in 1851, and has remained unaltered ever since. I do not understand that there was any good reason for changing the construction of the law.

Moreover, if the law is to be changed, I certainly should object to making valid by statute any contracts which have been made or which may be made in nonobservance of the statute. That I conceive to be a most remarkable provision to introduce into any statute. It is a statutory affirmation of the validity of certain contracts with no list of the contracts, so far as I know; with no explanation of what the contracts are that we are by statute to make and to fasten upon the Government. I may be speaking in ignorance of some list of these contracts which may have been submitted to the Senate. I have not, however, read anything in any report made to the Senate by the committee which gives us a list of the contracts which the committee want to make binding law, whether they are now lawful or not, by this amendment to a deficiency appropriation bill. If the Senator from Missouri or any other member of the committee can state what these contracts are and can show that they are wise and judicious, it may be possible that a reason can be given why we should undertake to make them valid or add something that is lacking of validity to them by statute; but as I now read the last clause of the section, it is a most singular provision to put into any law proposed for adoption by Congress.

And all advertisements made and contracts awarded, and to be awarded thereon since January 27, 1894, in accordance with the laws in force prior to said date, are hereby declared to be legal and valid.

If they are valid now, there is no need of this provision. If they are illegal now, I submit that if we are to go to making contracts valid we ought to know what those contracts are. I do not think the committee ought to task us to make valid by specific law and contract commissions we know whose the contracts are.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, I confess that I am very greatly disappointed. We all know the diligence and care with which the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire always listens to all the discussions in which he is a participant. Yes—

and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Henry Seybert Council, No. 520, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Abington; of Council No. 243, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of West Lebanon; of Council No. 701, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Homewood, and of Wurttemberg Council, No. 213, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of North Sewickley, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the inspection of immigrants by United States consuls; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. McMI- LAN presented a petition of the Brewers' Union of Detroit, Mich., and a petition of Carpenters' Union No. 689, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the governmental control of the telegraph service; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Robert M. Wright and sundry other citizens of Bay City; of H. J. Reid and sundry other citizens of Adair; of Hiram S. Tyler and sundry other citizens of Dalton; of Dr. A. R. Ball and sundry other citizens of Coconino; of Donna Tent, No. 457, Knights of the Maccabees, of Dalton, and of Beavertown Tent, No. 338, Knights of the Maccabees, of Willard, all in the State of Michigan, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PASCO. I present the petition of Rev. James P. De Pass and 179 other citizens of Florida, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the carrying on of any lottery business in the United States, and particularly recommending the passage of the bill having that purpose in view recently introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which has that bill in charge.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR presented the petition of Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt and sundry other citizens of Massachusetts, praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin presented a memorial of sundry cigar manufacturers of West Superior, Wis., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on cigars; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1285) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the mutual account between the United States and the State of Florida, heretofore examined and stated by said Secretary, under the authority of the Congress, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 211) for the relief of St. Charles College, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1694) granting to the St. Paul, Minn., and Northern Railway Company the right of way through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HARRIS. A protest of the Trustees of the Church Orphanage of St. John's parish, in this city, against legislative action that withholds from the charitable institution under their charge the sum heretofore annually appropriated in aid of its maintenance, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and by that Committee referred to the Commissioners of the District and returned to the committee with sundry indorsements of the District officials. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia to report back the memorial without recommendation, and ask its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

The report was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1891) for the relief of James G. Barker; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PEPPER. I was requested by the American Anti-Usury Association, of Catasauqua, Pa., to introduce a bill, which I ask to be read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill (S. 1892) to provide for the issuing of Treasury notes

to be loaned to the States, counties, townships, municipalities, incorporated towns, villages, and individual citizens, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 1893) to grant a pension of \$72 a month to Gen. Charles T. Campbell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1894) for the relief of Warren Hall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BLANCHARD (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1895) to provide that fruit vessels trading between ports of the United States of America and ports of Mexico, West India Islands, Central and South America, shall be manned by acclimated seamen in order to prevent the importation of contagious and infectious diseases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

Mr. HARRIS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1896) to provide for the payment of the 8 per cent greenback certificates of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT TO SUNDEY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GEORGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

CLERKS IN TREASURY AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit a resolution, and I trust there will be no objection to considering it at the present time.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to the Senate in separate lists, the names of all clerks and employees appointed, promoted, reduced, and dismissed since the 1st day of January, 1893, and the State to which each such clerk or employee was assigned, also that such clerks and employees in the Service of the United States at any time during the war of the rebellion shall be designated by some distinguishing mark in each list.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the resolution be read again. I did not catch the last part of it.

Mr. HARRIS. Let it be printed and go over. Then we can look at it in print.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the present consideration of the resolution. The resolution will go over under the rule.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be printed.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, at the request of my colleague [Mr. McLAUGHLIN], who is necessarily absent, I desire to give notice that he will on Tuesday next, at the time when the tariff bill comes up for discussion, address some remarks to the Senate upon that subject.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate as part of the morning business the resolution submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] on the 10th instant, proposing a hearing on the following question.

Mr. QUAY. The resolution may go over until to-morrow morning, as the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] requests this course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the resolution will go over, retaining its place. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], proposing to call for information in regard to suspended pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senator from Nebraska to let that resolution go over until to-morrow morning and retain its place.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well; let it go over, retaining its place. The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. QUAY. I move that the bill (S. 1843) to authorize the Philadelphia and Camden Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Delaware River be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce. It is a bill which I introduced by request, and I do not desire that it shall come before the Senate until I hear from the citizens and the shipping interests of the city of Philadelphia on the subject.

The motion was agreed to.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

By unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6556) to provide for further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending in June 30, 1891, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the amendments be engrossed and the bill be read a third time?

Mr. COCKRELL. The bill is open to amendment.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is open to amendment.
Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to make a short explanation and ask unanimous consent to have an amendment agreed to. On page 3, after line 13, I move to insert:

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Mint at Philadelphia: For wages of workmen and adjusters, \$46,000.

I will read the letter that has just come from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to this matter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration in connection with the urgent deficiency bill now pending in the Senate (H. R. 6556), a communication from the Director of the Mint setting forth the necessity for an appropriation of \$46,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for wages of workmen, mint at Philadelphia, for the current fiscal year.

The very large gold operations at this mint renders this additional appropriation absolutely necessary.

Respectfully yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

The President of the Senate,

The Director of the Mint says:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT.

Washington, D. C., April 13, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will procure an appropriation of \$46,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for wages of workmen at the mint of the United States at Philadelphia for the current fiscal year. In explanation, I would say that the appropriation of this amount is necessary in order to continue coinage operations at that institution during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The cause of the deficiency in the appropriation for wages of workmen at the mint is the large amount of gold it was required to execute to meet the demands of the Treasury, and to date it was not only necessary to employ additional workmen and adjusters, but to do so on a large scale for the remainder of the year.

The amount of gold coined at the mint at Philadelphia from July 1, 1890, to date has been \$61,577,485. In addition to this, there has been coined in subsidiary silver \$1,280,000 and in minor coins \$1,000,000.

There is now on hand at the mint at Philadelphia and the New York assay office gold bullion approximating \$50,000,000. Of this amount it is desirable to have the mint to the close of the fiscal year less than \$20,000,000, making the aggregate gold coinage of the mint at Philadelphia for the year about \$82,000,000, which will be the largest coinage ever executed at any mint of the United States in any one year.

Respectfully yours,

R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri? The Chair hears no objection, and the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, the bill I understand is yet open to amendment, and that of course permits the reconsideration of any action of the Senate as in Committee of the Whole upon the bill, or any action of the Senate itself since the bill was reported to the Senate.

I was addressing myself yesterday when adjournment came, to the matter of the printing and issuing of the two final reports upon Indians compiled by Special Agent Donaldson. This matter was ready many months ago. There have been published several bulletins, but the important parts of the work, the work upon the Five Civilized Tribes and the report upon Indians Taxed and not Taxed, which makes the final volume, has been in the hands of the printer, in type and electrotyped, for many months. Not only that, but both the publications not yet issued were approved by Superintendent Porter before he left the Census Office, and I take it that they are not now subject to revision unless the action of the predecessor of Commissioner Wright had been induced by fraud, misrepresentation, or some unfairness that should cause his action to be set aside.

It is claimed that there are certain illustrations in these two final publications upon which a gentleman named Lummis, in California, has a copyright. The fact is, and it will appear conclusively, from matter I have before me which I shall read in a moment, that any plates or illustrations upon which this gentleman has a copyright were published in the work I have here in hand, known as the Extra Census Bulletin on the Moqui-Pueblo Indians of Arizona. That work was issued while Superintendent Porter was in charge of the office. There is no claim on the part of any person that the illustrations as to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Indians Taxed and not Taxed, are copyrighted or are to be used in violation of copyright; so that that need not enter into consideration in the matter of the pub-

lication of the two works which are not yet published. A revision of them that shall change them materially and present a new form of publication would probably cost more than it would cost to take the matter that is now in hand and put it upon the press and issue it.

As to the character of this work, I started yesterday when interrupted to read a letter directed to Agent Donaldson by Mr. Porter, late Superintendent of the Census. He goes on to say:

It is an old saying, "that the affections of the human heart can not be measured by a foot rule." So it is with the Report on the Condition of the Indian Tribes of the United States. It is not only a report, but a point of a tabular statement or by the narrow confines of an "iron-clad schedule." As I said in the opening sentence of my letter of transmittal—

Referring to his letter of transmittal to the Secretary of the Treasury—

"The report on the Indian is unique; there is nothing like it in the census."

There can be nothing like it upon any other subject treated upon in the census, because the provision of the statute with reference to the Indian was different in its language from that on any other subject. Upon no other subject-matter was it demanded that there should be a presentation of the condition of the Indian and an opinion as to what was best for him.

There is no rule which can be applied to it except that which you have worked out so admirably, namely, "Secure all data possible and make a picture of the Indian for the artists to do with it as they think best. Your report and you will have behind you the intelligent people of both parties; pay no attention to the people who with sneers will cut down the canvas which an artist has devoted years of his life in painting to a frame. My suggestion is and always has been on the Indian report, make the frame bigger."

I have here some of the advance sheets of the final report known as the Report on Indians Taxed and not Taxed. This is the letter of transmittal of the 5th of June, written by Superintendent Porter to Hon. Hoke Smith, the Secretary of the Interior, referred to by him, in which he says:

This report upon Indians is unique.

He further goes on to say:

The office was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Thomas Donaldson, a man abundantly equipped by his knowledge of his subject, habit of indefatigable industry, and literary skill to do justice to this very complex and important subject. Mr. Donaldson has secured the cooperation of Indian tribal authorities, and has utilized their means to such an extent that his report will stand as an unprecedented accomplishment, and as an authority for reference in all the future which lies before the Indian question.

The Indian will soon be blended with the general population. It may be that before the close of the decade events will have made such change in the Indian population that the entire census of the Indian population and the Indian population can be separately tabulated from ordinary schedules, just as the colored race has been hitherto. In this view the elaborate illustrations of the Indian will prove to be the last of the kind. It is important to report that the pictorial art might be effectively impressed into the preservation of facts soon to be out of personal experience and to be known only through records.

Mr. President, on the 20th day of March, 1891, there having come up some question as to whether there was an approval of these two reports by Mr. Porter when he was Superintendent of the Census, this letter was written by him:

NEW YORK, March 20, 1891.

MY DEAR MR. DONALDSON: On the 25th day of June, 1890, as Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, I officially approved the Final Report on Indians, Eleventh Census, prepared by Thomas Donaldson, expert special agent, under a plan approved by John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, and myself. Certain questions in the matter of corrections made by Judge William Hayden, my one critic, and Mr. Donaldson, the author, were left to Mr. Donaldson to insert, and he to make other prior corrections.

The final report as approved contained 39 pages of introduction and 856 pages of text, all of which were included in the final report, together with the illustrations, 269 pages in all, were also duly approved by me, and the copy of the list of the same for insertion in the final report ordered sent to the printer.

The copy for the Bulletin on the Five Civilized Tribes, 302 pages, was officially approved by me June 6, 1891, together with 32 full-page illustrations and 100 small illustrations, and was sent to the printer. Mr. Donaldson, expert special agent in charge, the author of the book, to make necessary corrections, the said corrections to be under his charge.

The above two reports, the Final Report on Indians, in type, and the Five Tribes Bulletin, in manuscript, were officially ordered by me to be delivered to Senator C. F. MANDERSON on the dates named in Expert Special Agent Donaldson's letters, commencing with the following:

If any further information is necessary, I shall be pleased to furnish you with it within my means.

With assurance of high regard, believe me, very truly yours,

ROBERT P. PORTER.

Hon. THOMAS DONALDSON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S.—The plan and scope of the Five Civilized Tribe Bulletins were also approved by Secretary John W. Noble.

I have here upon my desk the final report of the Indian census. It is in type, and every page of it is electrotyped, and has been for months. The colored plates are owned by the Government, they having been contracted for by the Census Office, and the Government owns enough of the paper illustrations, not of course, owning the colored lithographic stones—but it owns enough of the colored illustrations to complete this book; it owns the plates that make the black and white illustrations, and the report is all there, and has been there for months, ready to be

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MEIKLEJOHN: A bill (H. R. 6657) to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to Indians—to the Committee on the Alcohol and Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. BARWIG: A bill (H. R. 6658) providing for leave of absence for officers and employees in the customs service of the Government—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 6660) to enable the Secretary of the Interior to allot lands in severalty to the Quapaw Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. WEADOCK: A bill (H. R. 6659) to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BLACK of Illinois: Petition of members of the Lutheran Church of Effingham, Ill., against the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Ira O. Baker and 36 others, of Illinois, protesting against lotteries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BURN: Petition of citizens of Wake Forest, N. C., favoring the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MOON: Protest of A. Mousa, pastor, and 11 members of St. Paul's congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Manistee, Mich., against any change in the Constitution of the United States by inserting a so-called clause—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of H. Lempe, pastor, and the 5 members of the vestry board of Trinity congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Manistee, Mich., against any change in the Constitution of the United States by inserting a so-called Christian clause—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORGAN: Application of Andrew Denton for removal of charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, request for increase of pension of Royal M. Hilber, of Moundville, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIKEN: Petition of C. H. Davis and others, for a law providing that all manufactures of butter and cheese be subject to the laws of police regulations of any State into which they may be imported—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MEIKLEJOHN: Petition from Wakefield, Nebr., for the suppression of the lottery traffic—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McNAGNY: Protest of St. John's Church, of Kendallville, Ind., and of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Fort Wayne, Ind., against the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Albert Munson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVERETT: Petition of A. H. Bodin and others, and resolution of Arthur P. Leary and others, and resolutions of Frank Paine and others, of Boston, Mass., in favor of memorial of Lyman Abbott—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LAYTON: Memorial of the wool buyers and wool dealers of Ohio and Pennsylvania, protesting against free wool—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAYNER: Petition of citizens of Baltimore, Md., asking the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Michigan: Resolution of Liberty, Stephens, and Valley City Assemblies, Knights of Labor, Grand Rapids, Mich., opposing the issue of United States bonds and favoring free coinage of silver—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. WEADOCK: Petition of Schweickel Bros. and others against increased tax on cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of Ohio: Petition of Champion Council, No. 2, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, for the passage of House bill 5246—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, April 14, 1894.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. McMILLAN presented the memorial of Mrs. V. A. White and sundry other members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Albion, Mich., remonstrating against the admission of Utah into the Union as a State; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. LODGE presented the petition of A. S. Sawyer and 23 other citizens of Boston, Mass., and the petition of J. P. Marquand and 10 other citizens of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the adoption of certain proposed amendments, relating to cables, cordage, and twine, to the Wilson tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of B. J. Hussey and 53 other citizens of Boston, Mass., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. VEST. I present a petition of the Commercial Club of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the ratification of certain Indian treaties. It is a misnomer; we do not now make treaties with Indian tribes. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HILL presented the petition of William R. Bancroft, of West Webster, N. Y., a soldier of the late war, praying that he be granted an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MORGAN. By direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I report back the bill (S. 1481) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1884, and to aid in the construction of the Maritime Canal of Nicaragua. The committee have stricken out all of the bill submitted to them except the enacting clause, and present a substitute for the same, which I suppose is now ready for the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire to say, before the bill goes to the Calendar, that at a later day, perhaps on Monday, I shall submit a written report in connection with the bill. I defer it now merely to enable members of the committee to have an opportunity to examine the report carefully before it is put in.

The report was subsequently submitted by Mr. MORGAN.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 217) for the relief of the heirs of James Bridger, deceased, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CAREY. I am instructed by the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6442) to protect the animals in the Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes, to report it with an amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read for information.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to ask the Senator, before I decide whether to object to its consideration, if the bill proposes to change the boundaries of the park or has any relation to the controverted questions connected with it.

Mr. CAREY. This is a House bill, and is reported with an amendment.

Mr. TURPIE. Mr. President, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. TURPIE. The bill is too long. It would take all the morning hour.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. TURPIE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 756) for the application of the accretions of the Canadas awarded of 1868 to the new awards made in 1889 and 1890, reported it with amendments.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1897) to regulate the laying and repairing of sidewalks in the city of Washington, Dis-

trict of Columbia, which was read twice by title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 1898) to prevent the abuse of legal processes by United States courts and judges thereof, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1899) for the relief of William Pitsch; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PEPPER. I was requested by the Waco Workers' Political Alliance of the District of Columbia to introduce a bill, which I present, and ask to have referred to the Committee on Finance.

I suppose I need not again call the attention of the Senate to the fact that I do not agree with the philosophy of some of the bills which I introduce by request, but, as I stated once before in the presence of the Senate, I regard such bills as being somewhat in the nature of petitions, and while we may not agree with their reasoning, still they may be suggestive to us, and therefore useful.

The bill (S. 1900) to enable the public authorities to establish systems of public co-operation, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill (S. 1901) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of B. J. Kimbrough, of the One Hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1902) for the relief of James B. Boyd, late a private in Company B, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and Battery H, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1903) authorizing certain surveys to be made by the Coast Survey of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill (S. 1904) to amend section 719 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Be it enacted, That section 719 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the words:

"Nor shall any associate justice, or circuit judge, or judge of the circuit court, except when sitting as a member of an appellate court created by law, set aside, affirm, or modify the order of the circuit court, or any other associate justice, circuit judge, or judge of the circuit court; and all applications for rehearing, or setting aside, or modifying the order, decree, or judgment made by the judge or justice presiding when the same was made or granted, except when he is disqualified; and all applications for judicial orders in the circuit court shall be made and heard in the circuit court in which the same is pending; and the offices of the circuit and the district judge of the district are both disqualified."

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. VEST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENTS IN INDIAN DEPREDAATION CASES.

Mr. SHOUP submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be directed to transmit to the Senate a list of the judgments rendered in the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases from the 1st of July, 1892, together with a statement of the date when each was rendered, in whose favor rendered, the amount in each case, and the aggregate amount.

FISH AND SPONGE INDUSTRIES.

Mr. CALL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fisheries be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire and report to the Senate by bill or otherwise the condition of the fisheries on the coasts and rivers of the United States, including the sponge industry, and the legislation necessary for its protection and the increase of the fish and sponges.

AMENDMENTS OF THE RULES.

Mr. HILL submitted the following resolutions; which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed:

RULE V.

Resolved, That subdivision C of Rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and the amendments thereto, be amended as follows:

"If at any time during the daily session of the Senate a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the

result, and these proceedings shall be without debate; but no Senator while speaking shall be interrupted by any other Senator raising the question of the lack of a quorum, and the question as to the presence of a quorum shall not be taken up more than once in a day, except by leave of the Senate, nor apply where the absence of a quorum is disclosed upon any roll call of the yeas and nays."

RULE IX.

Resolved, That Rule IX be amended by adding thereto the following section:

"Sec. 2. Whenever any bill or resolution is pending before the Senate as unfinished business, and the same shall have been debated on two days, amounting in all to thirty days, it shall be in order for any Senator at any time to move to fix a time for the taking of a vote upon such bill or resolution, and such motion shall not be amendable or divisible, and shall be immediately put, and if passed by a majority of all the members of the Senate, the vote upon such bill or resolution, with all the amendments thereto which may be pending at the time of such motion, shall be had at the date fixed in such original motion without further debate or amendment, except by unanimous consent; and during the pendency of such motion to fix a date, and also at the time fixed by the Senate for voting upon such bill or resolution, no other motion of any kind or character shall be entertained until such motion or such bill or resolution shall have been finally voted upon."

Resolved, That Rule XII be amended by inserting an additional clause, as follows:

"When upon a vote by yeas and nays it shall appear to the Presiding Officer upon recapitulation, and before the announcement of the result, that a quorum has not voted, he shall call upon Senators present who have not voted by name to vote, and shall direct the Secretary to add to the list of the Senators the names of those personally presenting to Congress their views with respect to pending and prospective measures of legislation; and to enter the same in the Journal; and if the whole number constitute a quorum, and I shall appear that a majority of a quorum or two-thirds of a quorum where the Constitution prescribes a majority of two-thirds) has voted on either side, the question shall be deemed to have been determined, and the result shall be announced in the same manner as if a quorum had voted."

HEARINGS ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Mr. PEPPER. I submit a resolution, which I ask may be printed and lie over until Monday.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas there exists in many places and on the part of large numbers of citizens, individually and in organized bodies, a disposition to visit the city of Washington for the purpose of personally presenting to Congress their views with respect to pending and prospective measures of legislation; and

Whereas many of such persons and bodies are reported to be now on their way, and are likely to follow, for the purposes aforesaid;

Therefore, to the end that these our petitioners shall have full and respectful hearing and that proceedings attending their communication with the Senate shall be conducted and not subjected to interruption by the transaction of other public business,

Be it resolved, That a select committee of nine members of the Senate be appointed by the Vice-President to be the quorum for the Senate on communication, whose duty it shall be to receive all written or printed communications from citizens or bodies of citizens visiting the Capitol or intending to visit the Capitol for the purpose of communicating with the Senate, to receive all petitions, memorials, and remonstrances of such persons and bodies and hear them orally in relation to the matters and things about which they desire to communicate; and the committee shall report fully to the Senate from time to time as often their committees report.

The Sergeant-at-Arms will set aside a convenient room in the Capitol or on the grounds thereunto for the use of the citizens and the committee and furnish the same with the necessary articles for the convenient dispatch of business.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to give notice that when the resolution comes up I shall move an amendment, making the Finance Committee of this body the committee for that purpose. It seems to me it is the proper committee.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUTLER in the chair). The resolution will be printed and lie over.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. MORRILL. I desire to state that I shall, early on Wednesday next, ask the leave of the Senate to submit some remarks, occupying perhaps an hour, on the subject of the proposed tariff and the income tax.

Mr. TURPIE. I wish to give notice that next Wednesday, after the conclusion of the remarks of the honorable Senator from Vermont (Mr. MORRILL), I shall ask the courtesy of the Senate to submit some remarks upon the pending bill on the subject of the tariff.

TARIFF HEARING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], coming over from a previous day.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. QUAY on the 10th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate will hold a session on Saturday, 21st instant, from 10 o'clock until 12 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of hearing the organizations of the United States in opposition to the bill (H. R. 4894) entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, I presume that the resolution had better be disposed of this morning. The workmen referred to in it are not Coxey's army, but the initial organization I believe is one of skilled workmen in the city of Philadelphia, with probable cognate organizations in the city of Baltimore.

I was not aware of their proposition until a week or two ago, when I was waited upon by a subcommittee of these people.

They said they had sent their subcommittee here to wait upon the Committee on Finance to ask for a hearing in opposition to the Wilson bill; that the committee had dismissed them with more or less consideration, and that they had determined to appeal from the Senate committee to the Senate in a sort of Committee of the Whole.

Their programme is conveyed in a circular, which has accidentally come into my hands. It indicates that on next Friday, the 20th of April, a monster convention, consisting of 10,000 delegates, made up exclusively of workmen, will meet in the city of Washington (I believe they have rented Convention Hall in this city), for the purpose of presenting and passing upon a series of resolutions and memorials. That is for the first day's business. On the following day, April 21, a week from to-day, the delegation, previous to high noon, will peacefully proceed, they say, along Pennsylvania avenue to the seat of government at the United States Capitol building, and present said resolutions and memorials to the honorable Senators therein assembled.

These gentlemen seem to me to be very much in earnest. I believe they are going to do what is proposed in this circular, and the question is what is the Senate going to do about it. I discouraged them. I said to them they might as well attempt to whistle off a pack of hounds in full view of a driven deer and in full cry, as to attempt to expostulate with a majority of this Chamber and attempt to deter them in their mad chase after the protected industries of this country and after their wages. But they said that their arrangements had progressed so far it was too late to recall them.

When I introduced the resolution I supposed that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HARRIS), who seems to be monarch of all the surveys, upon his benevolence allow us to conclude the weekly sessions on Friday of next week. I presume, however, that it is his intention that we shall sit next Saturday. I provided in the resolution for a session on Saturday, but that has become unnecessary, as we will undoubtedly meet on that day. The resolution should probably be amended, if it is the sense of the Senate that these people shall be heard, so that we shall take a recess on that day. I believe the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GALLINGER) proposes some amendment of that kind, to which I have no objection.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The substitute will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert:

That on Saturday, the 21st instant, the Senate shall take a recess from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock p. m., to hear a committee of the workmen's organization of the United States on House bill 984, entitled "An act to reduce taxation," etc.

Mr. QUAY. I am in favor personally of taking a recess and permitting this committee—that is, a subcommittee of 100 (which I believe they propose to constitute at the meeting), to appear on this floor and present their views in resolutions and memorials, which I presume is all they ask, in behalf of the 10,000, if they have 10,000 present, which I doubt. I believe there will certainly be two or three thousand assembled in this city, but of course they cannot all have access to the Chamber. However, I submit the resolution to the Senate for their good judgment on the situation.

Mr. CHANDLER (to Mr. QUAY). Accept the amendment.

Mr. QUAY. I accepted the amendment in advance.

Mr. HARRIS. I beg to assure the Senator from Pennsylvania that I have not the vanity to suppose nor do I suppose that I control any vote on this floor except one, and I am not absolutely sure that I always control that. But I do try to control my own vote, and I take it for granted that every Senator here does the same thing.

As to this organization, if it be an organization, I understand from the Senator that it has put, or proposes to put, in the form of printed memorials and printed resolutions the views that its members entertain, and that they propose to insist upon it. Their memorials or resolutions may be laid before the proper committee, or before this body but the idea of a mass meeting assembling in the Senate Chamber strikes me as somewhat novel and unreasonable.

Mr. QUAY. Will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. HARRIS. Certainly.

Mr. QUAY. My understanding of their intention is that they will present their ideas of the situation, conveying their hostility to the Wilson bill in memorials and resolutions, and that they also desire to accompany them with an oral presentation of their ideas to the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. No precedent, I imagine, can be found from the day the Constitution of the United States was ratified and this Government organized, for any such action as is proposed

by the resolution. I think the hours referred to by the Senator from Pennsylvania are a very much more profitably employed by an earnest consideration of the subject-matter by the Senate as organized in its legislative capacity than by opening our doors to a mass meeting and a general discussion in a mass meeting of questions pending before us.

I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance having charge of the consideration of financial questions.

Mr. GALLINGER. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. QUAY. I desire to state that this committee with their proposition has already been before the Committee on Finance, so that it is not worth while to make the decisive action of the Senate upon the question depend upon a motion of this kind. If we are to decide the question here and now negatively, it ought to be done by a yeas-and-nays vote for or against the proposition. What is asked here is not the judgment of the Committee on Finance, but of the Senate as a whole or en masse on this proposition.

Mr. HARRIS. I will withdraw the motion I have made and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon a test question. I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BUTLER. Before that is done I trust the Senator will withdraw his motion for a moment. The resolution has just been called to my attention, and I should be glad—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair suggests to the Senator from South Carolina that the pending motion is a motion to lay on the table, and that it is not debatable.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand that, sir, and I ask the Senator from Tennessee to withdraw the motion for a moment in order that I may—

Mr. HARRIS. Upon the request of the Senator from South Carolina I feel constrained to withdraw the motion and open the floodgates of debate upon this great question.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not wish to debate it. I simply want to know the object.

Mr. HARRIS. Still, if I withdraw the motion for the Senator from South Carolina, I dare not fail to withdraw it for any other Senator who asks me to do so. I will withdraw it if the Senator desires.

Mr. PEPPER. I will state to the Senator from Tennessee that I wish to be heard very briefly on the resolution.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator from South Carolina ask that my motion be withdrawn?

Mr. BUTLER. No, sir; I believe, in view of what has since transpired, that I shall not ask it.

Mr. HARRIS. I insist on my motion.

Mr. GALLINGER. As I offered the substitute, I trust the Senator from Tennessee will do me the courtesy to withdraw the motion for a moment. I have but a word to say.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the pending resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. GALLINGER. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If the junior Senator from Pennsylvania will inform me how his colleague would vote on this proposition if present, I shall be obliged to him.

Mr. QUAY. I have no doubt, without having consulted with my colleague, that he would vote in the negative.

Mr. BUTLER. Then I withhold my vote. If at liberty, I should vote in the affirmative.

Mr. CHANDLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY].

Mr. DANIEL (when his name was called). I vote "yea." If I may be permitted, I wish to state that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] is absent and has a general pair with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON]. I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE]. I suggest that the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Washington may be considered paired, so that the Senator from Nebraska and I will be at liberty to vote.

Mr. MANDERSON. The Senator from Kentucky, I know, is in the building. I have been with him in a meeting of the Committee on Rules this morning, and I think he will probably be here soon.

Mr. DANIEL. If the Senator from Kentucky comes in, I shall then withdraw my vote, but I shall let it stand for the present.

Mr. MANDERSON. Very well.

Mr. DIXON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN], and as he is absent, I withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], whom I do not see in his seat, and therefore withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. GIBSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE], but I am inclined to think that if he were here he would vote "yea," and I therefore vote "yea."

Mr. WALSH (when Mr. GORDON's name was called). My colleague [Mr. GORDON] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM].

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE], but believing that, if present, he would vote as I shall on this question, I take the liberty of voting. I vote "yea."

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. I understand he is not present, and therefore I shall withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH].

Mr. SHOUP (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WITTER].

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON] and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BERRY (after having voted in the affirmative.) I forgot at the moment of voting that I am paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TOLLER]. I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. MANDERSON. I call the attention of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] to the fact that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] has entered the Chamber, so that of course there can not be the transfer of pairs suggested. I vote "yea."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I vote "yea."

Mr. DANIEL (after having voted in the affirmative.) I beg the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. I understand that he is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SPOFFORD]. I suggest that the Senator from Texas and the Senator from Washington may be considered as paired, and that will allow the Senator from New Hampshire to vote. I having already voted.

Mr. GALLINGER. It will be agreeable to me to have that arrangement made. I vote "yea."

Mr. DANIEL. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. HUNTON] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT].

Mr. GEORGE. My colleague [Mr. McLAURIN] is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. I have no doubt that if my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. PETTIGREW (after having voted in the negative). I have recorded my vote, but I should like to inquire if the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I am paired with that Senator, and therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 9; as follows:

YEAS—34

Allen,	Daniel,	Kyle,	Proctor,
Bate,	George,	Linday,	Fugh,
Bloomington,	Gibson,	Lozier,	Shepherd,
Blount,	Gorman,	McMillan,	Smith,
Coffey,	Harris,	Mandersson,	Turpie,
Call,	Hawley,	Morgan,	Vest,
Carry,	Hays,	Palmer,	Walsh,
Cockrell,	Ivey,	Pasco,	
Coile,	James Allen,		

NAYS—9

Davis,	Paye,	Hamshorn,	Power,
Dolph,	Gallinger,	Peterson,	Quay,
Douglas,			

NOT VOTING—42

Abbott,	Gordon,	Mitchell,	Oregon,	Stockbridge,
Almon,	Gray,	Mitchell,	Wis.	Teller,
Berry,	Hale,	Murphy,		Vance,
Bridges,	Harris,	Peters,		Voorhees,
Butler,	Hill,	Pettigrew,		Washburn,
Camden,	Hunt,	Platt,		White,
Cameron,	James, Nev.	Ransom,		Wilson,
Chandler,	McLaurin,	Shoup,		Wolcott,
Culom,	McPherson,	Stewart,		
Dawson,	Martin,			
Faulstich,	Mills,			

So the resolution was laid on the table.

SUSPENDED PENSIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. ALLEN on the 10th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed and required to inform the Senate of the names and post-office address of all pensioners of the Government whose pensions have been suspended or annulled since the 1st of March, 1893, and the cause of such suspension or annulment.

Mr. ALLEN. I desire to offer what I send to the desk as a substitute for the resolution, and in doing so I wish to say that I think the substitute meets the approbation of the chairman of the Committee on Pensions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator has the right to modify his resolution. The modification now offered by the Senator from Nebraska will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, directed to inform the Senate of the number of pensioners whose pensions have been suspended or annulled since the 1st day of March, 1893; the number of such pensioners whose pensions have been restored to the rate they were drawing at the time of such suspension or cancellation; the number, names, post-office address, and rate of those pensioners whose pensions have been partially restored since that date, and the cause of the reduction of the rate they were drawing at the date of the suspension or cancellation; and also the number of those who have been fully restored to the pension roll at the rate they were drawing at the time of suspension or cancellation, and the number, names, post-office address, and the cause of suspension or cancellation of those whose pensions have been entirely suspended or cancelled.

Mr. PALMER. Is the resolution before the Senate for consideration now, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. PALMER. I have no disposition to oppose the passage of the resolution, but as it relates to a very interesting question, I ask that the communication which I send to the desk from the Commissioner of Pensions may be read, as it contains valuable information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS, FINANCE DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in reply to your verbal request, that pursuant to a decision of the Department dated May 27, 1892, there were 13,493 cases suspended at the end of June 27, 1892. Of this number, 1,000 cases had been reduced in 1,839 cases; 1,004 names of pensioners have been dropped from the rolls, and payment has been resumed in 9,620 cases to April 12, 1893, leaving 9,093 cases in which payment of pension is still suspended, and upon which final action has not been taken.

Under date of March 13, 1893, I issued an order directing that payment of pension be resumed in every case in which the pensioners were notified in which the papers did not show that the case was ready for final action. This work is being rapidly pushed to a completion, and I am of opinion that in the course of fifteen days final action will have been taken in every case pursuant to said act.

Very respectfully,

Hon. JOHN M. PALMER,
United States Senate.

WM. LOCHREN, Commissioner.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska as modified.

The resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

CLERKS IN TREASURY AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. GALLINGER, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to the Senate, in separate lists the names of all clerks and employes appointed, promoted, reduced, and dismissed since the 1st day of March, 1893, and the State to which each such clerk or employe is accredited; also that such of them as served in the Army or Navy of the United States at any time during the war of the rebellion shall be designated by some distinguishing mark in each list.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may go over, retaining its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senate to proceed at this time to the consideration of House bill 6556.

By unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6556) to provide for further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes.

Mr. COCKRELL. I must be excused from my record here and from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] that he will not insist upon the proposition he has made.

For subject see index.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill has been called for by the Chair will state to the Senator.

Mr. HALE. That is a long and a very important bill, and I do not think we can consider it now. I think it had better go to the Calendar, so as to give us an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. MARTIN. I sincerely hope the Senator from Maine will withdraw his objection. I think, if he understood the bill, he would not make any objection to it.

The public lands in the Territory of Oklahoma are now governed and controlled by the Secretary of the Interior, and the law authorizes him to lease them. The whole sum and substance of the bill, which has the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and the endorsement of the Committee on Public Lands, is that the law be so amended as to authorize the governor and secretary of the Territory and the superintendent of the public schools for the time being to exercise the power to lease, instead of the Secretary of the Interior, until the meeting of the Legislature; and that then the whole matter shall be under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Legislature. That is all there is in the bill.

Mr. HALE. I dislike to interfere with the personal desire of the Senator, but we have had a great deal of trouble by premature and unadvised legislation with reference to just such subjects as this. Where a matter of this importance is brought to the Senate upon the report of a committee, I do not think it unreasonable to insist upon the point that it go to the Calendar and be printed, and then we may have an opportunity of examining it. I can assure the Senator, so far as I am concerned, that when that opportunity has been had and all the provisions of the bill have been examined, I shall not object any day to taking the bill up and putting it upon its passage; but I have had no opportunity, nor has any other Senator outside of the committee, to look into this matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the present consideration of the bill, and it will go to the Calendar.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. CAMDEN. I am instructed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] in relation to the employment of a stenographer for the Joint Committee on Naval Affairs, to report it favorably and without amendment. I ask for immediate action on the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. BUTLER February 2, 1894, as follows:

Resolved, That the joint committee from the Committee on Naval Affairs of the two Houses of Congress be, and hereby is, authorized to employ a stenographer to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. COCKRELL. Why should the Senate contingent fund be made the separator for the expenses of a joint committee?

Mr. CAMDEN. I will state that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] is the chairman of the joint committee, and I understand that whichever body is assigned the chairmanship of such a committee defrays the expenses that are to be paid.

Mr. McPHERSON. I wish to state that it was found necessary to raise a joint committee of the two Houses for the purpose of taking up very many subjects in respect of naval matters. We were troubled with a great many subjects in both the House of Representatives and the Senate regarding the personnel of the Navy and many other matters which required adjustment. A joint committee of the two Houses was appointed, and that committee meet in the Senate committee room, the members of the joint committee on the part of the House of Representatives meeting with the members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

The expense of a stenographer can not amount to a very large sum one way or the other, perhaps not over \$50 or \$100 at the outside. Therefore, in drawing up the resolution, it was not deemed necessary to separate the funds out of which the appropriation should be made. It is a matter of no material consequence, and will not be very costly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

TARIFF RATES.

Mr. VOORHEES. I make a report from the Committee on Finance, which I send to the desk, and I ask the Secretary to read the head lines, which will indicate the character of the work.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Change in the Text and Classes of the Tariff Act of 1846 and of the Administrative Act of June, 1893.
1894.
The HILL R. R. 1893.

As it passed the House, and also as presented to the Senate by the Finance Committee, together with a table of the rates of duty proposed by the Mills bill, 1893.

Mr. VOORHEES. I ask that the document be printed for the use of the Senate under the customary rule.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator allow me a question?

Mr. VOORHEES. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. Is it proposed to print the Mills bill entire with that document?

Mr. VOORHEES. I do not know that it is. The document gives the rates of duties.

Mr. HILL. For one, I should like to have the Mills bill printed entire. I made that suggestion some time ago, as the Senator will recollect.

Mr. COCKRELL. It ought not to be printed with this document, but printed separately.

Mr. HILL. All right. Let it be printed one way or the other.

Mr. VOORHEES. I ask that an order be made for the printing of the document as it has been presented, and if afterwards it is found to be useful to have any further printing we can easily make the necessary order. This is a statement of the rates proposed by the Mills bill, and not a publication of the bill itself.

I ask for information. I confess I am not very well informed as to the number of copies that will be published of the matter I have presented?

Mr. DOLPH. Nineteen hundred.

Mr. MANDERSON. The usual number.

Mr. DOLPH. But the Senate only gets 400 copies of that number.

Mr. MANDERSON. There will be 1,970 copies printed in all, but they are distributed under the law to many libraries and other recipients of such literature.

Mr. VOORHEES. How many to the Senate?

Mr. DOLPH. The Senate only gets about 400 copies.

Mr. MANDERSON. Only about 400 copies out of the 1,970.

Mr. VOORHEES. Let the order be made according to the usual custom, and if hereafter it is found that the Senators need more, which I think very likely, we can increase the order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I hold in my hand a copy of a joint report, to which I call the attention of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL]. It is to this effect: A copy of the joint report from the Secretaries of the different Departments respecting the annual settlement of the public accounts. It bears date December 6, 1816, and is signed by James Monroe, William H. Crawford, George Graham, and B. W. Crownshield.

The report discusses with a great deal of ability the question now before the Senate regarding a reorganization of the different Executive Departments. I think it will be of great interest to every Senator to see this report, and I ask that it be printed as a document for the use of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. COCKRELL. I inquire of the Senator from New Hampshire if the document from which the report presented by him is taken is referred to in the report?

Mr. GALLINGER. I think it is referred to, but I will re-examine it, and if it is not referred to, I will make such reference.

Mr. COCKRELL. The report ought to refer to the document from which it is taken, so that, if necessary, a comparison can be made with the original.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1905) for the relief of Augustus G. Kellogg; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 1906) for the relief of Isaac S. Simpson; which was twice read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1907) for the relief of the heirs of S. H. Hill, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

own tickets, and sell no tickets issued by any other company. Such tickets shall be printed and sold in sheets of 6 tickets each, and after having been once used shall be canceled by the company which issued the same.

And in section 2, line 1, after the word "railway," insert "or street herdic transportation."

Mr. FAULKNER. I move that the Senate nonconcur in the amendments of the House of Representatives and ask for a conference, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the effect of the amendments? As I understand, if I caught the reading of the amendments aright, the object is to make the street car companies exchange tickets with the herdic company.

Mr. FAULKNER. No; that is exactly the amendment I wish to secure in conference. The House amended the bill so as to include the herdic company in the requirement, which does not now issue tickets, and I think that is a very proper amendment. I wish to have an additional amendment added, and I ask for a conference in order to facilitate the action on the measure in Congress. I wish to provide that these companies shall exchange also with the herdic company, because they will not exchange tickets with the herdic company unless required to do so by a provision of law.

Mr. COCKRELL. I think they ought to be made to exchange tickets with the herdic company.

Mr. FAULKNER. That is exactly the object I propose to accomplish.

Mr. COCKRELL. If the herdic company issues tickets at six for a quarter, I wish to have them exchangeable at that rate.

Mr. HALE. Do not the street car companies exchange tickets now with the herdic company?

Mr. COCKRELL. They do not.

Mr. FAULKNER. They do not. The herdic company does not issue any tickets.

Mr. HALE. I had the impression that when we get tickets from the street car companies they are taken by the herdic company.

Mr. COCKRELL. Of course.

Mr. FAULKNER. The herdic company does take them, but it does not issue any, and if it did—

Mr. COCKRELL. The railroad companies would not take them.

Mr. FAULKNER. They would not take them. There is no exchange of tickets between the herdic company and the street car lines. That is the information we have; and we wish to have a provision put in the law that the street railways shall be required to exchange with the herdic company.

Mr. HALE. That is the object of the conference?

Mr. FAULKNER. That is the object of the conference.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to suggest to the Senator from West Virginia that what he proposes is in the nature of a new provision, and it seems to me it would be more appropriate to agree to that amendment of the House of Representatives, with an amendment securing what he proposes to provide for. Otherwise the other House will meet the Senate conferees by saying, "This is a new matter, which has not been considered in either House, and therefore it is not competent for the conference committee to deal with it." It seems to me, if the Senator has that object in view, the best way is to let the bill lie over: prepare the amendment, and then call up the bill and have the amendment made here in the first instance.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is right.

Mr. FAULKNER. I am willing to pursue whatever course will best facilitate the passage of the bill, but I supposed that as the other House had inserted an amendment as to the herdic company, we certainly had a right to add in conference as an amendment that the tickets required to be issued by the herdic company should also be exchanged by the street car companies. I think the amendment would be perfectly germane to the amendment made by the House of Representatives.

Mr. ALLISON. It may be germane, but why should we not deal with it here?

Mr. FAULKNER. If there is no objection, I will withdraw my motion and ask that the bill be printed and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill and amendments will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the unanimous-consent agreement under which the Senate acted during the past week expired yesterday by its own terms. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] and I, recognizing the fact that it would expire at that time, have conferred with respect to the matter,

and he and I have agreed to ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that for the present week and until this day a week, Tuesday next, the agreement of last week be continued; that is, that the Senate meet at 12 o'clock, take up the tariff bill promptly at 1 o'clock, and proceed with its consideration until 5 o'clock without interruption; and on Tuesday next, at 5 o'clock, what is called general debate shall cease, and the bill after that shall be taken up and read paragraph by paragraph for amendment, the committee amendments being first dealt with as reached in the reading of the bill.

I desire, however, to reserve, after what is called general debate under this agreement shall have been concluded, that one Senator on this side of the Chamber shall be heard in the nature of general debate, making such reply as he may choose to make to the speeches that have gone before.

Mr. MANDERSON. Does the last suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee mean that when we come to debate the items of the bill paragraph by paragraph what he is pleased to call general debate shall not be had?

Mr. ALDRICH. I think there would be no objection on this side of the Chamber to an understanding that either on Tuesday or Wednesday some Senator representing the committee or representing the friends of the bill shall have two hours, or whatever time he pleases, for the discussion of the bill.

Mr. MANDERSON. Two weeks, if he desires it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Two weeks, as the Senator from Nebraska suggests, if he desires it. But of course that agreement does not imply that other Senators shall not have a right to speak at any time as long as they please upon the bill or any of its amendments.

Mr. HARRIS. The agreement which I seek, and which I think the Senator from Rhode Island agrees with me about is, that when the time fixed by the consent agreement for general debate shall have expired the reading of the bill by paragraphs shall begin.

Mr. ALDRICH. The only objection which I should make to the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee would be more in the way of criticism of the phrase used, "general debate," than of the intent of the agreement. I agree with him perfectly as to that, but whether it shall be called "general debate," or whether it shall be called by some other name, is a matter about which there might be some difference of opinion. I suppose the Senator from Tennessee understands as well as I do that general debate in the Senate, in one sense, does not close until the third reading of a bill is ordered, and that even after the consideration of the bill by paragraphs commences any Senator can address the Senate at any length he pleases, or upon any subject he pleases, connected with the tariff.

Mr. HARRIS. It is a mere verbal question, if there be a difference of opinion between the Senator from Rhode Island and me. The object I have in view is to reach the earliest day possible to begin to read the bill and dispose of it. Of course under the rules debate upon amendments is as unlimited as the debate upon the bill. There can be no misunderstanding about that.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is all.

Mr. HARRIS. But I wish to reach the point where we begin to read the bill and consider it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Now, let me understand it. On Wednesday, say, at 1 o'clock or 2 o'clock, whatever time may be chosen, the reading of the bill by paragraphs, for amendment, will be commenced.

Mr. HARRIS. And on Tuesday next a Senator upon this side of the Chamber shall have such time as he may desire, not exceeding two and a half or three hours; perhaps two hours will be as much as will be wanted.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is right.

Mr. ALLISON. I shall not interpose an objection to what I regard as the material part of this agreement, which I understand to be that on next Wednesday, by unanimous consent, if that be the day, the reading of the bill shall commence by paragraphs, and that what is known as the formal reading, passing through the entire bill, shall be dispensed with. I suppose that is the object the Senator from Tennessee has in view.

The idea of closing general debate, as suggested by the Senator, of course, is an inadmissible idea in this body. No such suggestion has ever been made or thought of herebefore. The bill is open to amendment and open to debate until it is concluded. But I, of course, am just as willing as any other Senator can be that the bill shall have its reading commenced on the day suggested by the Senator from Tennessee. That a Senator on that side or on either side of this Chamber shall be allowed two hours after that time to speak is a wholly unnecessary suggestion or agreement, because any Senator, in a moment after the bill shall have had its first sentence read, can rise in his place and debate the bill if he chooses to do so. So I wish for myself to exclude absolutely, in connection with the bill, the

He also presented a petition of Maxville Lodge, No. 332, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Maxville, Mo., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PEPPER presented the memorial of Rev. G. Luecke, pastor, and sundry other members of St. Martin's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Winfield, Kans., remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the preamble of the Constitution of the United States recognizing the Deity; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PROCTOR presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia, praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 1841, providing for the seating of female help in offices, stores, etc., when such persons are not actively employed; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1301) for the relief of the legal representatives of Hiram Somerville, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McPHERSON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1779) authorizing certain officers of the Navy to administer oaths, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1781) to amend section 3719 of the Revised Statutes, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VORHEES. Some time ago I offered what I intended to propose as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill a proposition for the purchase of the oil portrait of Dolly Madison, by Mr. Andrews. I am now authorized by the Committee on the Library to report it in the form of a bill, which I ask may be read and placed upon the Calendar.

The bill (S. 1935) for the purchase of the oil portrait of Mrs. Dolley Madison, by E. A. Andrews, was read twice by its title.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1774) to amend an act entitled "An act to punish false swearing before trial boards of the Metropolitan police force and fire department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 11, 1892, reported it with amendments.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1625) to amend the act incorporating the Eekington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company of the District of Columbia, approved June 9, 1888, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

DISTRICT STREET RAILWAY TICKETS.

Mr. FAULKNER. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by the street railway companies of the District of Columbia, to report two amendments to the first amendment of the House, and recommend concurrence in the amendment as proposed to be amended, and that the remaining amendment of the House be concurred in without amendment. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments will be stated in the order.

The first amendment of the House of Representatives was to strike out section 1 of the bill and insert:

That from and after the passage of this act, each street railway and street herdic transportation company in the District of Columbia shall issue its own tickets, and sell no tickets issued by any other company. Such tickets shall be printed and sold in sheets of six tickets each, and after having been once used shall be canceled by the company which issued the same.

The amendments of the Committee on the District of Columbia to the amendment of the House of Representatives were, in line 1 of the proposed section 1, to strike out the words "from and," and in line 2, after the word "after" to insert "thirty days from," so as to read:

That after thirty days from the passage of this act, etc.

And to add to the section the following proviso:

Provided, That all street railway companies and herdic transportation companies doing business in the District of Columbia shall receive and exchange tickets with each other, and such companies shall make monthly settlements with each other, and shall redeem in money any tickets in excess of the number of tickets exchanged.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Committee on the District of Columbia to the first amendment of the House of Representatives.

The amendments to the amendments were agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment of the House of Representatives was, in

section 2, line 1, after the word "railway" to insert "or street herdic transportation," so as to make the section read:

Sec. 2. That any street railway or street herdic transportation company doing business in the District of Columbia which shall violate the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not to exceed \$50 for each offense, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon agreeing to the second amendment of the House of Representatives.

The amendment was agreed to.

COURTS IN NEBRASKA.

Mr. PUGH. I am instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 103) to fix the times and places for holding the Federal courts in the State and district of Nebraska, to report it without amendment and recommend its passage.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to appeal to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH], the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. I ask that Senator to consent to have the bill which he just reported recommended to the Committee on the Judiciary. In the light of what was said, I think in the Senator's absence, in regard to the creation of a new judicial district in that State, and as I understand one of the Senators from Nebraska would like to be heard before the committee, perhaps a solution of the matter could be arrived at which would be satisfactory to all parties. I ask the Senator to allow the bill to be recommended that the matter may be heard.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will not insist upon that request. The bill as reported I understand provides for certain terms of Federal court in the State of Nebraska that are necessary and proper. I think that its passage ought not to be hampered in any way by the bill of my colleague now before the Judiciary Committee. If the Judiciary Committee see fit to recommend the bill now before them for the division of the State into two judicial districts, it will be a very easy matter by a very few words to fix the terms of the courts. If that bill for any reason should fail to be recommended or fail to pass, then this bill would be so much farther advanced upon the Calendar and could be acted upon by the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. The recommendation of the bill will not embarrass or delay the final action of the Senate one moment, I am quite sure. I take perhaps a little blame upon myself. The senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] desired to be heard before the committee and he was not heard. Under those circumstances, I suppose the unvarying course of the Senate would be, on the request of any member of the committee, to have a recommendation made. If it was in a case where the recommendation would substantially or at all delay the ultimate action on the bill.

Mr. ALLEN. If my colleague desires to be heard before the Judiciary Committee, I have not the slightest objection to the bill being re-referred. I was not aware of that.

Mr. HOAR. That is the ground which I offer.

Mr. PUGH. The bill that I reported from the Judiciary Committee relates purely to a local matter, and I consider that it ought to be under the control of the Senators from that State. It has passed the other House unanimously, and—

Mr. MANDERSON. I think the bill had better be recommended to the committee. There are matters on file in that committee which, it seems to me, must have been overlooked in the deliberation upon the bill. But it is not only for that reason, and because I had no notice that this local matter was to be heard by the committee and acted upon. Yesterday I introduced a bill which is akin to this, and I think it should be considered with it. For these reasons I think it desirable that the bill should be recommended to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts that the bill be recommended.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I hope the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary will consent to a recommendation of the bill. I have in my hand some papers handed me by the senior Senator from Nebraska some time ago, and also some papers from a member of the other House from Nebraska. I was unable to be present at the last two meetings of the committee, which was of course my own fault. For this reason I should like to have the bill recommended.

Mr. PUGH. To terminate this consumption of time, I consent to a recommendation of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the recommendation of the bill? The Chair hears none, and the bill is recommended to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRINTING OF MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution from the House

over, that the great Calumet and Hecla mine, famous the world over not only for the vastness of its product, but also for the intelligence and prosperity of its employ, was not discovered until 1855; and that previous to this date copper mining depended on chance rather than on science. In time the iron mines of Lake Superior will unquestionably outgrow the necessity of protection; but that day has not yet dawned, and should the Wilson bill become a law such a consummation must long be postponed.

THE VESSEL INTEREST.

Another, and a mighty interest, is threatened by the abolition of the serious reduction of the duties on iron ore. The lake vessel interest represents a capital of over \$39,000,000. The capital invested in iron ore vessels on Lakes Superior and Michigan is nearly \$11,000,000; and on Lake Erie and Lake Huron \$12,000,000 more. The capital required for the rail transportation of iron ore alone from the mines to the shipping ports is \$32,000,000, and from the receiving ports to the mills and furnaces, \$26,000,000.

Since the Wilson bill first cast its shadow on the iron industry over \$20,000,000 of capital, including the money actually invested in mining plants, has been unproductive, and 17,000 men have been thrown out of work. Shipbuilding has virtually come to a standstill, and the loss to the vessel interests alone was upwards of \$1,600,000 last year.

The people of Michigan are opposed to any fiscal policy which will endanger appropriations for river and harbor improvements. The Peninsular State, with its 2,000 miles of coast line, includes within its boundaries the great water ways by which many of the staple products of the State reach their markets, and these water ways the State holds as a trustee for the nation. By immediate State direction, freight rates between the East and the West are regulated and are being constantly cheapened.

The Portage and the St. Marys Canals; the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, surpassing in size any others in the world; the Hay Lake and the Twenty-Foot Channels; the St. Clair Flats Canal, and the Kila Crossing, all are within the State of Michigan. Mr. William A. Livingston, of Detroit, has shown that up to 1891 the total cost of the river and harbor improvements on the Great Lakes was about \$24,000,000, and that the saving in freight rates by water carriage when compared with the rates that were charged by the railways amounted in 1891 to \$147,000,000, or over five times the entire cost of the lake improvements.

Two hundred and sixty freight trains a day would have been required to handle the freight carried by lake vessels during the season of navigation in 1891.

The policy of international arrangements has had its most signal success on the Great Lakes, where there has been provided a means of transportation costing in 1891 only one ninth the cost of the same service by rail, and bringing the farmers of Minnesota in closer proximity to New York than is the farmer of Southern Ohio.

The manufactures of the east are carried 1,000 miles west at a less expense than the same goods can be shipped 250 miles north or south; and there has been called into being a steam tonnage that in 1891 was increased by 10 per cent more than was the steam tonnage of the entire seaboard. Great as these achievements are, and beneficial as they have been to both the producer and the consumer, the triumphs of the future must far exceed those of the past, provided we here and now repudiate the policy and defeat the bill which aims to produce not a surplus, but a deficit.

FREE LUMBER BEGETS CANADIAN ENMITY.

Doubtless the framers of the Wilson bill thought that by placing lumber on the free list they would benefit the farmer and the workman. An examination of the prices of lumber as given in the report of the Senate Finance Committee shows that in spite of successive reductions in duties, and also in spite of free logs, the price of lumber has steadily advanced. In so far as Michigan is concerned, free lumber simply means that the Canadian logs which have been rafted across the lakes to be cut into lumber are manufactured in Canada, with a corresponding benefit to Canadian labor and their interest to American labor.

The value of Canadian timber limits will be increased, and the price of the product will continue to be held up by means of combinations easily formed, because of the great capital required for lumbering operations. Michigan has made the record of having manufactured more lumber in the single year 1891 to house comfortably a million people, or to load a train 2,470 times in length, and the product for 1892 is 2,794,257,575 feet was but a little more than 10 per cent in excess of the 2,520,000,000 feet of the last year. Two-thirds of the lumber now manufactured in the Saginaw Valley is cut from Canadian logs, and free lumber will result in the transfer of the mills to the Canadian side of Lake Huron.

Instead of cheapening lumber, therefore, the Wilson bill will simply lessen the demand for American labor, to the advantage

of our neighbors across the border. And just here it may be noted that free staves means simply that Ontario will hereafter be called on to supply to the sugar refiners of New York the barrels which have hitherto come from Michigan. Canada, with her cheaper labor and shorter carriage will be able to undersell the Michigan stave manufacturers, whose business is conducted, as usual, on the same terms as those of the farmer. Thus the more the schedule is so far on its face, becomes simply another method for reducing the demand for labor without a corresponding diminution of prices.

FREE SALT.

Closely allied to the lumber interest is the salt industry. From the days when Great Britain held possession of the lake country salt was known to exist in Michigan; but it was not until a century later that the manufacture of that article was begun in the State. After ten years of discouragement and financial disaster, in 1830 the manufacture of salt in the Saginaw Valley became a financial success. The State bent all her legislative energies to bring about this result, and the salt manufacturers voluntarily taxed themselves to cover the expenses of State inspection.

Michigan produces about one-half of all the salt manufactured in this country, and her salt works have a capacity equal to two-thirds of the American product. In order to obtain any profit the manufacture must be conducted in connection with the lumber mills, using for fuel the refuse from the logs, and of late years the only salt blocks operated under the most favorable conditions have been profitable.

The history of salt prices shows that since 1872, when duties were reduced to the present rate of 8 cents a hundred pounds in bulk and 12 cents a hundred pounds in packages, the importations have decreased by 50 per cent, and the price has dropped from \$1.45 a barrel to 35 cents, including the cost of the package, worth from 20 to 25 cents. With the transfer of the lumber mills to Canada the manufacture of salt will follow, for the salt deposits of Canada are as rich as those of the United States, and England, which now controls the trade on the Atlantic coast, will extend her markets inland, to the detriment of the producers and workers of New York and Michigan.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Other Senators, and notably the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], have given exhaustive attention to the subject of the duty on wool, and I need only allude to it briefly. Michigan, in 1884, was the fourth State in the Union in the production of wool, being surpassed by Ohio, California, and Texas. Since the census was taken I believe that Montana has come in ahead of our State. The Michigan farmer comes into competition with the Australian sheep-raiser, who uses Government lands fenced by the Government, and whose sheep require no herding, and whose only cost of production is the labor of shearing and marketing.

More than one-half the wool now consumed in this country is imported either in the form of wool or woolen goods. The increase in the world's production of wool between 1860 and 1885, both years inclusive, was over 100 per cent; and it has been the experience of the Australian producer that in 1881 his product brought scarcely more than was paid for half the quantity in 1852.

The increase in the production of foreign wools, and the comparative difference in transportation in favor of the foreign producer who reaches his markets by water, have placed the American farmer at a disadvantage even with a rate of duty that is seemingly high. To admit wool free could only result in such a decline in the American production as would practically ruin wool-raising as an industry; and with the decrease in the number of sheep would come a corresponding decrease in the demand for pasturage, hay, and oats, thus increasing the present depression in agricultural pursuits.

AN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE CANADIAN ADMINISTRATION.

A comparison between the Wilson bill as it comes from the House and the new Canadian tariff shows how close an understanding must have existed between the framers of the two measures. In each bill lumber, buckwheat, rye and rye flour, and corn are put on the free list when imported from any country which admits these articles free of duty.

Canada offers to place apples, beans, peas, potatoes, hay, vegetables, and barley on her free list, wherever any other countries do the same; and the Wilson bill places apples and peas on the free list absolutely. Eggs and salt are made free in both countries, and the United States offers Canada free oats, oatmeal, wheat, and wheat flour in exchange for like favors. Oats of metals are on both free lists, and so is wool.

It is interesting to note that the party in this country which is offering these concessions to Canada is the party which has denounced the policy of protection as unconstitutional and which

is now theoretically engaged in making a tariff for revenue only. On the other hand, the party in Canada which is meeting the American free trader half way is avowedly the party of high protection and is still engaged in building up what is known in Canada as the national policy, the one object of which is to make that country independent of the United States.

The Canadians have made no mistake. They admit free of duties only those commodities in the production of which they have so much the advantage of us as to prevent us from entering their surplus products. They secure from us unlimited markets for their surplus products. For these favors they give no concessions in their tariff on manufactured articles, but still maintain in their duties at the prohibitive point, and they even go so far as to place a bounty of \$2 a ton on pig iron.

For the past fifteen years Canada has been pursuing the policy of shutting the American farmer and manufacturer out of her markets. How successful she was is told by her minister of finance in his speech on presenting the new tariff measure. In 1878, says Mr. Foster, the people of the United States found in Canada a market for agricultural products and animals and their produce to the value of over \$16,000,000; in 1891 the entire imports into Canada of such products amounted to less than \$3,000,000.

Again, in 1877 Canada imported, mainly from this country, \$13,555,079 worth of flour and grain, including pease. In 1893 these important goods had been cut down to \$1,334,429. Only so recently as 1879-80 the Canadians took from us \$1,734,225 worth of bacon, hams and shoulders; last year the amount so imported was but \$127,442 in value.

Not only has Canada shut our farmers out of her markets; she has also appeared as our competitor in the markets of Europe. More than this, she has entered our own markets, and in spite of the duties, has firmly established her trade in competition with the American farmer in the markets of the United States.

In 1893 Canada exported horses valued at \$1,461,000; of which amount the value of those sent to this country was \$1,123,000; of \$146,000 worth of swine exported we took \$137,000 worth; of \$1,217,000 worth of sheep our share was \$1,098,000; of \$336,000 worth of wood for wood pulp we took all but \$15,000 worth; out of a total of \$9,640,000 worth of planks and boards exported \$8,313,000 in value came to the United States; of \$554,000 worth of staves and sent \$47,000 to the rest of the world; and we took \$734,000 worth of shingles, or within \$15,000 worth of the entire export.

From Canada we bought last year \$324,000 worth of eggs; \$52,000 worth of poultry; \$246,000 worth of wheat; \$151,000 worth of oatmeal; \$834,000 worth of hay; \$78,000 worth of clover and grass seed; \$259,000 worth of potatoes; \$422,000 worth of pease, and \$225,000 worth of wool. The American farmer is now suffering from oversupply of his products in the markets of the world; and yet the Wilson bill proposes entirely to break down the barriers which have to some extent preserved to our own people their home markets.

CANADIAN CHEAP LAND AND LABOR.

The Canadian farmer has a double advantage over his neighbor across the border. First, his land is worth much less than is the land of his competitor; and, secondly, he pays his labor at least 35 per cent less than American labor is paid. Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jr., in answer to questions propounded by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, has discussed very successfully the question of the comparative cost of production in this country and in the Dominion; and information on which he based his conclusions, gathered from abundant sources, was well substantiated.

He reached this result: In order to allow the New York farmer to compete successfully with the Ontario farmer, the average rate of duty on Canadian farm products would have to amount at least to 44 per cent, of which 12 per cent represents difference in the value of lands, and 32 per cent represents the excess labor costs in New York. The figures for Michigan are very nearly the same; certainly there would not be a smaller discrepancy. The same reasoning, therefore, is the message which the Wilson bill brings to the Michigan farmer, who is asked to give his Canadian competitor free access to the markets of Detroit, Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, or at best to allow a considerable reduction of the now inadequate duties.

Those persons who have not given careful attention to the location of Canada with relation to this country, fail to appreciate the importance of the question on the part of the Dominion. The natural course of Canadian trade is southward.

The maritime provinces are cut off from the remainder of the Dominion by the State of Maine, which extends 103 miles north of Quebec. New England, with a population about equal to that of all Canada, could easily find a market for all the products of the maritime provinces, such as lumber, coal, gypsum, grindstones, and fish, and in the light of experience it is safe to say

that should the Wilson bill become a law the imports from these provinces will be more than doubled.

Toronto is only 150 miles from New York City, but by Canadian lines it is over a thousand miles from Halifax, the only Canadian port that is open all the year. The distance from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Boston and Portland, Me., by way of the Canadian roads is about the same as to New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Even now the grain, wool, and other products of Michigan find their way by rail to Eastern markets across the Province of Ontario, and the roads which bring the goods of the East to our merchants traverse Canadian territory. The whole lands of Manitoba, separated from Ontario by a thousand miles of inhospitable country, find a natural outlet at St. Paul and Minneapolis; and British Columbia is naturally tributary to Portland, Oregon, and to San Francisco. To give these Canadian provinces a free or practically free and convenient market for their products, while obtaining nothing in return, is not statesmanship, to say the least.

AN ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THE DISCARDED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

We are not left to guesswork, nor yet to the figures of Treasury experts, to find how the Wilson bill would affect the trade relations between this country and Canada. The Wilson bill is a virtual attempt to obtain by coordinate legislation in the two countries, the revival of the provisions of the reciprocity treaty of 1904. In so far as the pending measure deals with Canada, it is open to all the objections which led to the abrogation of that treaty.

More than this, the settled and avowed policy of Canada now being to build up her own manufactures by shutting out those of other nations, there is at this time no such excuse for opening our markets to Canada's natural products as there was in 1854, when that country imposed but nominal duties on manufactures. The results of the reciprocity treaty, however, should be sufficient warning against any endeavor to revive it.

The leading feature of the treaty negotiated by Secretary Cass and Lord Elgin was, that the natural products of the United States and Canada should be admitted to each country, respectively, free of duty. At the time the treaty took effect (September 11, 1854) Canadian duties on manufactured articles varied from 5 to 125 per cent. Within three years Canada had placed duties of from 62½ to 100 per cent on our leading manufactures.

The effect of these increases was to cut down our exports to that country from over \$20,000,000 in 1855 to less than \$13,000,000 in 1867. Of the \$239,000,000 worth of Canadian products which entered the United States during the continuance of the treaty, 94 per cent came in free, while but 58 per cent of the American products sold to Canada crossed the border without paying heavy tribute.

During the twelve years, while the treaty was in force, the entire sales of the people of this country to our Canadian neighbors—free and dutiable goods, domestic products, and foreign products re-exported to Canada—aggregated less by \$25,000,000 than the free goods which the Canadians were enabled by the treaty to sell to the United States.

In the ten years from 1851 to 1861 Canada nearly doubled both the amount and the value of her improved land; her wheat crop increased 78 per cent, and her oat crop 91 per cent; her timber advanced more than 50 per cent in value, and her exports of lumber were more than doubled.

Unquestionably the treaty was a decided benefit to Canada, and had that country shown the least disposition to extend the reciprocity provisions of the treaty to manufactures in addition to natural products, that treaty would before this have brought about the entire abolition of duties between the two countries, to the mutual advantage of both.

As is was, the Chicago Board of Trade called for a more free and liberal treaty; the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions in favor of actual reciprocity; instead of the kind brought about by the then existing treaty, the Detroit Board of Trade finding that American manufactures were practically shut out of Canada, while Canadian wheat competed on equal terms with that of Michigan in the markets of New England, favored either a broader treaty or none at all; Oswego declared in favor of a customs union. Canada, however, gave no heed to these requests, and on March 17, 1867, the treaty was terminated at the instance of this Government. Since that time the trade relations between the two countries have been most unsatisfactory.

BENEFITS OF POLITICAL UNION.

The question asked a few days ago by the Senator from Delaware [MR. GRAY] is a pertinent one. How, he inquired, would commercial union benefit the farmers of the United States? This question is itself an argument against the Wilson bill, since it involves the admission that the Wilson bill does harm to the

can farmer by reason of allowing the Canadian products to come into this country free of duty.

Political union would give to the State of Michigan at least one-third more territory in which to sell manufactures, and this building up of manufactures would in itself create a greater market for agricultural produce. The city of Detroit stretches for 8 miles along the river, and 4 miles from the center of the city land is worth \$3,000 an acre for manufacturing purposes, while Canadian land across the three-quarters of a mile of water is worth less than \$300 an acre. Political union would change all this, building up on both sides of the strait the commercial facilities which in proximity to navigable water bring about. It is absurd to say that a strait which forms the highway of commerce equal in turn to the teetering of the ports of London and Liverpool combined should form a commercial barrier between the United States and Canada greater than the Rocky Mountains ever formed between the Pacific coast and the remainder of the country. The manufacturers of Detroit, representing a capital of over \$45,000,000, and paying annual wages in excess of \$18,000,000, are shut out of a territory to which nature has furnished the easiest possible access; but to the products of Canada the doors are to be opened!

It is too much the custom in this country to belittle the resources and capabilities of our vigorous and enterprising neighbor on the north. Canada is nearly as large as all of Europe, and contains more than one half the fresh waters of the globe, with thousands of miles of coast lines. Her wheat area for the highest grades of grain is nearly four times as large as that of the United States. Her inexhaustible fisheries, her wealth of timber, the coast of Nova Scotia, and the immense deposits of iron ore in Ontario and Quebec, all await only the free markets of this country for their development.

Those markets the Wilson bill proposes to open; and none are more surprised at the offer than are the Unionists of Canada. Mr. Elgin Meyers, Q. C., of Toronto, in an address delivered before the Michigan Club, on May 24, 1893, said:

Reform politicians are now telling the people of Canada that theirs, with the present Government administration, is a case of destroying the tariff wall that separates Canada from the United States. Well—

He continues—

If you are willing to give Canadians all the benefits of the American continent without at the same time assuming any of its responsibilities, it will be another instance of giving a gift with a string, and one word will probably follow more than the Unionists of Canada; but it would post one man off for some time.

In the short and sharp political battle that was fought in Canada in 1890, the Tories took the stand for reciprocity with the United States, limited to the natural products of both countries. The Liberals were beaten only by a narrow majority on the issue that the custom-houses along the border from the Atlantic to the Pacific be abolished, and that a uniform tariff be made for both countries.

It is political, not commercial, union that promises the greatest advantage to both countries; for the American lives only under his own flag, and until it leads the way across the border, Canada, with all her undeveloped wealth, has no charms for him. But political union would dot Canada with American cities, enlarging our markets and augmenting the opportunities for employment.

THE ULTIMATE DESTINY OF CANADA.

On two occasions the best portion of Canada was almost in the grasp of the United States. In 1773 the Congress sent to our minister to France an ultimatum that the new boundaries of the country should be drawn so as to bring the present Province of Ontario within our limits. Again, in 1812, nothing but astounding cowardice on the part of Gen. Hull prevented the conquest of that country, whose inhabitants were not unwilling to become American citizens. Some day the failures of diplomacy and the burdens of war will be retrieved.

No American can doubt that the ultimate destiny of Canada is to become a part of the United States. That day will be a welcome one to the people of Michigan, who are now hemmed in on the east by a territory with which there are no fair exchanges. To the people of the Dominion, also, a union with the United States would be advantageous in the highest degree. They would awake to find themselves wealthy and prosperous beyond all present possibilities.

To the dreamers of a great northern empire, the lovers of political power for its own sake, to the Tory party of Canada, annexation means annihilation. To them in their extremity the Wilson bill comes—as it comes to every foreign nation—bringing joy in the prospect of larger markets and greater profits, while to our own people its portion is smaller wages and restricted activities.

Our civilization has reached the point at which man may be counted happy who is sure of steady employment and adequate pay. The exceptionally strong will make their own way

to the front; but society estimates its distance from the brute creation by the measure of its success in overcoming the law of the survival of the fittest. It may be a question as to how far this Government or any government should go in legislating to furnish work for its citizens; but there should be no question that to close up the avenues of employment already created is vicious legislation.

Thirty years of hard labor has made Michigan the leader among the States in the production of iron ore, lumber, and salt; for ten years her yield per acre of wheat, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, and hay has been unsurpassed; in the production of wool she stands fourth, and in vessel tonnage she is surpassed only by New York State, with her combined ocean and lake traffic. Each and every one of these industries—with others equally important although perhaps less conspicuous—is threatened by the Wilson bill. As the result of a popular wave that has already recoiled the people of Michigan are to be left stranded amid the wreck of their industries. It is strange then that from every part of the State, and from Democrats as well as Republicans, comes the demand to defeat the Wilson bill.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, I have agreed, with the consent of the Senate, to yield the floor to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DOLPH addressed the Senate. After having spoken thirty-five minutes,

Mr. QUAY (at 5 o'clock p. m.). Mr. President—

Mr. DOLPH. I will be through on this point in a moment.

Mr. QUAY. Does the Senator from Oregon desire to conclude this evening?

Mr. DOLPH. I should like to finish my statement of the census figures.

Mr. CULLOM. It is 5 o'clock.

Mr. DOLPH. Very well; I will yield at this time and retain the floor for to-morrow.

[Mr. DOLPH's speech will be published entire after it shall have been concluded.]

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. GRAY. I desire to give notice of a motion to amend the rules of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The notice will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

I hereby give notice that I shall move to amend the standing rules of the Senate, by adding as an additional paragraph to Rule XLS the following: "A Senator shall receive no notice, nor shall he read from any book or paper except it may be to quote an authority or illustrate a point or argument which he is making, without an unanimous consent."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment of the rules will be referred to the Committee on Rules.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 6055) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River in the city of Pittsburg, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fourteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, April 21, 1894, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 20, 1894.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry arm.

First Lieut. James Lockett, adjutant Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, April 14, 1894, vice W. d. Fourth Cavalry, deceased.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, Fourth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, April 15, 1894, vice Hodgson, Sixth Cavalry, appointed assistant quartermaster.

To rank from February 27, 1890:

To be brigadier-general by brevet.

Maj. Edwin C. Mason. Twenty-first Infantry, brevet colonel United States Army now colonel Third Infantry, for gallant and meritorious service in action against Indians in the Lava Beds, California, April 17, 1873, and for gallant service in action against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 11, 1877.

Lieut. Col. William B. Royal. Third Cavalry, brevet colonel United States Army (now colonel retired), for gallant service in action against Indians on Rosebud Creek, Montana, on June 17, 1876.

entitled "of the third case from the President of Venezuela; which was ordered twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations."

AMENDMENT TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. McCLURE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. BRYNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY HALTEMAN.

Mr. SHERMAN. If the morning business is concluded, I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to pass the bill (S. 1526) for the relief of Henry Halteman.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge from the United States service to Henry Halteman, late of Company F, Second United States Artillery.

The bill was reported for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of State covering a dispatch from the United States minister at Honolulu, and reply thereto.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, April 21, 1894.

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. DOLPH. Some days ago I asked unanimous consent to call up for consideration the bill (S. 67) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase money, and commissions paid on void entries of public land." There was objection. I gave notice that immediately after the pending business was disposed of, which was Senate bill 341, to provide a site for the Printing Office, I should move to take up the bill. The bill referred to, which was then the pending business, appears to have been shelved. I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 67.

Mr. HARRIS. Has the morning business been disposed of?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed. The Senator from Oregon moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

Mr. DOLPH. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays. A similar bill passed the Senate during the last Congress, but outside his notes on this side of the Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. On the question, Shall the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill? The Senator from Oregon demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BERRY. What is the bill?

Mr. SHERMAN. If the bill were read at length probably we would all have to take it up.

Mr. DOLPH. I am not sure whether the question is debatable, but I am sure we will permit me, I will state in a moment what the bill is.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is not debatable except by unanimous consent.

Mr. GO-MAN. Let the Senator from Oregon proceed by unanimous consent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill has been called for. The bill will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill as proposed to be amended by the Committee on Public Lands, as follows:

Be it enacted, That section 2 of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands," approved June 1, 1890, be amended so to read as follows: "That in all cases where homestead or claim entries of public land entered by other entitled public land have heretofore or shall hereafter be cancelled for conflict with a claim, and any claimancy has been or may be determined to be without right, the Secretary of the Interior or his assistants shall not pay to such person who takes such entry, or to his heirs, any money or value for the purchase money, and commissions paid upon the same upon the surrender of the duplicate receipt and the execution of a proper relinquishment of all claims to said land, when the entry shall have been cancelled by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and in all cases where parties, as present or bona fide claimants, have paid some minimum price for land which has afterwards been found not to be within the limits of a railroad land grant, or

which is within the limit of any portion of a grant which has been heretofore or which shall hereafter be forfeited by reason of any failure on the part of the grantor to erect that portion of the railroad in all of which such land was comprised, a caveat to void such entry, with such lands, shall be deemed to be in force in the same manner as if the entry had been made by the grantor, and the excess of any purchase price in life insurance to be paid, in full to the original entry holder, or to his heirs or assigns, representative of the estate, shall be paid to him for any money under this act shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and shall be paid to the person entitled to the same within the time and in the manner provided for in the act of the date when such claim shall be made, or from the date of the approval of this act."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll on agreeing the motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill which has just been read.

Mr. BERRY. I should like unanimous consent to make a remark or two in regard to the bill.

Mr. DOLPH. If leave is granted I hope the same consent will be given me. I shall not talk longer than the Senator from Arkansas.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. CAREY. The bill will be debatable after the vote, will it not?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands the Senator from Wyoming to object. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BAY], and for the present withhold my vote.

Mr. GLEASON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE], and in his absence withhold my vote.

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON]. If he were present I should vote "yes." In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. MITCHELL (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], but I transfer my vote to the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLISON (after having voted in the affirmative). Then, under that arrangement, I will withdraw my vote.

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMPBELL]. If he were present I should vote "yes."

Mr. PUGL (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. QUAIL (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. MILLIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. BLACKBURN (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. CANNY (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWELL], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. WILSON]. I understand he has not voted, and therefore I withdraw my vote.

Mr. DIXON. I have a general question. I am paired with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McCLURE]. As he is absent, and as my colleague [Mr. McCLURE] is absent, I transfer my pair to my colleague [Mr. McCLURE] and vote "yes."

Mr. HALE. I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSDELL]. Otherwise I should vote "yes."

Mr. ALLISON. My colleague [Mr. WILSON] is detained from the Chamber by illness. He is paired with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORHAM]. I take it you granted that he is my colleague were present he would vote "yes."

Mr. PERKINS (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. RUSSELL]. When I voted upon this motion I did not understand it to be a political question. It seems to have taken that turn, and under my pair I will withdraw my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was requested by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LORING] to announce that he is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]. The Senator from Massachusetts is absent from the city.

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Allen,	Dixon,	Milligan,	Sherman,
Cameron,	Hoar,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Shoup,
Chandler,	Pettigrew,	Morrill,	Teller,
Culom,	Quail,	Perkins,	
Davis,	Ransdell,	Reed,	

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NAYS—22.

Bate,	Color,	Yorke,	Vest,
Berry,	George,	Walsh,	Voorhees,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Walsh,	Walsh,
Butler,	Gray,	White,	White,
Call,	Harris,		
Cockrell,	Jones,		

NOT VOTING—11.

Albright,	Gibson,	Quay,
Allison,	Gorman,	Ransom,
Blackburn,	Henderson,	Reed,
Brisson,	Hill,	Smith,
Cameron,	Hill,	Stewart,
Cass,	Hoar,	Stewart,
Chandler,	Irby,	Stewart,
Clifton,	Jones, Nev.,	Stewart,
Faulkner,	Kyle,	Stewart,
Gallinger,	Lodge,	Stewart,

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. A quorum has not voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Coke,	Harris,	Pettigrew,
Allison,	Cullum,	Harvey,	Pugh,
Bate,	Davis,	Hicks,	Proctor,
Berry,	Dixon,	Johns, Ark.,	Pugh,
Blackburn,	Dolph,	Lindsay,	Quay,
Blackburn,	Fry,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Butler,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Shoup,
Caffery,	George,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Teller,
Call,	Gibson,	Morrill,	Vest,
Cameron,	Gorman,	Palmer,	Voorhees,
Chandler,	Hill,	Pasco,	Walsh,
Cockrell,	Hansbrough,	Perkins,	White,

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Fifty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question recurs upon the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH], upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLISON when his name was called. On this question I am paired with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

Mr. BLACKBURN. I agree with the Senator that his pair with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], with whom I am paired, and that will enable the Senator from Iowa and myself to vote.

Mr. ALLISON. Under the suggestion of the Senator from Kentucky, I transfer my pair with the Senator from Wisconsin to the Senator from Nebraska, and I vote "yea."

Mr. CAREY when his name was called. I am paired with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. DIXON when his name was called. I have transferred my pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] to my colleague [Mr. ALDRICH], and I vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER when his name was called. I am paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], who is unpaired, and I vote "yea."

Mr. HIGGINS when his name was called. I again announce my pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON].

Mr. PERKINS when his name was called. I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BOACH].

Mr. PLATT when his name was called. Upon the last roll call I voted inadvertently. I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HERTON] and did not then observe that he was absent. I now withhold my vote.

Mr. PUGH when his name was called. I am paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. QUAY when his name was called. I again announce my pair upon all questions with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CHANDLER after having voted in the affirmative. I desire to withdraw my vote, and announce that I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MICHIE].

Mr. HIGGINS. As I have announced, I am paired with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON]. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. STANTON] is paired with the Senator from Maryland and I have arranged to transfer our pairs so as to enable us to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GIBSON. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 25; as follows:

YEAS—19.

Allen,	Dixon,	Wayle,	Proctor,
Allison,	Dolph,	Higgins,	Sherman,
Cameron,	Fry,	McMillan,	Shoup,
Call,	Gallinger,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Teller,
Davis,	Hansbrough,	Morrill,	

NAYS—25.

Bate,	Cockrell,	Jones, Ark.,	Vest,
Berry,	Color,	Leahy,	Voorhees,
Blackburn,	George,	McMillan,	Walsh,
Blackburn,	Gibson,	McMillan,	Walsh,
Butler,	Gorman,	McMillan,	Walsh,
Caffery,	Harris,	McMillan,	Walsh,
Call,	Harris,	McMillan,	Walsh,

NOT VOTING—10.

Aldrich,	Hill,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Brice,	Hoar,	McMillan,	Reed,
Brisson,	Hunt,	McMillan,	Smith,
Carey,	Irby,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Chandler,	Jones, Nev.,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Daniel,	Kyle,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Dubois,	Lodge,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Faulkner,	McLaurin,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Gordon,	McLaurin,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Hale,	McLaurin,	McMillan,	Stewart,

So the motion was not agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bill, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 509) for the relief of P. Y. Ramsey, the heir-at-law and distributee of Joseph Ramsey;

A bill (H. R. 522) for the relief of Benjamin Alvord;

A bill (H. R. 995) for the relief of J. M. Billings; and

A bill (H. R. 612) to amend an act to authorize the construction of a bridge at Burlington, Iowa, approved August 6, 1888, and amended by act approved February 21, 1890.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 1928) to amend section 1 of an act approved April 6, 1891, entitled "An act to give effect to the award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fisheries;" and

A bill (H. R. 5978) to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. CAREY. I ask at this time for the consideration of House bill 6442, and I should like, with the indulgence of the Senate, to make a brief explanation.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, the title of which will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 6442) to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes.

Mr. CAREY. Within a few days—

Mr. BERRY. Debate is not in order, I take it, on the pending motion.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to debate.

Mr. CAREY. I do not propose to debate the motion, but I simply desire to give my reasons—

Mr. BERRY. I do not make any objection to that, but I wanted to remind the Senator from Wyoming that he objected a while ago to my making a few remarks. I shall not, however, object to his doing so.

Mr. CAREY. I ask unanimous consent to take up the bill the title of which has been read, and I think, if the Senate will allow me to make a statement, there will be no objection to it.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will state to the Senator that the bill will first be read.

Mr. CAREY. As the Committee on Territories has reported an amendment to the bill in the nature of a substitute, I suggest that the substitute be read.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The substitute will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the amendment reported by the Committee on Territories; but before concluding was interrupted by

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. It is evident that the reading of this bill will occupy the remainder of the morning hour, and I wish to inquire, if that be true, whether the resolution which has been pending before the Senate and was passed over will retain its position for the morning hour on Monday as of to-day?

Mr. CAREY. I appeal to the Senator from Nebraska not to object to the bill for this reason: I got out of his way a few days ago, when I had asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill, and three different bills were passed by unanimous consent immediately afterwards, and by the consent of the

the Committee on the District of Columbia, and printed as a document, in the absence of objection.

Mr. ALDRICH. The latter part of last month a delegation of 16 women employed in the various textile establishments of Massachusetts and Rhode Island visited the Capitol for the purpose of presenting a respectful protest to the Senate Finance Committee against the adoption of the Wilson tariff bill, which is now pending in the Senate. These women, I believe, fairly represent the views and opinions of the more than 2,000,000 wage-earning women of the United States. The majority of the Finance Committee declined to give them a hearing. They then asked the minority members of the committee to hear their statement, and the Republican members of the committee consented. All the Senators who heard their statement will agree with me that it was a very important and interesting one. I now present, in the form of a memorial, the statement made at the hearing, and ask that it be printed as a miscellaneous document for the use of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Rhode Island? The Chair hears none, and the memorial will lie on the table and be printed as a document.

Mr. HARRIS presented sundry petitions of citizens of Bristol, Greenville, Knoxville, and Morristown, all in the State of Tennessee, praying that national building and loan associations and local building and loan associations be exempted from the provisions of the proposed income tax; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Sheboygan, Wis., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed Chinese treaty; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Fountain City Lodge, No. 13, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Fountain City, Wis., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., remonstrating against the proposed transfer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from the Treasury Department to the Navy and Interior Departments; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MILLS presented a petition of sundry citizens of San Antonio, Tex., praying that national building and loan associations and local building and loan associations be exempted from the provisions of the proposed income tax; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Stonington, Conn., and a petition of sundry citizens of Durham, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PEPPER presented a memorial of sundry American workmen, residents of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Wilson tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Retail Clerks' Union and the Barbers' Union, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the governmental control of the telegraph service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. McMILLAN (for Mr. STOCKBRIDGE) presented the memorial of John Wertheimer, of Cheboygan, Mich., and the memorial of J. C. Wooster, of Cheboygan, Mich., remonstrating against the imposition of an income tax on national building and loan associations and local building and loan associations; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also (for Mr. STOCKBRIDGE) presented petitions of the Book Binders and Rulers' Union, of the Trunk Makers' Union, and of the Furniture Movers' Union, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the governmental control of the telegraph service; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. MARTIN presented the memorial of Isaac S. Lee, J. W. Tauber, A. Burrow, J. P. Ellis, Fred Hall, and 127 other citizens of Leavenworth, Kans., remonstrating against the enactment of proposed Sunday legislation as advocated by the National Reform Association; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the petition of Isaac Moon and sundry other citizens of Randolph, Kans., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class

matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of Farmers' Alliance No. 74, of Nicktown, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called Hill oleomargarine bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Powelton Building Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of the Cigarmakers' Union No. 242, of York, Pa.; of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and of Cigarmakers' International Union of America, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed Chinese treaty; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of J. G. Dietrick and 60 other citizens of Oxford; of Council No. 507, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Point Marion; of Council No. 853, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Oxford; of Venango Council No. 358, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Franklin; of Council No. 290, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Manorville; of Council No. 658, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Smith's Ferry; of Council No. 181, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Erie, and of Reserve Council No. 253, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the inspection of immigrants by United States consuls; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Fidelity Lodge, No. 17, Shield of Honor; of Alexander Henry and 23 other citizens, and of Charles H. Savidge and 44 other citizens, all of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Scranton, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of Encampment No. 60, Union Veteran Legion, of Johnstown, Pa., remonstrating against any change in the law providing for the management of soldiers' homes; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BUTLER presented petitions of 53 citizens and business firms of South Carolina, praying that national building and loan associations and local building and loan associations be exempted from the provisions of the proposed income tax; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DOLPH. I present a statement on behalf of the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and joint resolutions and memorials to Congress from these States in relation to certain war claims, and praying for the reimbursement of moneys by them expended in the suppression of the rebellion when aiding the United States in maintaining the "common defense" on the Pacific coast. The bill S. 1295 has been reported favorably, and quite an elaborate report was submitted by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS]. This is a statement of additional matter which might be put in the RECORD, but I present it and ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that it may be printed as a document to go with the report of the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. WHITE on the 17th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 12th instant, intended to be proposed to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

COURTS IN MICHIGAN.

Mr. VILAS. I am instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5713) to provide for the division of the eastern district of Michigan into the northern and southern divisions, and for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States therein, and for other purposes, to report it favorably, without amendment. I also, by the same instruction, ask for the immediate consideration of the bill. I

desire to state that it is simply a bill for the division of the eastern district of Michigan into two subdistricts. The bill has been carefully considered. There are no amendments proposed. It has been lying awaiting action for some time, and I ask that it be taken up for its passage.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. VILAS. I am also directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1120) to provide for the division of the eastern district of Michigan into the northern and southern divisions, and for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States therein, and for other purposes, to report adversely thereon. I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MARTIN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1942) granting to the Soule College Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church for educational purposes certain lands in Kansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 1943) granting a pension to Annie Stewart; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DOLPH introduced a bill (S. 1944) for the relief of certain Indians; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. DOLPH. I will state that both this bill and an amendment which I submit to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill are intended to cure a difficulty which I think has been encountered in administering the law for the allotment of lands to Indians. Sometimes there is a controversy about the lands, and rights are entirely dependent upon the action of the Land Department. The object of this proposed legislation is to give Indian heirs of Indian descent who claim lands a right to maintain an action, or suit, or other proceedings in regard to them the same as if they were citizens of the United States.

I move that the bill and proposed amendment be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BLANCHARD (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1945) for the relief of Holmes & Leathers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PEPPER. I was requested by a gentleman of the District of Columbia, claiming to represent a large number of persons, to introduce a bill and ask its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill (S. 1946) to dispose of idle labor and discourage idle wealth in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that the bill be read the second time in full.

The bill was read the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas it is desirable to employ idle labor, advance the rate of wages, and bring homes within easier reach of the business and the poor;

Whereas it is desirable to reduce rent and interest, and to keep vacant land from advancing in price; and

Whereas it is desirable to afford the support of the destitute by charity;

Whereas it is desirable to secure these ends and to make certain public improvements without taxing anything but the profits accruing from gainful labor in land value; and holding value in idleness; Therefore,

Be it enacted, That there shall be levied on all idle land subject to taxation in the District of Columbia a special tax each year, which tax in each case shall be paid to the increase in the market value of such land during the preceding year; and that the revenue thus obtained shall be applied to the employment of the idle citizens of the District in the construction and management of such public works as Congress may, from time to time, direct.

That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be, and they are hereby, repealed; and this act shall take effect when approved.

Mr. DOLPH. I should like to know from the Senator from Kansas what is covered by "and so forth," where, as I caught the reading, it is provided that homes are to be brought within easy reach, and so forth. If that means existing homes within reach of the army that is marching on Washington, I certainly object to the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. I stated that I introduce the bill at the request of a gentleman of this District who prepared the measure. I know nothing about it except that, and I am in no wise responsible for it. I do not even know what "and so forth" in that connection means, if it occurs in the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. The bill goes to the Committee on the District of Columbia?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 78) providing for the publication of an additional number of the CONGRES-

SIONAL RECORD, sufficient to supply three copies to each of the several National Soldiers' Homes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. BERRY (for Mr. JONES of Arkansas) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTIN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Select Committee to Investigate the Geological Survey, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON NICARAGUA CANAL.

Mr. WHITE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives concurrenly, That there be printed for the use of Congress 5,000 additional copies of the report, and the accompanying views and recommendations of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, of which number 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 shall be for the use of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 5216) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HEARINGS ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Mr. PEPPER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order of Business No. 409, being a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to be known as the Committee on Communication.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas. [Putting the question.] The yeas appear to prevail.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask for a division.

Mr. BUTLER. Let the resolution be read at length, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. PEPPER on the 14th instant as follows:

Whereas there exists in many places and on the part of large numbers of citizens, individually and in organized bodies, a disposition to visit the city of Washington for the purpose of personally presenting to Congress their views with respect to pending and prospective measures of legislation; Whereas many of such persons and bodies are reported to be now on their way hither, with others likely to follow, for the purposes aforesaid; and Whereas, to the end that these, our petitioners, shall have full and respectful hearing, and that proceedings attending their communications with the Senate shall be orderly and not subjected to interruption by the transaction of other public business: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That a select committee of nine members of the Senate be appointed by the Vice-President to be known as the Committee on Communication; whose duty it shall be to receive all written or printed communications from citizens or bodies of citizens visiting the capital, or attending to make such visit, for the purposes mentioned in the preamble aforesaid, and to receive all memorials and remonstrances of such persons and bodies and hear them orally in relation to the matters and things about which they desire to communicate with the Senate. The committee shall report daily to the Senate. From time to time, as other committees report.

The Sergeant-at-Arms will set aside a convenient room in the Capitol, or other building belonging to the Government, for the use of said committee, and furnish the same with the necessary articles for the convenient dispatch of business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas to take up the resolution which has been read.

The question being put, there were on a division—yeas 10, nays 28.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask for a vote by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. CAMERON. I do not know how he would vote on this proposition, but if he were present I should vote "nay." If the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] will intimate what the vote of his colleague would be on the proposition, I shall be very much obliged to him.

Mr. CAMERON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. DIXON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN]. As he is absent, I withhold my vote.

Mr. GIBSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM].

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. If he were present, I should vote "yes."

Mr. PLATT (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON].

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], but I am satisfied that if he were present he would vote "nay" on this proposition, and I vote "nay."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. If he were present I should vote "yes."

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. In his absence from the Chamber, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McPHERSON. I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. PEPPER. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. I have observed that a number of Senators have announced their pairs. What I wish to inquire is, whether on a question of this kind pairs may properly be announced? If the Chair will state the rule in reference to it he will relieve my mind on this matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Kansas that it is a subject over which the Chair has no jurisdiction. It is a question for the determination of each Senator for himself.

Mr. PEPPER. Then, Mr. President, I ask that the Senators who have announced pairs be requested to vote.

Mr. GORMAN. Regular order.

Mr. CAILL. I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], and therefore withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 26, not voting 41; as follows:

YEAS—17.			
Aldrich,	Gallinger,	Peffer,	Teller,
Allen,	Hansbrough,	Perkins,	Washburn.
Allison,	Hawley,	Power,	
Callum,	Kyle,	Snap,	
Davis,	Martin,	Stewart,	
NAYS—26.			
Bate,	George,	Mitchell, Wis.	Turpie,
Berry,	Gorman,	Morrill,	Vest,
Bianchard,	Gray,	Palmer,	Voorhees,
Chandler,	Harris,	Pasco,	Walsh,
Cockrell,	Jones, Ark.	Pugh,	White,
Coke,	McMillan,	Reach,	
Frye,	Mills,	Sherman,	
NOT VOTING—41.			
Blackburn,	Dubois,	Lindsay,	Quay,
Brice,	Faulkner,	Lodge,	Ransom,
Barber,	Wilson,	McLaurin,	Smith,
Caffery,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Squire,
Call,	Hale,	Manderson,	Stockbridge,
Candlen,	Higgins,	McCall, Oregon	Vilas,
Cameron,	Hill,	Morgan,	Wilson,
Carver,	Hoar,	Murphy,	Woicott.
Daniel,	Hunton,	Pettigrew,	
Dixon,	Irey,	Platt,	
Dolph,	Jones, Nev.	Proctor,	

So the motion was not agreed to.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. CAREY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6442) to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. VEST. I have some further amendments to propose to the amendment reported by the committee in addition to those which I offered on Saturday.

In section 4, line 41, after the word "years," I move to strike out the word "either," and after the word "both," to strike out "together with the," and insert "and be adjudged to pay all;" as so to read:

And shall be subjected to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both and be adjudged to pay all costs of proceedings, etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In line 53 of the same section, before the word "punishment," I move to insert the word "other;" as so to read: Said forfeiture shall be adjudged, I find and order, by the court as a penalty in addition to the other punishment provided in this act.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In section 5, line 21, before the word "appeal," I move to strike out the word "their;" as so to read:

But the United States circuit court in said district may prescribe rules of procedure and practice for said commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to said United States district court.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In line 30 of the same section, before the word "cause," I move to strike out the word "proper," and insert "probable," as so to read, "probable cause is shown for holding the person," etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In the same section, line 33, after the word "State," I move to insert the words "of Wyoming."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In line 37, of the same section, before the word "bailable," I move to strike out the word "offenses," and insert the words "cases," as so to read:

Provided, That the commissioner shall deposit bail in all cases bailable under the laws of the United States and said State.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In section 6, line 6, after the word "courts," I move to strike out the word "shall" and insert the word "may," as so to read:

And the said United States district and circuit courts may hold one session, etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In the same section, line 7, after the word "Wyoming," I move to insert "or at any other convenient place in said State of Wyoming," as so to read:

May hold one session of said courts annually at the town of Sheridan, in the State of Wyoming, or at any other convenient place in said State of Wyoming at such date as the said courts may order, etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In section 7, line 1, after the word "act," I move to insert "shall, in addition to the fees allowed by law to other United States commissioners, be paid annually a salary of \$1,000, to be paid quarterly."

As the bill stands as proposed to be amended by the committee it only gives to the commissioner, who must be a resident in the park, the same fees that are allowed by law to other United States commissioners appointed by the circuit court. As a matter of course, anyone who knows that park will immediately agree that that would be no salary at all. The commissioner will possibly have very few cases; no one can tell how many; and the fees would only amount to an insignificant sum, fifty or one hundred dollars a year, upon which he could not live. I submit if a commissioner is to reside in the park and stay there, winter and summer, he should receive a salary upon which at least he could live. I propose to give him, besides the fees, \$1,000 a year. It is a responsible position, and there ought to be a good man appointed to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Missouri to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In section 9, line 3, after the word "also," I move to insert the words "having in said buildings," as so to read:

To the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be erected in the park a suitable building to be used as a jail, and also certain said buildings needed for the use of the commissioner, etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. I desire to offer two other amendments, which I overlooked. In section 1 of the proposed amendment of the committee, line 3, after the word "Park," I move to strike out the words "in the State of Wyoming;" as so to read:

That the Yellowstone National Park as now defined, or as may hereafter be defined or extended, etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. In section 4, line 29, before the word "hundred," I move to strike out "one" and insert "three;" as so to read:

And shall forfeit or pay for every such offense the sum of \$300.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. I have no further amendments to offer to the amendment of the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment reported by the Committee on Territories as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

For subject see index.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CARRIE. I move that the Senate ask for a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments. The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3844) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. QUAY. With the consent of the Senate, I have agreed to yield the floor to-day upon the pending bill to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN].

Mr. WASHBURN. Mr. President, in all the legislation that has come before Congress in the history of the Government, there has been none probably that has created so general an interest and so profoundly stirred the public mind of the country, carrying apprehension and alarm, as the measure now under consideration in the Senate, unless perhaps we except the legislation between 1850 and the breaking out of the war in 1861, including the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, and that soon followed it. The questions considered during that period, however, were more of sentiment and morals than such as relate to the material or economic interests of the country.

Measures looking to substantial changes in methods of raising revenue, and the application of economic principles, have at all times attracted more or less attention with those whose interests are more directly and immediately involved. Such was the case as far back as the consideration of the so-called Walker tariff law in 1846, as the debates in Congress at that time clearly show. This was an ad valorem tariff, the handmaid and near relation of free trade, and as nearly as possible an ideal Democratic tariff, but one that paralyzed industries, discouraged business, and impoverished the country and led up to the panic and crash of 1857, leaving the Government with a bankrupt Treasury, and an impaired credit, and a prelude to the disgraceful condition of things which existed when the Democratic party surrendered power in 1861.

The so-called Morrill tariff law, and those following later, largely increasing duties demanded by the exigencies of the war situation, were discussed with great interest in both Houses of Congress. Such, also, was the case with the Morrison bill, of horizontal structure, and the Mills bill, not without elements of fairness and justice, both of which, though not enacted into law, created a widespread interest through the country. The tariff revision of 1883, where duties were reduced, also excited much attention and created great interest throughout the country, as was also the case with the tariff law of 1890, or the so-called McKinley bill.

But, Mr. President, there has been no instance in the history of tariff legislation where the whole population of the country has been so deeply interested, excited, and alarmed as at the present time. And how could it be otherwise? There is scarcely an interest in any State of the Union, and certainly in no Northern State, which is not imperiled and threatened under the provisions of this bill—a bill not for protection and creation, but for destruction.

Mr. President, the effect of this bill, so far as the New England and other Eastern States are concerned, can not fail to be most disastrous, for I can see no possible escape from the closing of their great mills and factories, rendering valueless millions invested in plant; or else largely reducing the price of labor employed to substantially the basis of foreign labor, either of which must prove unfortunate and disastrous to those great industrial communities. And all this will be true, to a less extent perhaps, in my own State and the other States of the Northwest, engaged so largely in agricultural pursuits.

The people of Minnesota, prior to the enactment of the law of 1890, have been to a limited extent only, direct beneficiaries of protective tariff legislation. The interests of our people have been in the productions of the soil and in the creation of real wealth; yet in all the years since the settlement of the State, and during its development, intelligent observation and experience have taught them to believe in the policy of protection, and that too on its broadest lines and basic principles. They have learned to know by practical experience that the prosperity of each portion of the country can only be coincident of that of the whole. In other words, that the producing sections of the country could prosper only as the manufacturing and industrial sections prosper. They have learned that the best market for their

products was the home market, furnished by the development and maintenance of home industries.

Under the inspiration of this protective policy, they have seen industrial development throughout the entire land that has no parallel in history. They have seen the furnaces lighted on both sides of the Alleghenies; they have seen the iron rails upon the continent upon a half dozen different lines, and a railroad system developed reaching every State, county, and hamlet almost in the land, with transportation of their products reduced by one-half or more. In the past few years they have seen industries of every kind and description, and in all localities, spring into existence as if by magic, until the country has become one great workshop, and millions of intelligent laborers employed on a basis never known under other conditions or in other countries, and coincident with all this development they have had furnished them a home market for their products.

They have learned that the well-paid, intelligent wage-workers of our own country are larger and better consumers of their products than the poorly paid and half-starved laborers of other countries; they have come to know that the laborer in New England, receiving from \$1.50 to \$2 per day for a day's work, is a better consumer for their flour, corn, their pork and their beef, and all their great productions, than the pinched and poverty-stricken laborer of other countries, receiving but 40 and 50 cents a day for the same service, and able to maintain an existence little above the animal, consuming food scant in quantity and poor in quality.

With scarcely an exception in a period of thirty years, the best market in the world for all this production has been found at home, and so upon general principles it has followed that the theories of doctrinaires and the clamor and appeals of demagogues have been disregarded, and Minnesota, from the day of its admission as a State into the Union in 1858, has remained strong and sturdy in its adherence to the policy of protection of American industries and American labor.

I have said that the people of Minnesota have been only to a limited extent direct beneficiaries of protective tariff legislation. This is true. Until the tariff act of 1880, their products have received no just or adequate protection against the competition of other countries.

In the enactment of the law of 1880 the farmers of the West for the first time in the history of tariff legislation received that to which they were entitled. It is the first instance that the farmer and his wife are sufficiently large to operate as a barrier to the competition of the farm products of the foreign provinces.

In 1880 we imported from Canada 11,363,881 bushels of barley valued at \$7,721,475; in 1880 substantially the same amount, and this was done under a duty of 10 cents a bushel. In 1893, with a duty at 30 cents per bushel, we imported 1,969,731 bushels only at a valuation of \$921,301, a falling off of over 9,000,000 bushels. The production of this 9,000,000 bushels was transferred from Canada to States of the Northwest, including Wisconsin, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, and Montana.

The present bill reduces the duty on barley to 30 per cent ad valorem, which, with the valuation probably put upon it in Canada, will make the duty less even than prior to 1890, so that there would seem to be no good reason, with this reduction of duty, why the same or even larger amounts will not be imported from Canada than prior to 1890.

This is one practical object lesson as to the effect of this bill on the productions of the West. I could go on with other productions, such as wheat, flax, hops, eggs, peaches, and other food and agricultural products, and show the same result would apply to them, but will not do so at this time, but shall take occasion when the bill is considered by paragraphs to treat the subject more in detail.

But, Mr. President, there is another provision in this bill which will affect the farmers of the Northwest more disastrously than even the reduction of duties to which I have referred, and that is the repeal of the reciprocity provisions in the law of 1890. There is probably no section of the country where the effect of reciprocity treaties with foreign nations consummate by the wisdom and persistent efforts of Mr. Blaine, under the late Administration, have been so marked and favorable as the States of the Northwest.

No legislation has been so favorably received and hailed with so much delight in the Northwestern States as the reciprocity legislation in the act of 1890. In these treaties no interest were more keenly guarded and more jealously guarded than the interests in forests, and more especially those of the Northwestern States. No one appreciated more fully the importance of furnishing new markets to our agricultural products than Mr. Blaine, and he seemed to have had this constantly in view in the preparation of these treaties, not only with Spain and the South American Republics, but also with Germany.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 23, 1894.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commodore Francis M. Ramsay, to be a rear-admiral.
 Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, to be a commodore.
 Commander Philip H. Cooper, to be a captain.
 Commodore Joseph S. Kierrett, to be a rear-admiral.
 Capt. Joseph N. Miller, to be a commodore.

POSTMASTERS.

Hugh H. Gouchenour, to be postmaster at Greeneville, in the county of Greene and State of Tennessee.
 Edgar J. Knowlton, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire.

Thomas Loftus, to be postmaster at West Union, in the county of Fayette and State of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 23, 1891.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read.

THE SPEAKER. If there be no objection the Journal as read will be approved.

Mr. HEPBURN. I interpose an objection.
 THE SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Iowa objects. The question then is on approving the Journal.

The question being called; there were, on a division (called for by Mr. HEPBURN)—ayes 61, nays 3.

Mr. HEPBURN. No quorum.
 Mr. SAYERS. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.
 THE SPEAKER. The Chair will appoint as tellers to act during the call of the yeas and nays the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STORER].

Mr. STORER. The point of order, or objection, was made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN].

THE SPEAKER. The Chair has no objection to appointing the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. STORER. I have no objection to serving; but I thought the Speaker might be under a misapprehension as to who made the point.

THE SPEAKER. Not at all. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] will please act as one of the tellers.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee and Mr. HEPBURN having taken their places at the desk as tellers, the question was taken; and there were—yeas 212, nays 0, answered "present" 6, not voting 135: as follows:

YEAS—212.

Abbott,	Cogswell,	Lynch,
Aldrich,	Compton,	Maddox,
Aldrich,	Conn,	Maguire,
Aldrich,	Combs,	Mahon,
Alexander,	Cooper, Fla.,	Mallory,
Ayer,	Cooper, Ind.,	Martin, Ind.,
Baile,	Cooper, Tex.,	Marvin, N. Y.,
Baker, Kaba,	Cooper, Wis.,	McCall,
Babwin,	Cox,	Harter,
Bainbridge,	Crain,	McClary, Minn.,
Banthead,	Curtis, Kans.,	McDonald,
Barard,	Curtis, N. Y.,	McDonald,
Bartholdi,	Daniel,	McDearman,
Barlow,	Davey,	McDowell,
Bass,	Davis,	Henderson, N. C.,
Beil, Colo.,	De Armond,	Holman,
Berry,	De Forest,	Hopkins, Ill.,
Black, Ga.,	Denson,	Hudson,
Black,	Dingley,	Hull,
Bloom,	Dunsmuir,	McKee,
Bowen, N. C.,	Dwyer,	McKee,
Bowers, Cal.,	Dulver,	Hutchison,
Braz,	Douglas,	Kirt,
Bre, Chicago, Ark.,	Dunn,	Johnson, Ind.,
Brice,	Dunphy,	Johnson, N. Dak.,
Brockbank,	Edwards,	Johnson, Ohio,
Bundy,	Ellis, Ky.,	Jones,
Burns,	Ellis, Oregon,	Kenn,
Cabulis,	English, N. J.,	King,
Cadmus,	Engle,	Krebs,
Campbell,	Epstein,	Kyle,
Cannon, Cal.,	Estes,	Lane,
Cannon, Ill.,	Fletcher,	Lapham,
Carr,	Folsom,	Latham,
Cattell,	Foss,	Lawson,
Causey,	Gardner,	Leakey,
Clark, Mo.,	Gessner,	Leahy,
Cobb, Ala.,	Gibbs,	Leahy,
Cobb, Mo.,	Gillett, Mass.,	Leahy,
Cochran,	Ginsburg,	Leahy,
Coffey,	Gorman,	Leahy,

Richardson, Tenn.,	Sperry,	Talbot, Md.,	Tipple, Ga.,
Ritchie,	Springer,	Tate,	Van Voorhis, Ohio,
Robbins,	Stallings,	Taylor, Ind.,	Warner,
Robertson, La.,	Stebbins,	Thompson, Tenn.,	Wells,
Russell, Ga.,	Stone, W. A.,	Thomas,	Williams, Miss.,
Sayers,	Stone, Ky.,	Tracey,	Wilson, Ohio,
Scranton,	Stratton,	Tucker,	Wilson, Wash.,
Shaw,	Stratton,	Turner, Ga.,	Woomer,
Shell,	Swanson,	Turner, Va.,	Wright, Mass.,
Somers,	Talbot, S. C.,	Tyler,	

NAVY.

ANSWERED—PRESENT.

Datell,	Hepburn,	Mason,	Wright,
Haugen,	Hottel,		

NOT VOTING—135.

Adams, Ky.,	Culbertson,	Lindenlager,	Sherman,
Adams, Pa.,	Cummings,	Magner,	Stevens,
Allen,	Doran,	Marshall,	Schles,
Apley,	English, Cal.,	McAber,	Simpson,
Arnold,	Arnold,	McCulloch,	Spice,
Baker, N. H.,	Pithian,	McEltrick,	Smith,
Barlett,	Polson,	McMillin,	Snodgrass,
Bell, Tex.,	Funston,	Oates,	Stoddard,
Beltzhoover,	Fyan,	Moore,	Stoddard,
Bingham,	Gardner,	Morgan,	Stone, C. W.,
Bishop, Ill.,	Gillet, N. Y.,	Morse,	Strong,
Blair,	Gouldier,	Murray,	Sweet,
Boatner,	Graham,	Newlands,	Tawney,
Boutelle,	Griffin,	O'Neill, Mo.,	Terry,
Brattan,	Grosvener,	Outwaite,	Terry,
Brockinridge, Ky.,	Haller,	Brickner,	Tracy,
Brown,	Hall, Minn.,	Paschal,	Van Voorhis, N. Y.,
Brown,	Hall, Mo.,	Phillips,	Wadsworth,
Bryan,	Harris,	Phelan,	Walker,
Burns,	Harrison,	Post,	Wanger,
Burrows,	Henderson, Ill.,	Powers,	Washington,
Caldwell,	Henderson, Ill.,	Price,	Washburn,
Caminetti,	Hendrix,	Randall,	Wedlock,
Capehart,	Hicks,	Ray,	Wheeler, Ala.,
Chickering,	Hines,	Rayner,	Wheeler, Ill.,
Childs,	Hitt,	Reed,	White,
Clancy,	Hooker, Miss.,	Reilly,	Williams, Ill.,
Clarke, Ala.,	Hooker, N. Y.,	Ross,	Wilson, W. Va.,
Cockran,	Hulick,	Robinson, Pa.,	Wise,
Cornish,	Lacey,	Russell, Conn.,	Wolcott,
Covert,	Layton,	Ryan,	Woodard,
Crawford,	Lisle,	Schermerhorn,	Wright, Pa.,
	Lockwood,	Settle,	

So the Journal was approved.

Before the result of the vote was announced—

Mr. MARVIN of New York. My colleague from New York, Mr. CHICKERING, desires to be excused for to-day on account of sickness.

There being no objection, Mr. CHICKERING was excused.

Mr. BAILEY. I ask that my colleague, Mr. CULBERTSON, be excused indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

There being no objection, indefinite leave of absence was granted.

Mr. HEARD. I ask that the leave of absence of my colleague, Mr. HALL, be extended for ten days. I am in receipt of a telegram from him advising me that it will be impossible for him to be in attendance at the House for ten days. I therefore ask that his leave be extended.

A MEMBER. On account of sickness?

Mr. HEARD. On account of important business.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman's leave will be extended ten days.

There was no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. I ask that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] be excused indefinitely, on account of sickness.

There being no objection, Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa was excused.

The following pairs were announced:

Mr. WILSON of West Virginia with Mr. DALZELL.

Mr. CULBERTSON with Mr. GROSVENER.

Mr. OUTWAITE with Mr. BURROWS.

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut.

Mr. GOODNIGHT with Mr. SWEET.

Mr. ARNOLD with Mr. WHEELER of Illinois.

Mr. CLARKE of Alabama with Mr. HENDERSON of Illinois.

Mr. LISLE with Mr. WRIGHT of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BELTZHOVER with Mr. TAWNEY.

Mr. FORMAN with Mr. SMITH of Illinois.

Mr. HALL of Missouri with Mr. CHICKERING.

Mr. BRICKNER with Mr. ADAMS of Kentucky.

Mr. OATES with Mr. POWERS.

Mr. BROWN with Mr. MORSE.

Mr. SNODGRASS with Mr. MOON.

Mr. McELTRICK with Mr. HOOKER of New York.

Mr. PAGE with Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa.

Mr. SCHERMERHORN with Mr. WADSWORTH.

Mr. GRAHAM with Mr. TICKES.

Mr. SPERRY with Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have my name recorded.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the House during the roll call and failed to hear his name?

Mr. PAGE. I can not say that I was, during the call.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not recognize the gentleman to ask unanimous consent, then.

Mr. PAGE. Can I not be recorded as present and not voting?

The SPEAKER. Not after the completion of the roll call.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of State concerning a dispatch from the United States Minister at Honolulu and reply thereto.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., April 2, 1894.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Bureau of Statistics, requesting authority to print the annual statistical abstract of foreign countries.

The SPEAKER. This communication will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I think this matter should be referred to the Committee on Printing. It seems to be a subject which refers exclusively to printing.

The SPEAKER. This is an estimate submitted for the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. SPRINGER. Then it is not the communication I thought it was.

The SPEAKER. It is a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting one from the Bureau of Statistics, in respect to authority to print the annual statistical abstract.

Mr. SPRINGER. Then, Mr. Speaker, referring as it does to the printing of the annual abstract, I think it should go to the Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER. The Secretary of the Treasury sends it as an estimate for the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. SPRINGER. Then it is not properly indorsed on the back, I should think.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HINES] asks leave of absence, for a few days, on account of sickness. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Assistant Attorney-General, transmitting two judgments rendered against the United States arising from Indian depredations; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

FINDINGS OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the following cases: John Bray, Jacob Grim, and J. F. Pierce vs. The United States; which were referred to the Committee on War Claims.

SALE OF RAILWAY TICKETS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by the railway companies of the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the call of committees for reports.

The committees were called, no reports being submitted.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I now call up for consideration the regular order of business for this day. This day being set apart for business from the Committee on the District of Columbia, I desire to call up that business.

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that District business is not the regular order. We are entitled to the morning hour for the consideration of bills before District business.

The SPEAKER. Has the gentleman any authority in support of that position?

Mr. McRAE. The rule, I think, is so plain that there can be no question about it. I have never known it questioned until the gentleman from Missouri questioned it in this Congress. There may have been no decision upon the subject, but it has

been the practice of the House, and I think there is no doubt about the meaning of the rule from its language.

Mr. HEARD. I only desire to say that I never heard this question presented or never heard the proposition suggested until made by the gentleman from Arkansas a short time ago. The Chair stated then, it being a new question, that it would take the matter under advisement. I have no captious objection to make; if the Chair holds it to be a proper construction to be put on the rule I am willing to yield. Otherwise I call up for consideration the District business.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the question of order raised?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas makes the point of order that the District business is not in order, under the rule, until after the second morning hour for the consideration of business.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, clause 2 of of Rule XXIV, seems to settle the question. That rule provides that—

On all other days than the first and third Mondays in each month, as soon as the business on the Speaker's table has been disposed of, there shall be a morning hour for reports from committees,

And so forth.

So that the regular order, when the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] called for it a few moments ago, would have been District business, and not the call of committees, even, for reports.

The SPEAKER. That rule relates to suspension day.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I beg pardon. That is so. Mr. McRAE. It appears to be very conclusive that on other mornings we take the regular order, calling the committees, unless the privileged motion, to go into committees for the consideration of appropriation bills, is made.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Rule XXVI, Mr. Speaker, provides that—

The second and fourth Mondays in each month shall, when claimed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, be set apart for the consideration of such business as may be presented by said committee.

The entire day under that rule, it seems to me, would be set apart for the consideration of business from the District committee, and it has always been so held since I have been a member of Congress. There has never been a time when the second and fourth Mondays were not given to the District of Columbia when demanded. It seems to me this is not the time to depart from the precedent that we have been following so long.

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is very much mistaken about the precedent. While I am not now able to find any decision, I do not think that the committee, until this Congress, has ever insisted that it had the right to take away the second morning hour. My recollection is that the custom is the reverse of what the gentleman says, and the rule which the gentleman himself has cited, which only excepts the first and third Mondays from order of business in Rule XXIV, appears to me to be conclusive upon the point that upon all other days the fourth clause of this rule shall be executed. Only the first and third Mondays are excepted from the fifth clause, so that upon the second, fourth, and fifth Mondays we are entitled to have the hour for business as we are on all other days, unless a privileged motion is made to go into Committee of the Whole House, under clause 9 of Rule XVI.

The setting apart of the second and fourth Mondays for District business does not take away the first or second morning hour. This only allows such business after the House has proceeded with the regular order of business down to and including clause 6 of Rule XXIV. You can not find any authority for calling the committees for reports unless you find it in the second clause of Rule XXIV, and on these days we are entitled to the morning hour just as we are on all days. Clause 4 requires that after the morning hour shall have been devoted to reports from committees, the Speaker shall again call the committees in regular order for one hour. So it follows that when he calls the committees for reports the next business in order is to call them for business.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this setting apart of the second and fourth Mondays is analogous to setting apart Friday of each week for the Private Calendar, and on Friday of each week it has always been the custom to dispense with the second morning hour for business. There is never a second morning hour for the consideration of bills on Friday. And the call of committees is simply for reports of a private character.

Mr. McRAE. The third paragraph of clause 6 of Rule XXIV expressly provides that after the morning hour the motion may be made on Friday. There is no such provision in the rule relating to the District of Columbia. The gentleman is mistaken in the statement that on Fridays only private bills can be reported. That was the old rule, but that has been changed, and now public bills can be reported and may be considered.

Club, of Zanesville, Ohio, remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 5575, proposing to take from the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers all or nearly all control and place the same under the government of the War Department; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of the Cleveland Permanent Building and Loan Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the adoption of a certain amendment relating to building and loan associations to the Wilson tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1542) to amend section 4746, Revised Statutes of the United States, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 879) granting a pension to Josephine F. Kelton, widow of Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, late adjutant-general United States Army, deceased, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HUNTON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1947) to authorize the erection of a municipal building at Washington City, District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin introduced a bill (S. 1948) granting a pension to Augustus G. Cary; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 1949) for the relief of James E. North; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 79) to require street railway companies in the District of Columbia to pave and to repair pavements with asphalt, brick, or granite blocks; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. POWER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4861) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 3924) to regulate water-main assessments in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (H. R. 6171) to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company to change its motive power for the propulsion of the cars of said company.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of the Hon. Randall Lee Lindsay, lately a Senator and formerly a Representative from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public man, in the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE AT YANKTON, S. DAK.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1893) to amend the act of June 22, 1892, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the city of Yankton, S. Dak." The bill proposes to extend the time of constructing a bridge across the Missouri River. It is very brief.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read for information.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:
Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the act of June 22, 1892, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the city of Yankton, S. Dak.," is amended so as to read as follows:
 Sec. 6. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within two years and completed within four years from the 21 day of June, 1894.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is the bill reported from a committee?
 THE VICE-PRESIDENT. It is reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PETTIGREW. The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce without amendment.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OREGON LAND GRANTS.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up for present consideration the bill (S. 1649) providing for the survey of the land described in the grant to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company, in the State of Oregon.

Mr. GORMAN and Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 2, line 1, after the word "That," to strike out "there is hereby appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States, out of moneys not otherwise appropriated, and consistent with the provisions of this act:" in line 4, after the word "dollars," to strike out "or so much thereof as is necessary for the purpose of this act, to pay the cost and expense of said survey, which money so appropriated may," and insert "shall;" in line 7, after the word "said," to insert "Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road;" in line 11, after the word "then," to strike out "and there;" in line 12, after the word "for," to insert "and credited to," and in line 12, after the word "act," to strike out "and shall be credited to the purposes of this act," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That the sum of \$200,000 shall be deposited by the said Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company in some United States depository which shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and the same shall be appropriated when so deposited, and shall be used for and credited to the purposes of this act; any excess of the said deposited appropriation remaining after paying the cost of said survey, shall be returned and paid to said company.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, line 4, after the word "Each," to insert "for the amount so expended in making said survey;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 3. That after said survey shall have been completed and the cost thereof ascertained and paid, as above provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue to said company certificates of deposit in triplicate for \$20 each, for the amount so expended in making said survey, which may be assigned by indorsement and be received in payment for lands entered by settlers under the preemption and homestead laws of the United States or for any public lands of the United States entered or to be entered under the laws of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. In section 3, line 8, after the words "United States," I move to strike out the words:

Or for any public lands of the United States entered or to be entered under the laws of the United States.

The way the bill stands it gives a floating land warrant which can be located upon any land regardless of anything. That is not right, and it is against the policy which the Public Lands Committee, I understand, has pursued for years and years.

Mr. DOLPH. I think the Senator is mistaken about that. I have not the bill before me, but under the existing laws the settlers in any township may have—

Mr. COCKRELL. If the Senator will permit me, it leaves these certificates receivable for lands entered by settlers under the preemption and homestead laws of the United States.

Mr. DOLPH. In payment, instead of money; that is all.

Mr. COCKRELL. It leaves it that way, but the provision I move to strike out is entirely additional to that. It is very adroitly inserted in the bill.

Mr. DOLPH. I think the Senator is mistaken.

Mr. MARTIN. I think the bill is not subject to the objection made by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. COCKRELL. The words are here as plain as A B C.

Mr. MARTIN. In the seventh line of section 3 it is provided that the certificate may be received in payment for lands entered by settlers under the preemption and homestead laws of the United States.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not propose to touch that provision. Will the Senator read the remainder of the clause?

Mr. MARTIN. "Or for any public lands of the United States entered or to be entered under the laws of the United States."

Mr. COCKRELL. Those are the words I move to strike out. Mr. DOLPH. In the first place, if the Senator from Missouri will permit me, we repealed the preemption laws several years ago, so that there is probably no case where these warrants could be used in payment of.

Mr. COCKRELL. There are thousands of cases of preemption pending that have not been disposed of.

Mr. DOLPH. Not preemptions to be commuted. Mr. COCKRELL. Liable to be commuted. I ask for the reading of the report. That will explain it.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report.

Mr. COCKRELL. If Senators are not disposed to strike out this clause we shall go into a discussion of the merits of the bill. The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Public Lands, March 28, 1894, and was interrupted by—

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I think the Senator from Missouri is under a misapprehension as to the effect of the words he has moved to strike out.

Mr. COCKRELL. When we get through with the reading of the report we shall know better.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I supposed the reading of the report was finished.

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, no; it has only just commenced.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the report will be continued.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the report, and was interrupted by—

Mr. MARTIN. I suggest that it will be impossible to dispose of the bill this morning if the report of the committee is to be read through. I therefore suggest that the bill be passed on until tomorrow morning, and I give notice now that after I shall again ask for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. PLATT. Why not let the entire report be printed in the RECORD?

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I hope the entire report will be printed in the RECORD.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it will be so ordered.

The report is as follows:

To the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1416) providing for the survey of the lands described in the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company, in the State of Oregon, have had the bill under consideration, and report the same back with sundry amendments, and recommend its passage as amended.

Your committee recommend that after the word "that," in line 1, second section, at the end of line 3 and of line 3, in the same section, preceding the words "the sum," and after the word "dollars," and all of line 4 and of line 4, in the same section, be stricken out, and that in line 4 of the word "any," at the end of line 6, in said section, that the word "shall" be inserted after the word "said," and preceding the word "company," in line 7 of said section, that the following words be inserted: "Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road." That the words "and there," in line 8, be stricken out, and that the following words be inserted after the word "for," in line 9, "and granted for the purpose of." That all of line 11, preceding the word "any," be stricken out. Also that the following words be inserted after the word "any," in line 3 of section 3, and numbered lines 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 in the original bill be renumbered as lines 6, 7, 8, and 9, respectively.

All of which amendments are shown in red ink in the bill herewith submitted.

Your committee herewith return as part of this report a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the date of March 7, 1894, to the Secretary of the Interior and a letter from the honorable Secretary of the Interior to the committee under date of March 14, 1894, together with a brief submitted in support of said bill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, March 14, 1894.

SIR: I transmit herewith a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office upon Senate Bill No. 1416, "Providing for the survey of the lands described in the grant to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company in the State of Oregon."

The bill authorizes the company named to deposit a sufficient sum of money to make a survey of all the lands within the limits of the grant, and to cause the same to be surveyed, and to cause the same to be surveyed by indorsement and receipt in payment for lands entered under the laws of the United States in the manner and for the purpose provided in the bill. The bill also provides that the survey of the lands surveyed would be subject, after survey, to settlement and entry under the general land laws, or by law for the purpose of the bill, provided the bill is amended in the manner suggested by the Commissioner in his report, to wit, that the appropriation shall not be available until the same shall be deposited by the company in the manner prescribed.

Very respectfully,

HORACE SMITH, Secretary.

HON. JAMES H. BERRY,
Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Department on February 21, 1894, of the report of Senate Bill 1416, "Providing for the survey of the lands described in the grant to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company, in Oregon."

The report of the bill provides for the survey of all the lands described in the grant, to wit, the lands within the limits of the grant, and to cause the same to be surveyed, and to cause the same to be surveyed by indorsement and receipt in payment for lands entered under the laws of the United States in the manner and for the purpose provided in the bill. The bill also provides that the survey of the lands surveyed would be subject, after survey, to settlement and entry under the general land laws, or by law for the purpose of the bill, provided the bill is amended in the manner suggested by the Commissioner in his report, to wit, that the appropriation shall not be available until the same shall be deposited by the company in the manner prescribed.

The third section provides, in substance, that after the survey shall have been completed and the same shall have been ascertained and proven, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the company certificates of deposit in triplicate, for each and every acre surveyed, and the same shall be deposited in payment of lands entered under the laws of the United States.

Senate Bill No. 1416, which provides for the survey of the unsurveyed lands within the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company, a favor and support, and the same shall be deposited in payment of lands entered under the laws of the United States, and the same shall be deposited in payment of lands entered under the laws of the United States, and the same shall be deposited in payment of lands entered under the laws of the United States.

The only objection to the passage of a bill for the survey of these lands is the expense involved, but as the company has agreed to pay the same, the expense is not a consideration.

I would suggest, however, that the third section of the bill be amended to provide that the company, as a condition precedent to the deposit of the same, shall deposit in payment of lands entered under the laws of the United States, and the same shall be deposited in payment of lands entered under the laws of the United States.

On the 7th of February, 1894, the attorneys for the company, Messrs. Chamber and Kremer, enclosed a copy of the bill with the third section amended, and the same shall be deposited in payment of lands entered under the laws of the United States, and the same shall be deposited in payment of lands entered under the laws of the United States.

The bill, thus amended, would be free from objection, and I recommend that it be so passed.

I return herewith the copy of the bill transmitted by the Department, together with the letter of the attorneys for the company, of February 23, and the copy of the bill with the third section amended as aforesaid.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX, Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

None of the report of S. 1416, providing for the survey of certain Oregon lands.

1. The company is directed by the bill to deposit moneys sufficient to pay for the surveys.

2. This money will go towards paying for surveying the even sections, which the company may not get in any event, and all the odd sections, only part of which the company is likely to select, and for drawing out the lines of survey through the lands reserved by proclamation of the President. Thus the company is to advance a large sum of money, and the lands are to be selected by it, and the remainder for work on lands to be selected by it, but which the Government is bound to survey (Act of July 5, 1866, case of Southern Pacific Railway Company vs. United States, 134 U. S. 134).

3. It is the policy of the Department to close all the pending grants. The object of the bill is to open a new grant, and it is not possible to do so. There are within the limits of this grant several hundred thousand acres of land now surveyed, but withdrawn from entry and settlement.

4. By the terms of the act and under the decisions of the courts all the odd sections within the limits of the grant are withdrawn from entry and settlement till the grant is satisfied. (Denny vs. Denson, 32 F. R. 92; Southern Pacific Railway Company vs. Wiers, 45 F. R. 33; Wisconsin Railroad Company vs. Price County, 133 U. S. 494.)

5. And the Secretary of the Interior has withdrawn all of the odd sections within the limits of this grant by special order of the Department, and they are now so withdrawn. Neither the present nor any future Secretary has power to revoke these withdrawals, and thus deprive the owners of the grant of the right of selection which is secured to them by the force of the statute and the act of the Department. (Noble vs. U. R. Logging Company, 147 U. S. 163.)

6. Since hundreds of thousands of acres will continue to be tied up and closed to the settler until these surveys are completed and the company enabled to make selections.

7. The surveyor-general has reported in favor of making the surveys in the following words: "Regarding the survey of these lands, I would respectfully submit that the survey is not a matter of justice to the company, but otherwise, as it would not only be an act of justice to the company, but a relief to a number of home-seekers and of vast interest to the State."

8. The company has been paying taxes; has built and kept up the road and taken care of the land; has, by building and maintaining the road, opened up a large country to settlement. Where other lands in the United States have been greatly increased in value. In return for these benefits the Government caused the owners to be harassed by investigations of their title; they were made to great expense and trouble, and their rights, whereby appropriations of former years have been diverted to other sections of the country and could not be applied to the purpose of these surveys, circumstances have been created which would require that Congress should order the surveys. Where the United States have done or suffered wrong it is presumable they will repair it.

9. The bill, as it is, is a contract. It is a contract the Government has had the benefit. It can not now be heard to repudiate it and refuse the surveys. The duty to survey is an essential part of the grant, being one of the conditions of the grant. This was not a contract of the Government, but founded on a consideration—a contract conferring mutual benefits and imposing mutual obligations, and the Government is bound to carry it into effect. (Forrest vs. Reynolds, 101 U. S. 357.)

10. The special-deposit clause in the bill is beneficial to the Government. The system of special deposits originated in the tenth section of the act of May 30, 1868 (16 Stat. 404). At that time the Government was in a very bad way, and was exceedingly embarrassed, its entire resources being pledged to the conduct of the war; the reduction of the civil expenses was a necessary object of the Government, and so long as the Government was in such a way, it was not too closely scrutinized. Amongst other civil appropriations Congress was indisposed to expend the usual sums upon the public surveys, it being

DISTRICT STREET RAILWAY PAVING.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which the subject was referred, to report a bill and ask its immediate consideration. It is short, and I think will only take a few moments.

The bill (S. 1975) to require street railway companies in the District of Columbia to pave and to repair pavements with asphalt, vitrified brick, or granite blocks, was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, That after the passage of this act no street railway company shall pave or repave with cobblestones the space between, or for 2 feet outside of, the tracks of any company. In every case where a street railway company is required by law to pave and to keep in repair the space between its tracks and 2 feet outside thereof, such paving shall be done with asphalt, vitrified brick, or granite blocks, and any city or town or persons who now lay down cobblestones are prohibited by street railway companies such repairs shall be made with asphalt, vitrified brick, or granite blocks, as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall direct.

Mr. HALE. I tried to get the purport of the bill from the reading at the desk, but the noise was so great in the Chamber that I entirely failed. I wish the Senator from Michigan would explain just what the bill covers, so that the Senate may understand it.

Mr. McMILLAN. The object of the bill is in the case of repaving between the tracks of street railway companies in the city, to prevent the space from being paved with cobblestones. The committee are informed, and I believe it is true, that in some cases railway companies are taking up the present asphalt pavement and putting down in its stead cobblestones. The next object in view is that where the cobblestones are now laid and the pavement has to be relaid, the committee thought the paving should be done with vitrified brick, or with granite, which makes a very smooth pavement.

Mr. HIGGINS. Or blocks.

Mr. McMILLAN. Or blocks. It is simply to regulate something that just now needs regulation very much.

Mr. HALE. Then the idea is that gradually the cobblestone feature shall be made to disappear?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is the object of the bill.

Mr. HALE. And either the asphaltum or the square surface of brick substitute?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is the object.

Mr. HALE. The Senator says he learns that some of the pavements where there is now asphalt, smooth pavement which does not hurt wagons and carriages going over them, are being replaced by cobblestones by the companies. How does the Senator understand that the companies can do that unless the District Commissioners have authorized it?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is what I suppose they have done.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator believe that the District Commissioners, where there is smooth and comfortable pavement, have in any case authorized the railway companies to substitute rough, uncomfortable cobblestones?

Mr. McMILLAN. The bill is to prevent that. I believe that is being done, and that is the reason why the committee took up the matter.

Mr. HALE. The Senator believes that is being done?

Mr. McMILLAN. I believe that is being done.

Mr. HALE. Now, I ask the Secretary to read that portion of the bill wherein some reference is made to the discretion of the District Commissioners, because as Senators will see from the statement of the Senator from Michigan, if all this matter is left in the discretion of the District Commissioners we may as well do nothing whatever. If they are allowing the old smooth pavements to be substituted in these tracks by cobblestones it would be a farce and an absurdity to put a feature into the bill leaving a discretion in regard to the whole matter with the Commissioners.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator will allow me to suggest to him that he will find the discretion is to be exercised as between the smooth Belgian block, the vitrified brick, and the asphalt pavement.

Mr. HALE. I was going to say I do not know that the discretion goes so far, and that is why I called for a rereading of that portion of the bill.

Mr. McMILLAN. It is only fair for me to say that these cobblestones are put in where they use horses—on one of the horse roads, I think the Eckington road—where Congress has allowed them to replace the electric power by horses. They are taking up the pavement and putting down cobblestones. In the eastern part of the District, where they are also going to use horses, I understand they are putting down cobblestones instead of Belgian block or brick. It is not being done on the main lines of road, as the Metropolitan.

Mr. HALE. Let that part of the bill be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

And in any case where pavements now laid with cobblestones are replaced by street railway companies, such repairs shall be made with asphalt, vitrified brick, or granite blocks, as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall direct.

Mr. GORMAN. Is the bill up for consideration?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan asks unanimous consent for its present consideration. The bill was read at length for information with the view of submitting the question to the Senate whether there is objection to its present consideration.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask the Senator from Michigan not to press his request for consideration this morning. There is in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which is now pending before the Committee on Appropriations, a provision somewhat similar to it, indeed differing but little as I caught the reading. It is a matter that we are necessarily called to go into upon the appropriation bill and I should like very much if the Senator from Michigan would permit the pending bill to go over so that there may be a conference between the members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in charge of the District appropriation bill and the members of the Committee on the District of Columbia and not have any conflict between the two measures. If the Senator permits the bill to go over the subcommittee which is considering the District appropriation bill will be very glad to have such a conference.

Mr. McMILLAN. I have no objection, but I will state at the same time that as the railroad company are laying the cobblestones now, it would be well for us to act very promptly in the matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 79) to require street railway companies in the District of Columbia to pave and repair pavements with asphalt, brick, or granite blocks, reported adversely thereon; and the joint resolution was postponed indefinitely.

VESSELS FOR THE REVENUE-MARINE SERVICE.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 150) providing for partial payments for work, etc., for vessels constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to report it without amendment, and to ask for its present consideration, as it is a matter of some importance to the Treasury Department.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for information.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is authorized, to make partial payments from time to time upon existing contracts and all contracts hereafter made for the construction of vessels for the Treasury Department, but not in excess of 50 per cent of the amount of the value of the work already done, and that the contract hereafter made shall provide for a lien upon such vessels for all advances so made. *Provided*, That nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed to hereafter authorize partial payments, except on contracts stipulating for the same, and then only in accordance with such contract stipulation.

Mr. PEPPER. I should like to have an explanation on the object and scope of the joint resolution from whoever has it in charge.

Mr. GORMAN. It has been the custom of the Treasury Department in contracting for the construction of vessels for the Revenue Marine Service and for repairs to make contracts providing for payment by installments on the work, precisely as is provided for in the joint resolution. The same system obtains in the matter of the contracts for the Navy. It was supposed until within the past three weeks that the law amply provided for this character of contracts, and quite a number are in existence now, but upon an examination by one of the Auditors of the Treasury and afterwards by an Assistant Secretary, and obtaining the opinion of the Attorney-General, it was found that in the construction of vessels for the Treasury Department there is this omission, and in fact that there is no law for the procedure which has been in existence for the past fifty years and which is necessary for the economy of construction. It was supposed that the law of Maryland and that of Maryland (if it has not been the practice in the past years to make advance payments upon contracts of this character?)

Mr. GORMAN. I say the practice has been precisely as is provided for in the joint resolution, and the supposition was that the law covered the revenue marine, but the Department find upon examination that there is an omission in the law.

Mr. PEPPER. Then I will ask the Senator another question. Is this measure intended to relate to any of the vessels about which there are allegations of defective armor appliances?

Mr. GORMAN. Oh, to none of those whatever.

Mr. PEPPER. This is another matter?

Mr. GORMAN. These are the vessels of the revenue marine and not of the Navy Department.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AD VALOREM RATES ON CHEMICALS.

Mr. VOORHEES. I report from the Committee on Finance the replies of importers and manufacturers to inquiries in regard to the operation of the tariff in the various States, and ask that they may be printed.

Mr. HIGGINS. I inquire of the Senator from Indiana if the report includes the answers which came from the various States to the inquiries which were sent out by the Committee on Finance?

Mr. VOORHEES. The replies relate to the chemical schedule. I reported yesterday or the day before answers from collectors of customs in regard to ad valorem. These are all in the shape of bulletins on different subjects, and afford a great deal of information which I think will give much satisfaction to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VILAS in the chair). The matter referred to by the Senator from Indiana will be printed, in the absence of objection.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1976) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth H. David; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1977) granting a pension to James D. Henderson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1978) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Stewart Whiting; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon introduced a bill (S. 1979) granting a pension to Robert Markwood, of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

WESLEY MONTGOMERY.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1553) for the relief of Wesley Montgomery.

Mr. SHERMAN. Let the bill be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. HALE. How does this bill get before the Senate?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is on the Calendar. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. HALE. Has the routine morning business been disposed of?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not been concluded.

Mr. HALE. Then I object, and will object to any such requests for unanimous consent, because after the routine morning business has been disposed of the Calendar naturally comes up in its order, and then the Senate by a vote, or by refusing to take up any particular bill, can go to the Calendar and all these bills can be reached. I wish to say that hereafter I shall object to all unanimous consent agreements for taking up bills, and passing them, because there is a clear place where they can be disposed of by going to the Calendar after the routine morning business has been disposed of.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the Senator from Maine will not object to taking up the bill. Yesterday morning after the routine business was closed we had something like half an hour of the morning hour left, and yet that time was consumed by the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to take up the tariff bill, and this kind of business was entirely cut out. This bill is eminently meritorious, and it is recommended by the Interior Department.

Mr. HALE. The morning hour runs for two hours, from 11 o'clock till 1, and a majority of the Senate at any time, if it is desirous of proceeding to the consideration of various bills that interest the whole country or different parts of the country, can secure the whole of that time for the passing of bills on the Calendar. The Senator from Nebraska can join in that effort every day, and, if he can get votes enough, he can secure all of the time until 1 o'clock each day for considering these bills. The routine business takes certainly not more than thirty minutes, and there is always an hour and a half that can be got each day. If the Senator can contribute toward securing that hour and a half for the Calendar, he will get his bills considered; but he will not get them considered by unanimous consent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the present consideration of the bill. Concurrent or other resolutions are next in order. [A pause.] If there are no concurrent or other resolutions the morning business is closed, and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope that the Senator from Tennessee will let us dispose of a few of the little bills on the Calendar. I wish some bills considered which are meritorious and which have been pending for some time. They have been recommended by the heads of the various Departments.

Mr. HARRIS. I should be exceedingly glad to oblige the Senator from Nebraska, but there is not a Senator on this floor who is not interested in two or three little bills which he would like to have considered. I need not repeat, what I have so often already repeated, of the disposition of the pending bill is of vastly more importance than the consideration of all these little bills put together. I must insist on my motion, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 4834) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. GALLINGER. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ALLEN. Before the question is put I should like to make an inquiry. I inquire whether, under the rules of the Senate, we are not entitled to have some business transacted during the morning hour independent of the pending tariff measure? I realize as fully as the Senator from Tennessee the necessity for prompt action on the tariff bill, and I am perfectly willing to come into the Senate Chamber at 9 o'clock in the morning and go to work and continue until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. I see no objection to that, and I am perfectly willing to do it. The motion of the Senator from Tennessee has my sympathy to a very great extent, but it strikes me that we ought to be permitted to transact some of the meritorious routine business during the morning hour, and I rise for the purpose of asking the Chair whether under the rules we are not entitled to have that done?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state, in reply to the inquiry of the Senator from Nebraska, that under the rules, at the conclusion of the morning business, the Calendar under Rule VIII, is in order; but it is within the province of the Senate by motion to proceed to the consideration of other business. The Senator from Tennessee has entered a motion to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not think the Senator from Tennessee has anything to gain by unduly pressing his motion at this time to the exclusion of all other business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, on which the yeas and nays are demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. DIXON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN], but I will transfer that pair to my colleague [Mr. ALDRICH], who is absent, and I shall vote "aye."

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], and therefore withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when Mr. ROACH's name was called). I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. ROACH] is absent from the Chamber on account of illness.

Mr. McMILLAN (when Mr. STOCKBRIDGE's name was called). I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE] is absent on account of illness. He is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am paired with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANSFORD], who is absent; and with the consent of the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], I suggest that we transfer our pairs, he being paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], and let the Senator from New York stand paired with the Senator from Nebraska. Then the Senator from Massachusetts and I can vote.

Mr. LODGE. That will be agreeable to me. I vote "nay."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I vote "yea."

Several SENATORS. Oh, no.

Mr. QUAY. It is a bill which passed the House of Representatives unanimously, and which has received the unanimous indorsement of the committee—

Mr. VEST. I rise to a point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri rises to a question of order, which he will state.

Mr. VEST. Has not the Senate ordered the tariff bill to be laid before the body?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has been done, and the Chair has laid the bill before the Senate. The Chair recognizes as entitled to the floor the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask the Senator from Oregon to yield to me.

Mr. DOLPH. I simply desire to make a statement. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] originally yielded to me, but he has been absent from the Senate and unwilling, and he is now present. I propose to yield to him this morning; but with his consent I will yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will not take more than a few moments. I wish to complete my sentence.

Mr. HARRIS. I want to say that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], perhaps two weeks or more ago, took the floor and delivered a speech of a day or two—I forget how long—and the Senator from Oregon says the Senator from Pennsylvania yielded to him.

At all events, the Senator from Oregon has occupied the floor for the last ten days or more and has farmed it out according to his kindly and yielding disposition. Now, I shall object from this moment henceforward to these unfinished speeches hanging like the pall of death over the proceedings in this Chamber; and when either Senator takes the floor I shall beg the Senate to stay with him through the day and through the night until he has had the amplest opportunity to conclude his remarks, and I shall object to any more farming out either by the Senator from Pennsylvania or the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. DOLPH. I have not attempted to farm out the floor. I propose to yield and take the floor again in my own right when I have an opportunity, whether it is this week or next. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. QUAY. I desire merely to say to the Senator from Tennessee, *ex Censor morituri te salutant*. It seems to me that the regal authority with which the majority of the Senate has invested him is growing more despotic every day, and he is becoming cruel. Now, referring to the proposition I made a little while ago, which has been decided out of order, that proposition is simply to enable the city of Pittsburg in the midst of these hard times to inaugurate a public enterprise which will place in circulation a large amount of public money and give employment to a large number of unemployed workmen. The bill passed the House of Representatives unanimously; it has received the approval of the War Department and the unanimous indorsement of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate; and it will pass the Senate in ten minutes if the Senator from Tennessee will allow it to be taken up, which he will not do. In the disposition he manifests this morning, the bill to which I refer must await the passage of the tariff bill. Now, I do not propose that it shall do so. I move to lay aside the tariff bill and take up the bill to which I have referred, and I shall make a similar motion every day until the tariff bill is disposed of or until I can induce the Senate to cooperate with me and pass the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania move to take up the bill.

Mr. QUAY. I move to lay aside the pending bill and proceed to the consideration of the bill I have indicated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HARRIS. The motion to proceed is in order, but the idea of moving to lay aside the pending bill is somewhat anomalous.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion is to proceed to the consideration of the bill suggested by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. QUAY. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CALL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. If he were here, I should vote "nay."

Mr. CAMERON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER]. If he were here, I should vote "yea."

Mr. DANIEL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE]. Otherwise, I should vote "nay," and I presume he would vote "yea."

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). On this question I

have a general pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON]. He is not in the Chamber, and I withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (when Mr. HOAR's name was called). The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] left the Chamber a moment ago, and will be absent an hour. He desired me to announce that he is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH].

Mr. BLACKBURN (when Mr. LINDSAY's name was called). My colleague [Mr. LINDSAY] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. If my colleague were here he would vote "nay."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD]. As my colleague [Mr. STOCKBRIDGE] is absent from the Chamber on account of illness, I will transfer his pair with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON] to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] and I will vote "yea."

Mr. GIBSON. Under that arrangement I vote "nay."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], with a reservation of the right to either of us to vote in case it is necessary to make a quorum. For the present I withhold my vote. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

Mr. PLATT (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON], whom I do not see in the Chamber. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired upon all questions with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. RANSOM (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. I have the privilege of voting to make a quorum, but for the present withhold my vote.

Mr. McPHERSON (when Mr. SMITH's name was called). My colleague [Mr. SMITH] is absent this morning, and is paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS]. If my colleague were here he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DIXON (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. DIXON. I have a general pair with the Senator from Mississippi. I suggest to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] that we transfer pairs, and that the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] stand paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN].

Mr. DANIEL. That is entirely agreeable to me.

Mr. DIXON. Then my vote will stand.

Mr. DANIEL. I vote "nay."

Mr. CAREY. I am paired with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. RBY], and withhold my vote.

Mr. PASCO. I was requested by the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] to state that he has necessarily been called from the Chamber, and that he stands paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN].

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 32; as follows:

		YEAS—16	
Allison.	Dolph.	McMillan.	Power.
Cullom.	Gallinger.	McPherson.	Sherman.
Davis.	Hagges.	Merrill.	Squire.
Dixon.	Lodge.	Netterow.	Washington.
		NAYS—32	
Allen.	Daniel.	Jones, Ark.	Teller.
Bate.	Faulkner.	McNelson.	Turpie.
Berry.	George.	Martin.	Vest.
Blackburn.	Gibson.	Murphy.	Vilas.
Caffery.	Gray.	Michael, Oregon.	Voorhees.
Camden.	Harris.	Mitchell, Wis.	Walsh.
Cocrell.	Hill.	Pasco.	White.
Coke.	Jarvis.	Peffer.	Woolcott.
		NOT VOTING—37.	
Aldrich.	Gordon.	Lindsay.	Ransom.
Blanchard.	Gorman.	McLaurin.	Roach.
Brice.	Hale.	McPherson.	Smith.
Butler.	Hansbrough.	Merrill.	Squire.
Call.	Hawley.	Palmer.	Stewart.
Cameron.	Hoar.	Perkins.	Stockbridge.
Camp.	Hunton.	Platt.	Wilson.
Chandler.	Pay.	Proctor.	
Dubois.	Jones, Nev.	Pugh.	
Frye.	Kyle.	Quay.	

So the motion was not agreed to.
Mr. ALDRICH. The President, in further answer to the inquiry of the Senators from New York [Mr. HALL], I will state that unquestionably the majority members of the Committee on Finance have no legal rights in regard to amendments which are

not enjoyed by any other member of the Senate; but they are supposed officially to have the control of legislative changes for the friends of the measure. Now, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the interview from which I have read a portion, not only undertakes to say that in this conference of Democratic members of the Finance Committee a general change is contemplated, but he undertakes to specify the character of some of the changes. This is the first intimation or idea that the Senate has had of the nature of some of these changes, although the newspapers have been full of them for the past ten days.

I desire the attention of the honorable chairman of the Committee on Finance to the statement which I am about to make. I am informed and believe that three hundred amendments have been agreed to at the conference suggested here between the Secretary of the Treasury and some of the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee. The Senator from Indiana the other day stated that I uttered an untruth when I made a statement similar to this.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, I desire to say one word. I did not say the Senator from Rhode Island uttered an untruth in the sense of personal offense. I said so at the time. I meant to convey to the Senate and to the country the fact that he was talking on false information, as he is now. I did not then say that there would not be amendments. I said, in point of fact, I supposed there would be some; but when he stated the other day that already two or three hundred amendments had been agreed upon, I stated then that what he said was not true, and I say again to-day that it is not true, not one word of it. Doubtless there are amendments in contemplation. I saw the Secretary's statement this morning. It is merely conjectural as to what may possibly happen, but when the Senator from Rhode Island undertakes to say what has happened, I am here to say that his statement is not correct. I wish to make no ugly issue of veracity, but when he repeats the statement over and over again I say to him that his informant informs him falsely; and if he wants to resort to a reassert it, he will do so upon his own personal responsibility.

Mr. ALDRICH. I repeat that I have been informed and believe that at this very moment more than three hundred amendments, or in the neighborhood of three hundred amendments, are in print; that they are practically agreed upon by the high contracting parties who are carrying on this negotiation, which will change completely the character of the pending measure.

Now, what I desire to impress upon the country is that the Senate is the first to act on this day, three months after the bill was sent here from the House of Representatives, Senators on the other side of the Chamber are no nearer a conclusion as to the character of the bill that they propose to ask us to vote upon than they were three months ago. The impetuous haste of the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Indiana comes with very poor grace in the face of these facts. Get your bill ready, gentlemen, and we are ready from the moment it is presented to discuss its features.

That discussion will not be short, because the bill involves many important questions of public policy. It involves the whole arrangement and readjustment of the rates affecting great industries. If there has been any delay up to this moment in the consideration of the pending measure, that delay is chargeable to your doors, gentlemen, and not to ours.

There is another thing to which I wish to call the attention of the country. This measure is a direct result of this process of evasion but discredited and defeated three different tariff bills up to this time. The so-called Wilson bill came here from the House of Representatives, not only with the vote of a majority of the Representatives of the people, but with the official sanction, given in advance, of the Chief Executive of the United States. I will read what he says in regard to it:

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be presented to the Senate for legislative action. The result of it may be that it will be rejected, but I believe it beats with it—without considerable delay and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit.

That bill is here to-day, as I say, with the indorsement of the majority of the representatives of the people; it is here with the official indorsement of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, the head of his political party, and it is here in this Chamber to-day without a friend or defender. It is a discredited and defeated measure. I took occasion the other day to ask the other side to vote upon the provisions of the bill as it came from the House of Representatives. You did not accept that suggestion. You will not accept it because you know as well as I know, and the country should know also, that the majority of the Senate, a large majority of the Senate, is immovably opposed to the provisions of that measure.

Let us go a step further. The majority of the Finance Committee agreed upon another measure which never saw the light

of day, thanks to the efforts of the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] and other gentlemen acting in conference with him. This bill represented six weeks or two months of earnest work. It was submitted first to the Democratic members of the Committee on Finance and then to the Democratic caucus. That bill suffered the same fate of the Wilson bill, so called, and went to ignominious defeat, partly on account of the terms of the bill and partly, as suggested by Senators upon the other side of the Chamber, because it was prepared by three gentlemen living west of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio. The third measure, in regard to which defeat is now conceded, is the bill reported by the majority of the Finance Committee, and which now lies upon your table. There is not a Senator upon the other side of the Chamber who is bold enough to claim that the new bill to be presented here will be anything like the measure now upon your table.

What is to be the nature of the measure that is being prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with these other gentlemen on this side of the Chamber and the country have a right to know what the provisions are to be. There are a large number of other important measures pressing upon the Senate for action. Not a single one of the general appropriation bills has passed this body. We are approaching the time when the appropriations for the support of the Government must be made.

Now, I wish to suggest in the utmost candor to my friend from Tennessee, if he is desirous of serving the public interests, that he should consent to postpone the consideration of this measure until their amendments have been agreed upon, then take up the appropriation bills. Whenever you are ready to report your new tariff bill, whether it shall be this afternoon or to-morrow afternoon or any other time, we shall be prepared to discuss it.

I hope my impetuous friend from Tennessee will restrain his ardor until his side of the Chamber or at least until the representatives of his side of the Chamber upon the Finance Committee have agreed upon a measure of some kind, to which they can appeal to the country or think they can appeal to the country with confidence. Until that time comes, I repeat, it comes with ill grace from any Democratic member of the Committee on Finance to come in here morning after morning and insist that no public business shall be discussed or considered or adopted until this measure is disposed of.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. President, what we have heard this morning and what we have seen is a pyrotechnic display by the enemy. I suppose, for the moment, that the granddams and the grandfathers are in the pit. The gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber attempted a military maneuver the other day. They had sent out their scouts and spies into our camp, and they thought they had discovered that there was a mutiny in progress. Being military men, they sent a reconnoissance in force to shell the woods to develop the enemy and to see whether we were there, or whether we were in retreat, or whether we were fighting each other. In their ardor they pushed their columns too far. They saw the Democratic battalions coming out of the woods, and coming on both flanks at the same time, and under the leadership of the Senator from Rhode Island they made their retreat with such precipitous haste that they lost a large number of their baggage wagons and a large amount of their sutlers' stores.

The same game is being started to-day, and we are told in a legislative body that no question can be considered at all until it has met the unanimous consent of the majority of the body. I should like to know what course the gentlemen here do we provide for amendments? Why do we provide for debate?

Mr. President, I have been a member of a legislative body of the nation for the last twenty years, and I venture to say that the records may be searched, and during that whole time you will not find a single appropriation bill or a single tariff bill brought before either body without amendments having been offered to it and considered by the body before the bill was passed. It is for that very reason that the House have taken the course, in order that defects may be pointed out in a measure so as to make it meet the judgment of the majority of the body who are to pass it. When the pending bill comes up it is open to amendment.

The gentleman says he understands there are three hundred amendments. He has a knowledge of what is going on in our party that I do not have; and I should like to know how he is so familiar with what is going on in the secret chambers of Democratic circles. It seems to me there is some underground connection between my friend from Rhode Island and the Democratic side of this Chamber, and that some of the household of faith are not in the secret.

Suppose there are three hundred or three thousand amendments, and I know nothing about them, if they do not meet my approval when they are brought before this body I shall take great pleasure in voting against them. So far as I am concerned,

PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 6914) to amend paragraph No. 2, of chapter 186, of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POST: A bill (H. R. 6915) to prohibit the interment of bodies in Graceland Cemetery, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CHASE: A bill (H. R. 6928) to appoint the first Tuesday after the 4th day of March as the day for the first annual meeting of Congress, and the first Monday of January as the day for the second annual meeting—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 6916) for the relief of George W. McDonald—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLOME: A bill (H. R. 6917) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha McNeill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUNDY: A bill (H. R. 6918) granting a pension to Julia Boyles and Luella Boyles, widow and minor heir of Daniel Boyles, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURROWS: A bill (H. R. 6919) for the relief of Henry H. Hale—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COCKRELL: A bill (H. R. 6920) for the reconstruction of a military road—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMINETTI: A bill (H. R. 6921) for the relief of George B. Cosby—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EIDMAN: A bill (H. R. 6922) for the relief of Herman Von Marsdorf, late a Lieutenant, Company D, First Maryland Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GORMAN: A bill (H. R. 6923) for the relief of Matthew T. Lewis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOUK: A bill (H. R. 6924) to correct the military record of John Redden, of Saddy, Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KIET: A bill (H. R. 6925) to authorize adjustment and settlement of accounts of John V. Williams, in equity—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6926) for the relief of John C. Nuss, private Company C, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6927) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Thomas, formerly Elizabeth M. Swain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6928) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Weir Crawford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 6929) to pension Daniel M. Shaw, late of Company I, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6930) for the relief of the heirs of Van M. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LINTON: A bill (H. R. 6931) to pension George W. Graves—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6932) for the relief of J. Robb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6933) for the relief of the heirs of J. G. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McDANNOLO: A bill (H. R. 6934) for the relief of Hugh Fortner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY: A bill (H. R. 6935) to remove the charge of desertion against Alfred J. Carter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STRAUS (by request): A bill (H. R. 6936) for the relief of Edwin Gomez—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARNES: Petition of the Lutheran Church at Forestville, Wis., against the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUNDY: Petition of Produce Exchange of Toledo, Ohio, asking the continuance of the reciprocity treaties with Spain and Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Petition of Rev. C. C. E. Brandt

and Rev. J. Budenthal and others, of St. Charles and Augusta, Mo., protesting against a certain proposed constitutional amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of President Jesse and professors of the University of Missouri, against abolishing the Geodetic Survey—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FLYNN: Petition of certain settlers in Beaver County, Okla., asking to be attached to New Mexico—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. GORMAN: Petition in favor of the passage of the Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. IZLAR: Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange, and the Merchants' Exchange of the city of Charleston, S. C., asking that all discriminations be eliminated from the Patterson bill (H. R. 4122)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KIEFER: Petition of W. A. Lathrop, A. Hahn, and many other citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., favoring Government ownership of telegraph lines—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of citizens of San José, Cal., praying that the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Almighty as the ruler of the universe—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCLEARY of Minnesota: Protest of Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, near Blue Earth City, Minn., signed by Rev. C. F. W. Adams, pastor, and Julius Dwyer and Herman Runge, elders, representing 210 communicants, against any change in the preamble to the United States Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERKINS: Petition of citizens of Iowa, against income tax from building and loan associations—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POST: Resolution of United Assembly, No. 7662, Knights of Labor, asking Congress to accord to commonwealmen a respectful hearing and friendly reception—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RANDALL: Petition of Isaac M. Small and other residents of Cape Cod, Mass., remonstrating against any legislation prohibiting the taking of mackerel and menhaden before June 1—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petition of citizens of Mercer County, Pa., for Coxey good roads—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky: Papers to accompany a bill for the relief of Henry V. Tessier of Natchitoches, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STORER: Papers of J. C. Smith, Robert L. Duncan, J. E. Hughby, Henry Martin, and D. W. South, praying for a bill increasing the pension of Mrs. Anna E. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TUCKER (by request): Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Virginia, for a law to prohibit alcoholic drinks at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va.—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, May 1, 1894.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., the Chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Oh, eternal God, enveloped in a thick cloud of sorrow we come before Thee to-day, and pray that Thou wilt grant Thy blessing to the Senator from Alabama bereft by the loss of his beloved wife, and to the wife who is widowed by the death of the Senator from Michigan. Shine upon them, O Lord Christ, with Thine infinite tenderness and human sympathy in this time of their bereavement and grief, and stretch forth Thy hand to succor and comfort and bless them.

Thou only art our refuge in the time of our loss and pain. But we bless Thee that we may trust in Thine infinite mercy, for Thou art touched with the feelings of our infirmities.

Sanctify these bereavements, O Lord, ~~that we may~~ and help us to walk this way of human life, which leads so surely to the grave, in courage and faith and hope, with brotherly kindness and charity, remembering that the places which know us now shall shortly know us no more, but we shall carry the record of our deeds and lives into Thy presence. And oh that we may be ready to enter with joy into that home where there shall be no more separation, nor death, nor pain. We pray, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

On motion of Mr. FAULKNER, and by unanimous consent,

the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with.

DEATH OF SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE.

Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. President, I am called upon this morning to perform the saddest duty that ever falls to the lot of a member of this body—to announce to the Senate the death of a colleague. Suddenly, painlessly, Francis Browne Stockbridge died at 7 o'clock last evening, at the home of his nephew, Mr. James L. Houghteling, in Chicago. Four weeks ago yesterday he dropped his work here to make a journey to the Pacific coast, hoping that a month's absence would work the restoration of the health of his wife, who accompanied him. Before reaching Chicago he was taken ill on the train, and for two weeks his life hung in the balance. Only yesterday, however, came a letter written by himself, in which rapid progress toward recovery was hopefully announced, only to be followed in the early evening by the brief message telling of his death.

At a later date I shall ask the Senate to pay to his memory those tributes so justly due to one whose genial presence and whose kindly nature are now a loved remembrance to us all. It should not go unsaid, however, that to-day there is sincere mourning throughout the State of Michigan over the death of one who has long been closely and conspicuously identified with her interests. In the truest sense of the word he was one of her sons. He loved her forest solitudes no less than her busy cities. All his life long he had stood shoulder to shoulder with her people: he had a place in their hearts; and as the families gather about their firesides to-night they will say of him: "He was a good neighbor and a true friend."

To the brave wife, whose physical sufferings are now added to by this weight of sorrow, and to the bereaved sisters I venture, in the name of the Senate, to send the sympathy of those who honored and respected him whose loss they so sincerely mourn.

Mr. President, I ask the consideration by the Senate of the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Michigan will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with great sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, late a Senator from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to attend the funeral at Kalamazoo, Mich., and that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolutions, and they were unanimously agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, before announcing the result, appointed as the committee under the second resolution, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. FRYE, Mr. WASHBURN, Mr. CULLOM, Mr. JONES of Arkansas, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. BLANCHARD.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.), the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, May 2, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, May 1, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY, as follows:

Almighty God, the author of life, the source of all wisdom, the bountiful giver of every good, we thank Thee for the provisions of Thy providence and grace. Above all else we thank Thee for Jesus our Saviour, and we thank Thee for His life, so full of tender sympathy for all who are bereaved. We thank Thee for His death, that through the merits of that death we have the hope of an everlasting life, and we thank Thee for His resurrection, that it is a guaranty to us that if we put our trust in Him we, too, shall be raised.

O Lord, we come to Thee in the name of this Saviour, and ask Thy tender consolation upon the stricken family of Thy distinguished servant the Senator from Michigan. O Lord, may Thy peace be with them, and as they stand by the grave may they feel the presence of Jesus near, and may they hear Him as He says, "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live again, and he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

O Lord, solemnize the hearts of all Thy servants; may they hear the warning cry, "Be ye also ready!" Prepare us for liv-

ing, prepare us for dying, and save us by Thy grace, through Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

NAVAL HOME, PHILADELPHIA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation, submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, for reconstructing bulkheads of wharf property at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. BARTLETT, for two weeks, on account of sickness. To Mr. MUTCHLER, for ten days, on account of sickness. To Mr. CHARLES W. STONE, for two days, on account of important business.

To Mr. PAGE, for ten days, on account of sickness in his family.

E. H. NEBEKER.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5901) to reimburse E. H. Nebeker, late Treasurer of the United States.

The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BROOKSHIRE] for the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. ENLOE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. ENLOE] demands the regular order. The regular order is the call of committees for reports.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committees were called for reports; when bills of the following titles were severally reported, read a first and second time, and, when necessary, the accompanying reports, ordered to be printed, and referred to the House Calendar:

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

By Mr. BRETZ, from the Committee on Military Affairs: A bill (H. R. 238) to amend section 1837 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as to soldiers' homes.

FUNDING ACT OF ARIZONA.

By Mr. GOODNIGHT, from the Committee on the Judiciary: A bill (H. R. 6754) to amend section 15 of an act approving, with amendments, the funding act of Arizona, approved June 23, 1890.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a privileged report.

Mr. McRAE. I desire to submit a conference report.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then I will waive the presentation of my report for a moment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. McRAE] presents a conference report, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing views of the two Houses on the amendment to the Senate bill (H. R. 6462) "to protect the birds and animals in the Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with the following amendments:

Section 1, line 11, strike out "State of" and insert "States of Idaho, Montana, and
Section 1, line 13, strike out "subjected" and insert "subject"
Section 3, line 5, before out "liable to receive" and insert "subject to."
Section 4, line 15, strike out "all," insert "of."
Section 4, line 27, after "fish," insert "go."
Section 4, line 28, strike out "forfeit or pay" and insert "be fined."
Section 4, lines 28 and 29, strike out "the sum of one" and insert "not exceeding."
Section 4, line 30, after "violating," insert "any of the provisions of this act or."
Section 4, line 35, strike out all after "Park" down to and including "Wyoming." line 38.

Section 4, line 43, after "limits," insert "when."
Section 4, line 48, strike out "or guilty of."
Section 4, line 48, strike out "charge of."
Section 4, line 53, strike out "said" and insert "such."
Section 4, lines 53 and 54, strike out "and ordered by the court."
Section 5, line 6, strike out "game" and insert "animals, birds, and fish."
Section 5, line 16, strike out "fix" and insert "impose."
Section 5, line 16, after "punishment" insert "and adjudge the forfeitures."
Section 5, line 34, after "certify" insert "a transcript of."
Section 5, line 34, strike out "a transcript of."
Section 5, line 38, strike out "and" and insert "or of."
Section 6, line 2, strike out "State" and insert "district."
Section 6, line 2, strike out all after "Wyoming" down to and including "and may appoint one or more deputy marshals."
Section 6, line 6, strike out "may" and insert "shall."
Section 6, line 7, strike out all after "Wyoming" down to and including "Wyoming" and insert "and may also hold other sessions at any other place in said State of Wyoming or in said National Park."

the United States to the Pemaquid Land Company, and receive in exchange therefor from said company such deed to the United States as will fix the northeastern boundary line of the land occupied by the Pemaquid Point light station on a line identical with the stone wall and fence now on the northeastern portion of said land and beginning at the intersection of said fence with the northwestern boundary line of said land, where a stone post is standing, thence running southeasterly 82° 5' east, true bearing, and ending in the sea, in order to settle and adjust all questions in dispute as to the true boundary between the lands of said company and said light station.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, this bill is unanimously reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and is also recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a bill to settle a dispute between the Government and the proprietors of adjoining land as to the line of the ground of the Pemaquid light station.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Let the report be read.

The report (by Mr. BRICKNER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6770) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to release, in behalf of the United States, deeds of land with the Pemaquid Land Company of Maine in settlement of a disputed boundary of the Pemaquid Point, Maine, light station, report the same back with an amendment and with the recommendation that the bill as so amended do pass.

Amend by striking out in the fourth line of the bill the word "southeasterly" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "south."
The purpose of the bill is to settle in a manner entirely agreeable to both the Government and the Pemaquid Land Company of Maine a disputed boundary between the two, and to give notice and warning to the Government property at the Pemaquid Point light station as the true indication of such boundary.

The amendment proposed by your committee is, at the suggestion of the Light-House Board, to correct an error in the bill, and is satisfactory to the Pemaquid Land Company.

Accompanying this report, and made a part of it, is a letter of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the 25th of April, 1894, expressing the acquiescence of the Treasury Department in the arrangement proposed by the amended bill.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 25, 1894.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your committee of April 23, 1894, inclosing a copy of H. R. 6770, authorizing an exchange of lands with the Pemaquid Land Company, Maine, in settlement of a disputed boundary of Pemaquid Point, Maine, light station, together with the request that the committee be furnished with suggestions touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

In reply, I beg leave to say that the Light-House Board, to which the matter was referred, reports that the exchange proposed in the bill meets its views, with one exception.

The board recommends that the word "southeasterly" in the fourth line be stricken out, so that it will stand: "Thence running south 52 degrees, etc." The bill (H. R. 6770) in question is herewith returned.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS, Acting Secretary.
CHAIRMAN Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DINGLEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

C. P. GOOCH.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 3334, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay C. P. Gooch certain money due him for carrying the mail.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury do, and is hereby, directed to pay to C. P. Gooch the sum of \$55, being balance due him for carrying the mail on route number 6257, in the State of Louisiana, from January 1 to March 31, 1891.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the immediate consideration of this bill?

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. That bill belongs to a class of claims that I think ought not to be passed by unanimous consent. I think it ought to go to the Calendar and be considered. I therefore object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

CONSULAR REGULATIONS.

Mr. MCOREARY of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1573) making an appropriation for rewriting the Consular Regulations.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the sum of \$2,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be available immediately for the purpose of having the Consular Regulations under the supervision of the Secretary of State.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the consideration of this bill?

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. I reserve objection for the present. Mr. MCOREARY of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, that bill has passed the Senate, and it simply provides for the rewriting of the Consular Regulations. It has been customary to rewrite those regulations every seven or eight years. They were rewritten in 1881, again in 1888, each time at a cost of \$3,000. In this bill, however, which has passed the Senate, and is now reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, favorably, we only ask for an appropriation of \$2,000; and I have in my hand a letter from the Secretary of State urging immediate action upon the bill, because the copies of the Consular Regulations are nearly exhausted. I also have a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury recommending that it be done immediately.

Mr. COOMBS. Mr. Speaker, I objected to this bill when it came up the other day, but upon investigation my doubts have been removed. I find that it is proposed to unroll a portion of this money for the immediate revision, and the balance to be retained until the final revision, which will be accomplished after the inspection of the consulates.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the object of the bill?

Mr. MCOREARY of Kentucky. It is a bill providing for the rewriting of the Consular Regulations, which is done every seven or eight years. The bill has passed the Senate.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. Possibly I might save time if I make the point of order that, this being a bill appropriating money for the service of the present fiscal year, it is a deficiency under the rules, which properly belongs to the Committee on Appropriations and not to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I make that point of order.

The SPEAKER. The difficulty about the question of order suggested the other day is that the rules provide for the method of correction of erroneous references of bills, but it contemplates correction before the report on the bill, on any day immediately after the reading of the Journal. The Speaker, by unanimous consent, or on motion of the committee claiming jurisdiction, or on motion of the committee to which the bill has been erroneously referred, may change the reference. That is the rule as to the correction of references of public bills. There seems to be no method of correcting it after the committee has acted and reported, so far as the Chair knows. The correction contemplated by the rules is made while the bill is in the possession of the committee.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. Then, there is no way to reach it except by a motion to commit?

The SPEAKER. That is the only way. Is there objection? Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, why should we not have the regular order this morning? [Laughter.]

Mr. MCOREARY of Kentucky. I desire to state to my friend from Texas that it is very important to pass this bill. It has passed the Senate, it has been reported unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the edition has been exhausted.

Mr. KILGORE. I have never seen the gentleman from Kentucky have a bill that was not very important.

Mr. MCOREARY of Kentucky. I am not asking this for myself, but for the good of the common service.

Mr. KILGORE. Let the common service wait a day. Mr. MCOREARY of Kentucky. It has already waited a week, I will say to my friend. I called this matter up a week ago, but it was postponed in order that the gentleman from New York [Mr. COOMBS] might have an opportunity to examine it.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. EDMUNDS, for five days, on account of sickness.

To Mr. MADDOX, for to-day, on account of sickness.

A. W. GIBSON, DECEASED.

Mr. TATE, from the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following as a privileged report:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 26, 1894.

Mr. CABANISS submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to the representative of A. W. Gibson, deceased, an employee of the House, under the House law, a sum equal to six months of the salary being paid to said employee at the time of his death, and the Clerk be further directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to said representative a sum equal to the expenses attendant upon the funeral and last illness of said A. W. Gibson.

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the accompanying resolution of March 9, submitted by Mr. CABANISS, directing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to the representative of A. W. Gibson, deceased, an employee of the House, under the House law, a sum equal to six months of the salary being paid to said employee at the time of his death, and also further directing to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to said representative a sum equal to the expenses attendant upon the funeral and last illness of said A. W. Gibson—in view of the

deceased not leaving any dependent relatives, the committee beg to submit and recommend the passage of the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to pay the sum of \$304.50, out of the estimates, and of the House, to Hon. T. H. CAVANISS, to cover expenses upon the last illness and funeral of A. W. Gibson, deceased, late an employee of the House of Representatives.

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, it has been used heretofore to pay to the widow or dependent family of an employee of the House six months' compensation upon his death, but in this case we find that there is no person dependent upon the deceased, and therefore we do not recommend that anything be paid except the expenses of his burial. That amount has been assumed and paid by the Representative of the Sixth Congressional district of Georgia, the district from which the appointment was made, and the committee merely recommend that the Representative be repaid the amount that he has disbursed for the funeral expenses of this employee.

Mr. SAYERS. I did not catch the reading of that resolution clearly. Does it embrace more than one appropriation?

Mr. TATE. Only one.

Mr. SAYERS. For one person only?

Mr. TATE. Yes, sir; the committee struck out the provision for six months' pay, and merely recommended that Mr. CAVANISS be repaid the amount which he has spent for burial of Mr. Gibson.

Mr. STALLINGS. What was the position of this man?

Mr. TATE. He was an assistant to the Doorkeeper; a messenger, I believe, he was called.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this resolution; but I want to call the attention of the House to some facts in connection with other cases of this character. In the last Congress there were three or four cases of this kind. One of them, which was reported by one of the gentlemen from South Carolina, Mr. TILMAN, was allowed without opposition. Another was for the clerk of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and it was passed after a contest on a yeas-and-nays vote.

Mr. TATE. If I may interrupt the gentleman, I will remind him that that was a question of voting the heirs of a deceased an additional six months' pay, while this is merely a question of funeral expenses.

Mr. SPRINGER. The other cases involved both. Those two resolutions were passed and the money was paid; but after that time in other cases arose, one case of a page, and the House voted down the resolution on a yeas-and-nays vote. Now, I think this proposition is right, and I hope it will be adopted, and later I will ask the House to recur to some derelictions in the past in matters of this kind, and I hope that justice will be done all along the line.

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. KILGORE. I demanded the regular order just now. Does this resolution come in by unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. It does not. It is a privileged report from the Committee on Accounts. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered; and under the operation thereof the substitute reported by the committee was agreed to. The resolution as thus amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. TATE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

"OPTIONS" AND "FUTURES."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the committees for reports.

Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported as a substitute for House bill No. 5653 a bill (H. R. 7007) regulating the sale of certain agricultural products, defining "options" and "futures," and imposing taxes thereon and upon dealers therein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 5653 was by unanimous consent laid on the table.

ENDLESS TRADE IN CATTLE.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back favorably the joint resolution (H. Res. 9) in regard to the export trade in cattle; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

EXTERRINATION OF THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back adversely bills of the following titles; which were severally laid on the table, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed:

A bill (H. R. 4925) for the destruction and extermination of the noxious plant or weed known as saltwort or Russian thistle or cactus;

A bill (H. R. 5597) to provide for the destruction and extermination of the noxious plant or weed known as Russian thistle, or Russian cactus (technically *Salsola kali tragus*); and

A bill (H. R. 5745) to provide for the extermination and destruction of the noxious plant or weed known as Russian thistle or Russian cactus (technically *Salsola kali tragus*).

MATES IN THE NAVY.

Mr. CUMMINGS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 38) relating to the pay and retirement of mates in the United States Navy; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

VACANCY IN NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. MONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back, adversely, the joint resolution (H. Res. 149) directing the Secretary of the Navy to declare a vacancy in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, for the Seventh district of Georgia, and requiring said Secretary to give notice to the Representative of said district of said vacancy, as now provided by law; which was laid on the table, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back with amendments the bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND MOUNT VERNON RAILWAY.

Mr. MEREDITH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back as a substitute for House bill No. 2733 a bill (H. R. 7006) to authorize the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway Company to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

NEW TICKETS ON STREET RAILWAYS.

Mr. HEARD, from the Committee of the District of Columbia, to which was referred, with amendments of the House and further amendments of the Senate, the bill (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by street railway and transportation companies in the District of Columbia, reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill pass as amended; and the same was referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

VENTILATION OF THE HALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. SHELL, from the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics, submitted to the House reports of Mr. Henry Adams and Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, experts; which were ordered to be printed and recommittees.

DAMAGES BY MUSCLE SHOALS CANAL.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with amendments the bill (H. R. 5593) to appoint a commission to report and determine upon certain damages done to citizens of the Lauderdale County, Ala., by the building of the Muscle Shoals Canal; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS UNDER EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

On motion of Mr. WOLVERTON, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4516) to remove the bar of the statute of limitation and give the right of appeal in certain cases, and the same was referred to the Committee on Labor.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. BANKHEAD, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. BYNUM in the chair), and resumed the consideration of the special order, being the bill (H. R. 5483) to authorize the acquisition of certain real estate in the city of Washington and the erection of a Government Printing Office thereon.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5483.

Mr. SPRINGER. I would like to make an inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. May I ask first how much time is remaining on each side?

Mr. SPRINGER. That is the question I desired to ask the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia has one hour

ing the reciprocity treaties entered into under the tariff law of 1891—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KYLE: Petition of J. A. Lauderdale and other citizens of De Soto County, Miss., asking the passage of a law establishing a Government telegraph and telephone service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of Boston, Mass., against increase of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Massachusetts Reform Club, advocating a speedy passage of the tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCREARY of Kentucky (by request): Petition of citizens of Laurel County, Ky., on telegraph and telephone—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McGANN: Twenty-six petitions of 1,165 citizens of Illinois, requesting the passage of House bill 5010—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MEREDITH: Resolutions adopted by Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran League of Petersburg, Va., protesting against the adoption of House bill 5575—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TURNER of Virginia: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Emanuel Suter, of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.,—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF: Petition of Z. G. Allen, of Brush Creek, Iowa, against the amendment increasing the rate of postage on certain classes of periodicals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 10, 1894.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Vice-President being absent, the President *pro tempore* took the chair.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of March 22, 1894, a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that the information asked for by that resolution, relating to money paid to certain Indians under the treaties of 1856 and 1851, etc., is on file in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, who states that "if the information desired by the Senate is to be furnished by the Auditor, an appropriation for clerks to be employed in its preparation would seem to be necessary," which was read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. What disposition does the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], who offered the resolution in response to which the communication has been sent, desire to have made of the communication?

Mr. ALLEN. I ask if the communication is accompanied by an estimate of the appropriation called for? What document accompanies the communication?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. There is a somewhat voluminous letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well. Let us take the communication, with the accompanying paper, be printed.

The communication, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with law, a schedule of papers, documents, etc., on file in the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department which are not needed in the transaction of the public business and have no permanent value or historical interest, which, on motion of Mr. COCKRELL, was, with the accompanying papers, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

STATISTICS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives, disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution of the House providing for the printing of a special report of the Chief of Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department on the imports for consumption and the domestic exports for the years 1884 to 1894, and requesting a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, and accede to the request of the House of Representatives for a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President, *pro tempore* was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. GORMAN, Mr. RANSOM, and Mr. MANDERSON were appointed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MANDERSON presented a petition of the Mutual Building and Loan Association, of North Platte, Neb., and a petition of the Overton Building and Loan Association, of Overton, Neb., praying that building and loan associations, national and local, be exempted from the income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of Encampment No. 78, Union Veteran Legion, of Columbus, Ohio, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment proposed to the Army appropriation bill to place the control of soldiers' homes under the War Department; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PEPPER presented the petition of C. E. Voorhees and sundry other citizens of Kansas, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. QUAY presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against any action being taken which will impair or abrogate the existing reciprocity treaties; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Cigar Makers' Local Union, No. 316, of McSherrytown, Pa., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed Chinese treaty; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Encampment No. 65, Union Veteran Legion, of York, Pa., remonstrating against any change being made in the management of the soldiers' homes; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of John J. Hunt and 51 other citizens of Salem, N. H., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FRYE. I present resolutions adopted by the National Statistical Association, a very important body, which has been assembled here. The resolutions are signed by William Lawrence, of Ohio, first vice-president of the association and chairman of a committee, by A. E. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, and by Charles B. Hill, national secretary.

These resolutions were adopted after exhaustive discussion. They recognize with great satisfaction and hope of practical results the efforts of Senator MORGAN, the chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to reform and improve the consular service. They indorse the movement very earnestly. They also express appreciation of the efforts of Mr. McCREARY of Kentucky, the chairman of the House committee, and ask that the resolutions may be submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Certainly my service upon the Committee on Commerce and also upon the Committee on Foreign Relations leads me to be in entire accord with the purposes of the resolutions, and I with pleasure ask that they be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It will be so ordered.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of sundry citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., praying that the interstate-commerce law be amended as to give greater vitality and enforcement to its cardinal principles; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. DOLPH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oregon, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5246, to restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Methodist Preachers' Meeting, of Boston, Mass., praying for the employment of chaplains at army posts where none are stationed, and remonstrating against any reduction in the number of commissioned chaplains; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 68) for the relief of W. D. Mack, a clerk in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1103) for the relief of Thomas J. Spencer, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1077) to relieve Henry Smith from the charge of desertion, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1334) to amend section 224 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to the records of service of the soldiers of the United States, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6948) to improve the methods of accounting in the Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HUNTON. I am directed by the Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1708) to establish a national university, to report it with amendments, and to say that at some future time I shall beg leave of the Senate to submit a written report thereon. The PRESIDENT OFFICER Mr. FAULKNER (in the chair). The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 763) relieving the personal representatives of John Sherman, jr., late United States marshal for the Territory of New Mexico, from the requirements of section 833 of the Revised Statutes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a resolution proposing to print certain matter for the joint subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the two Houses, to report it without amendment, and I ask for its prompt consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution (submitted yesterday by Mr. BUTLER), which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the joint subcommittee of the Committees on Naval Affairs of the two Houses on the personnel of the Navy be authorized to have printed in the usual numbers such as they may desire of the evidence taken and other information obtained by them, or through the Navy Department, in relation to the personnel of the Navy, and also any report or reports which said committee may make on the subject, not to exceed 1,300 octavo pages.

Mr. HALE. Who reported the resolution?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN].

Mr. BUTLER. It provides for printing the hearings we had before the Joint Committee on Naval Affairs on the personnel of the Navy.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from South Carolina, who has presided over those meetings, knows that much testimony has been taken which ought to be printed together. Does he think it well to have a restrictive clause limiting the printing to a hundred octavo pages? I am afraid that will not be enough to cover the matter.

Mr. BUTLER. It is 1,200 pages.

Mr. HALE. I understood it to be 100 pages.

Mr. COCKRELL. Twelve hundred pages.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand that that will cover all the matter.

Mr. HALE. Undoubtedly 1,200 pages will cover it. I understood the clerks to read "one hundred."

Mr. BUTLER. Is it not 1,200?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Twelve hundred pages is the number.

Mr. HALE. It was the indistinctness in the reading, as all of us in this part of the Chamber understood it to be one hundred.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask the Senator from Maine if he does not think that that will cover all the testimony taken?

Mr. HALE. I have no doubt that 1,200 pages will cover it.

Mr. BUTLER. That is my information.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MILLS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2009) to establish a free public and departmental library and reading room in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2010) to repeal an act entitled "An act to regulate the use of the Capitol grounds," approved July 1, 1882, and for other purposes; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask for the reading of the bill in full.

The bill was read the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Enacted, etc., That an act entitled "An act to regulate the use of the Capitol grounds," approved July 1, 1882, being chapter 458 of volume 1, second edition of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives from making such rules and regulations for the government of the Capitol building and grounds as will fully protect the same from violence or injury and prevent the obstruction of the business, but they shall not possess or exercise any power calculated in its nature to interfere with the proper exercise of the constitutional right of the citizens of the United States to peaceably assemble on said grounds to petition the Government for a redress of their grievances.

Mr. ROACH (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2011) to provide for the relinquishment by the Turtle Mountain band of Pembina Chippewa Indians, to the United States, of the title to certain unceded lands in the State of North Dakota claimed by said Indians; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2012) granting a pension to Sarah E. Comly, widow of Maj. Clifton Comly; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HUNTON introduced a bill (S. 2013) to authorize the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway Company to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INVESTIGATION OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

Mr. PEPPER. I submit a resolution, and ask that it may be read and printed and lie over under the rule.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee of three Senators be appointed by the Vice-President, whose duty it shall be to consider the present condition of the country, with special reference to the prevailing business depression and the employment of the laboring classes, and to report thereon such cable what legislation, if any, within the jurisdiction of Congress, is necessary to afford relief.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will be printed and lie on the table.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The bill (H. R. 3740) to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia" was signed by the President *pro tempore*, it having previously received the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF J. S. COXEY AND OTHERS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution which by agreement comes over from a former day, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted on the 7th instant by Mr. ALLEN, as modified, as follows:

Whereas Jacob S. Coxey, a citizen of the State of Ohio; Carl Browne, a citizen of the State of California, and C. C. Jones, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, and all citizens of the United States of America, were, on the 1st day of May 1884, on the grounds of the National Capitol at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, assaulted by a police force in the service of the United States of America, and arrested and imprisoned while peaceably entering upon said Capitol grounds in a quiet and orderly manner to join other persons then on said grounds by lawful right: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators shall be appointed by the President, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report, with all convenient speed, to the Senate all the facts and circumstances connected with such arrest and imprisonment, with such recommendation as they may see fit by bill or otherwise as may be necessary to prevent a repetition of such outrages on the rights of American citizens hereafter. Said committee shall have full power to send for persons and papers, summon witnesses, and examine witnesses, preserve and report all evidence, perform and do all things in the premises such as may be essential to a full, complete, and thorough investigation of the matter.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. President, looking at this Coxey movement from a Southern standpoint, it appears to me to have in it and in the facts about it a lesson which we might wisely and gravely ponder. This movement had its inspiration doubtless in what we call paternalism; a theory of government which tends to enlarge the brood of such movements in the future, and to intensify the domination of that class of people upon Congress for relief.

Strangely enough this movement had its origin in one of the great central, populous, progressive States of the Union, among a people justly noted for their intelligence, their loyalty to law and order, and for their well-considered enterprise and well-directed energy. Its divisions and corps are moving upon this Capitol from every quarter of the compass save one. From every section of this Union save that one section they are coming, and we are confronted with the marvelous spectacle of portions of the people in every section of the Union turning a listening ear to the appeals of Mr. Coxey and his lieutenants. The section in which the commonwealth army, as it is called, has re-

of desertion standing against the name of Charles Amos—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FITZHILL: A bill (H. R. 7050) for the relief of James Hoover—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 7051) for the relief of the State of New York—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Indiana: A bill (H. E. 7052) to pension John Ashbire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRICKNER: Petition of members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin against the passage of House bill 6338, to separate the Coast and Geodetic Surveys of the United States—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CRAIN: Protest against the passage of House bill for abolishment of certain collection districts in Texas—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Petition and resolutions of the National Statistical Association of the United States, recommending the improvement of the consular service of the United States, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOLIVER: Nine petitions of citizens of Iowa, in favor of Government ownership and control of telegraphs and telephones—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring Government ownership of the telegraph systems—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HATCH: Petition of Callao Mill Company, Callao, Mo., and of Hamilton Milling Company, Hamilton, Mo., for a reduction of letter postage—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, protest of teachers in Missouri University against transfer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. McNAGY: Papers to accompany House bill 7013—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7014 for the relief of Eli Rinehart, of Steuben County, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WISE (by request): Petition of citizens of Virginia in favor of a Governmental telegraph system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WOOLMER: Resolutions of Harrisburg Branch, No. 500, National Association of Letter Carriers, in favor of bill 5294—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 11, 1894.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., of the city of Washington.

The VICE-PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate to print 40,000 additional copies of the ninth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, relating to building and loan associations.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 6720) providing for the resurvey of Grant and Hooker Counties, in the State of Nebraska; and

A bill (H. R. 6950) to grant the railroad companies in the Indian Territory additional powers to secure right of way, depot grounds, etc.

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES WITH DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, acknowledging the receipt of a resolution of March 29, 1894, directing him to furnish a statement of the cash value, determined by the average price of New York and London markets, of all imports classified under their respective heads, from all countries having a depreciated paper as a circulating medium, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, etc., and stating in reply thereto that he had "reluctantly come to the conclusion, after a care-

ful consideration of the conditions attending the collection and compilation of the statistics of imports, that it is not possible to answer the resolution in such a manner as to afford any authentic information."

Mr. HARRIS. I ask that the communication be printed and lie on the table without further reading.

Mr. COCKRILL. Printed as a document?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the communication will be referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed as a public document.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask what documents is to be printed without being read?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury. Does the Senator object?

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not; but I want to know the subject-matter of the communication, if the Chair will kindly state it or have the title of it read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1894.

To the President of the Senate:

I have the honor to acknowledge the following resolution of the Senate: *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the Senate with a statement of the cash value, determined by the average price of the New York and London markets, of all imports classified under their respective heads—

Mr. CHANDLER. That is sufficient. I do not object.

Mr. QUAY. I object to the reading being dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the communication will be proceeded with.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the communication.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the communication, with the accompanying papers, will be referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed Chinese treaty; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE presented the petition of Hugh McLaughlin and 45 other members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for a vote on the circumstances attending the removal from the civil service of M. J. Donahue, of Boston, Mass., which was referred to the Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.

Mr. HARRIS. I present two petitions of the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association, signed by the leading dealers in hardware in the State of Tennessee, urging immediate or the earliest possible action in respect to the pending tariff bill. I move that the petitions lie on the table, the bill to which they relate having been already reported.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of 324 bookbinders of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the imposition of a duty on books printed in German equal to those printed in English, and also for the imposition of a duty of 35 percent ad valorem on book bindings; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DOLPH presented sundry petitions of citizens of Coquille Valley, Oregon, praying for an increase of the appropriation from \$5,000 to \$15,000 for the improvement of the upper Coquille River, Coos County, Oregon; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PEPPER. I present a petition of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Butler County, Kans., praying for the enactment of appropriate legislation to secure a respectful hearing, either in writing or orally, of all citizens who wish to present their petitions to Congress. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of Encampment No. 35, Union Veteran Legion, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, praying for the passage of a per diem pension bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Unitarian Ministers' Monday Club, of Boston, Mass., and a petition of the Watch and Ward Society, of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of 27 citizens of Massachusetts, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BUTLER presented a petition of the Board of Trade of

Columbia, S. C., paying that an appropriation be made to open up navigation in the Congaree River, from Granby to Columbia, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1291) to remove the charge of desertion from a record of Benjamin Hartley, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am instructed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 45) granting a medal to Bvt. First Lieut. A. Liebschutz, to report it adversely, and ask that it be indefinitely postponed. The existing law is ample, giving the Secretary of War authority to issue all medals.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1953) to construe the act of Congress passed January 6, 1893, to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1855) to provide for the closing of part of an alley in square 622 in the city of Washington, D. C., and for the relief of the president and directors of Gonzaga College, reported it without amendment.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, submitted adverse reports thereon; which were agreed to, and the bills were postponed indefinitely:

A bill (S. 1064) for the relief of Johial W. Boyd, late of Company C, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry;

A bill (S. 1298) to remove from the rolls of the Army the charge of desertion against Neil Patton, late of Battery F, Second United States Artillery, and to grant him an honorable discharge;

A bill (S. 811) for the relief of F. Halverson French; and

A bill (S. 873) for the relief of Capt. Robert McClellmont.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1350) to amend an act approved July 15, 1892, entitled "An act to increase the water supply of the city of Washington, and for other purposes," reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1235) to authorize the sale of property situated in the city of Georgetown, D. C., reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1682) authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hall Association the building and premises known as Ford's Theater, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1381) to provide for the restoration to the Society of the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry Volunteers two flags now in the War Department, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1391) granting a pension to Mrs. Levenia D. Athon, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

PROPOSED LEASE OF FORD'S THEATER.

Mr. HARRIS. On the 21st of February last the bill (S. 1682) authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hall Association the building and premises known as Ford's Theater was referred to the Select Committee on the Ford Theater Disaster. I supposed that that committee had been discharged from its further consideration and the bill referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, but the Journal does not show such action. The bill, however, went to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and has been reported. I therefore ask that the Select Committee on the Ford Theater Disaster be discharged from its further consideration, and that the Journal may show the reference of the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASCO in the chair). That order will be made in the absence of objection.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARRIS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2014) to incorporate the National Gas, Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COCKRELL (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2015) to authorize the registration of trade-marks and labels, and to protect the same; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill (S. 2016) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Edward B. Hughes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 85) to print 16,000 copies of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, relating to the fur seals; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL CODE.

Mr. QUAY. I introduce a bill to establish a municipal code for the District of Columbia. I call for the first reading of the bill at length under the rule.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill. The SECRETARY. A bill to establish a municipal code for the District of Columbia.

RECORDED.—

Mr. HARRIS. Did I understand the Senator from Pennsylvania to ask that this bill be read at length upon its first reading?

Mr. QUAY. That was the suggestion of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator think that the day will be well spent in reading the bill at length, for it would take a large part of it?

Mr. QUAY. I did not hear the interrogatory of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. HARRIS. I asked the Senator if he thought it would be a profitable method of spending the greater part of to-day, under the business pressure that rests upon us, in reading a bill at full length providing a code for the District of Columbia?

Mr. QUAY. It would be much more profitable, Mr. President, to the State of Pennsylvania and to the country at large than the manner in which the day is likely to be spent.

Mr. HARRIS. Then the object of the Senator from Pennsylvania—

Mr. HOAR. I object to debate. It is out of order.

Mr. HARRIS. His object is simply to consume time. That is unmistakable.

Mr. QUAY. It is the law of the Senate that I invoke. I have a right to have the bill read at length.

Mr. VEST. Without objection to its being received the bill will be read.

Mr. BUTLER. May I inquire what the bill is?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is a bill introduced by the Senator from Pennsylvania. The first reading of the bill is demanded at length.

Mr. VEST. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will ask the Senator from Missouri to state what he objects to.

Mr. VEST. I object to the reading of the bill, because it consumes time, and because the Senator from Pennsylvania has avowed that he desires to consume time to prevent the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. QUAY. I made no such avowal.

Mr. CULLOM. He made no such statement.

Mr. VEST. That is the irresistible logic of his statement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair calls the attention of the Senate to the first section of Rule XIV.

When a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.

Mr. HARRIS. I object to the introduction of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection. The bill goes over under the rule.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin submitted sundry amendments intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUAY submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FETTERCREW submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also presented a memorial of the trades and labor councils of Piqua, Ohio, remonstrating against the immigration of Chinese into this country; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of Mingo Lodge, No. 22, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, of Mingo Junction, Ohio, praying for the governmental control of the telegraph and wires, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GORDON. I present resolutions of the Board of Trade of Columbus, Ga., in the nature of a petition, praying for immediate action upon the tariff bill. I ask that the petition lie on the table, and I accompany it with the remark that I am receiving a great many petitions of the same character, and I trust that our friends on the opposite side, in consideration of the great interests involved and the good effect of immediate action, will aid us in hurrying that bill to a final vote.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The petition will lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Watch and Ward Society of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. BRICE, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5894) making appropriations for the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

CHARLES T. RUSSELL.

Mr. FRYE. I am directed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1999) for the relief of Charles T. Russell, to report it favorably, without amendment. It is a very short bill, and it is very important that it shall be acted upon now.

I simply desire to state that Charles T. Russell was consul-general at Liverpool, and an appropriation was not made for the relief of destitute sailors. He was obliged to relieve them to the extent of \$3,100. He did so, and the Auditor could not allow his account. Suit has been brought, but the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a stay of proceedings until Congress can pass this bill.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles T. Russell, of Connecticut, late vice-consul at Liverpool, England, being the sum actually and necessarily expended by him in the shipping department of that office.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and instructed to pay the amount named in this bill to cancel any claim, or so much thereof as the United States may have against the said Charles T. Russell, for any indebtedness due from him upon an unsettled account while consul as aforesaid.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. FRYE subsequently said: The Senate passed a bill this morning for the relief of Charles T. Russell. I see that he is described in the bill as vice-consul. He was consul. I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed and the vote by which it was passed to its third reading and read the third time, that I may correct the bill by striking out the word "vice."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BERRY in the chair). The Senator from Maine asks unanimous consent that the votes by which the bill was passed and ordered to a third reading be reconsidered. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. FRYE. In line 6 I move to strike out the word "vice" before "consul."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time, and passed.

COLUMBIA STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a joint resolution and to ask for its immediate consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 86) to require the Columbia Street Railway Company of the District of Columbia to carry out the provisions of section 10 of its charter relative to the equipment of said road was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, directed to require the Columbia Street Railway Company of the District of Columbia to carry out section 10 of the charter of said railway company, which provides "That the said railway company shall equip its cars and said railway, with all modern improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers."

Sec. 2. That within thirty days after the approval of this joint resolution the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall report to Congress proceedings under section 1 of this joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not desire to obstruct the passage of the joint resolution, but I should like to inquire of the Senator from Michigan what steps have been taken, if any, to force a compliance with the acts that have passed Congress heretofore with reference to these street railroads. I understand that a year or more ago an act of Congress was passed requiring the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to put in an entirely different motive power, to take off horses and put in probably a cable line, but that no compliance whatever has been made with that act. I should like to know from the Senator from Michigan, who is a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, if any effort whatever is being made by the District Committee or by the District Commissioners, or those in authority, looking to a prompt and rigid fulfillment of the act of Congress upon the subject?

Mr. McMILLAN. I will state for the information of the Senator from Nebraska that the road to which he refers is called the Metropolitan Railway Company, and the committee has now that matter in charge and will report a bill very shortly to compel the company to do away with horses and use underground electric power. In the joint resolution which I have just reported refers to an entirely different road. It refers to what is called the Columbia Road, running on New York avenue. The cars in use by that company are so inferior, so dirty, and so common that the attention of the committee has been called to the matter, and the joint resolution simply directs the Commissioners to make the company carry out their original charter, that is, to put first-class cars on that road. That is all there is of it. Mr. COCKRELL. What road is this?

Mr. McMILLAN. The Columbia Street Railway Company. Mr. ALLEN. I am inclined to think the joint resolution ought to pass.

Mr. McMILLAN. It simply directs the Commissioners to require the company to do what they should do, and what the charter compels them to do.

Mr. ALLEN. I did not rise for the purpose of objecting to the passage of the joint resolution, but I have noticed during the winter months that whenever the railroad companies here were called to comply with some law or ordinance, the Commissioners of the District for information upon the subject. It strikes me that a more direct and effectual way of getting at the matter is to require the District prosecuting officer and his assistant to see that the laws are rigidly complied with rather than to ask the Commissioners of the District for information.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no amendment and no objection, the joint resolution will be ordered to a third reading.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. COKE introduced a bill (S. 2017) for the relief of William Davenport, John B. Lacoste, William J. Locke, John Green, Theobald Monier, and William A. Wallace, citizens of the State of Texas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENTS TO SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. HIGGINS, it was

Ordered, That Joseph H. Richards have leave to withdraw his petition and papers from the files of the Senate.

REPORT ON FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Mr. TELLER. I ask an order that Senate Report No. 377 be printed for the use of the Senate. It is a report made by the Select Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes, and the order is asked because there is a demand for more copies of the report.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection, the order will be made. The Chair hears none, and it is made.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. Wolcott] has been compelled to leave the city, to be gone some time, on account of ill health. I know the circumstances under which he has left, and I know the necessity of his leaving. He has gone by the advice of his physician, and he ought to have gone I think a month ago. I ask that he may be granted leave of absence by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection, leave of absence will be granted to the Senator from Colorado. The Chair hears none, and leave is granted.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask unanimous consent to consider the bill (S. 1815) for the relief of Maj. Gen. George S. Greene, to which I am sure there can not be an objection. It passed the Senate in the last Congress. It is to place on the retired list an old soldier with a most admirable record, who is now 93 years old, and has the commendation of the best officers. The bill has been reported twice unanimously from the Committee on Military Affairs.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint George S. Greene, late brigadier and brevet major-general United States Volunteers, to the rank of first lieutenant of artillery in the Army of the United States, and to place him on the retired list of the Army as of that grade, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent. But no pension shall be paid to him, although this proviso shall be no bar to any claims for pension that the widow or children or other heirs may have after his decease.

Mr. PEPPER. I desire to ask the Senator who has charge of the bill whether it proposes to increase the pay of this officer?

Mr. HAWLEY. Gen. Greene served thirty years in the regular Army. He resigned in 1836 and passed an honorable life on various public works of importance, the Croton aqueduct, and things of that sort. At 60 he went into the War of the Rebellion and made a very brilliant record for about five years. He is now broken in health, 93 years old, and has but a limited income from a small pension. All the old officers want the old general to die in the Army on the retired list.

Mr. HOAR. The bill merely proposes to give him the pay of a lieutenant in lieu of pension.

Mr. HAWLEY. Nothing but the ordinary pay. The bill merely puts him on the retired list as a first lieutenant of artillery, the rule having been adopted by the Military Committee that anyone restored under such circumstances shall be restored to the rank he held in the regulars at the time he resigned from the regular Army. He gets only the retired pay of a lieutenant of artillery.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (H. R. 5509) for the relief of William Gray; and
A bill (H. R. 5559) for the relief of Zimri Elliott, of Wiley, Kans.

WESLEY MONTGOMERY.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 1583) for the relief of Wesley Montgomery.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to permit Wesley Montgomery, of Adams County, Nebr., upon the payment of the regular fees and commission, to enter under the homestead law 160 acres of any of the unappropriated public lands of the United States, including public lands in Oklahoma Territory, not mineral nor in the actual occupation of any settler, in lieu of the northeast quarter of section 23, of township 28 north, range 14 west, in Iroquois County, Ill.; which land was entered by him February 20, 1874.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOUR OF MEETING.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Are there further resolutions, concurrent or otherwise? If none, the resolution submitted by the present occupant of the chair on the 10th instant, in relation to the time of the daily meeting of the Senate, coming over from yesterday, if there be no objection will lie upon the table without action, holding its place.

Mr. SHERMAN. I hope the remaining five minutes of the morning hour will be devoted to the Calendar, and that we shall

get into the habit of going to the Calendar every morning before the unfinished business is taken up.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The action suggested by the Chair was regular morning business. The Chair now announces that the morning business is closed, and that the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order. The first bill on the Calendar will be stated.

ALLEYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 971) to open, widen, and extend alleys in the District of Columbia was announced as first in order on the Calendar, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed its consideration.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair is advised that this bill has been heretofore read at length and that the amendments reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia have been agreed to. If there be no further amendment the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FORM OF DEEDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 932) to simplify the form of deeds of conveyance, trust, and releases of land in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. PEPPER. That bill will lead to a good deal of discussion. Mr. SHERMAN. The bill will no doubt lead to a discussion, because a number of amendments will be made to it, and it ought not to be taken up in the absence of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER]. Let it go over without losing its place.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will go over, holding its place on the Calendar, if there be no objection.

PENITENTIARY IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The joint resolution (S. R. 41) relative to the erection of a penitentiary in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, was announced as next on the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Secretary informs the Chair that this bill has been read at length as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PLATT. My recollection about the bill is that the last time it was under consideration the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] did not desire action upon it, as he had introduced an amendment upon the same subject and had it referred to the Committee on Appropriations. I think, therefore, the bill had better go over, at any rate, until the Senator from North Dakota is present.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill goes over, holding its place on the Calendar.

CORPORATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 1305) to amend "An act relating to the incorporation of certain corporations within the District of Columbia," approved October 1, 1890, was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. PUGH. Let that bill go over. The subject is before the Judiciary Committee in another form.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator desire the bill to go over without prejudice or under Rule IX?

Mr. PUGH. Without prejudice.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill goes over without prejudice. The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The pending question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. ALDRICH. Let the amendment be stated.
The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. In line 10, on page 2, after the word "tannin," it is proposed to strike out "thirty-five," and insert "seventy-five," so as to read:

Tannin sold or tanned, 75 cents per pound.
Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I modified that amendment yesterday by inserting "sixty" instead of "seventy-five."

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The modification suggested by the Senator will be made.

Mr. MANDELRSON. If I can have for a moment the attention of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES], the chairman of the Committee on Finance, I wish to state that we have had placed upon our desks this morning Bulletin No. 2, which contains the replies to the tariff inquiries as to Schedule A, the

Elizabeth A. Hoover, widow of James Hoover, deceased—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MEREDITH: A bill (H. R. 7076) to execute the findings of the Court of Claims in the matters of the claim of John J. Shipman—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCCULLOUGH: A bill (H. R. 7077) for relief of M. B. Woodyard, Mrs. Alice N. Rush, Mrs. Sue T. Smox, and Joseph N. Woodyard, heirs of Col. Humphrey M. Woodyard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NELL: A bill (H. R. 7078) for relief of F. B. Toms and Sallie T. Harris—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL of Colorado: Resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Durango, Colo., relative to present depressed condition of affairs, the commonweal army, and in favor of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. COOPER of Florida (by request): Four petitions of citizens of Florida in favor of governmental ownership and control of the telegraphs—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Evidence in support of a bill to relieve James Phelan, collector of internal revenue, Detroit, Mich., from loss by burglary—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of citizens of Atlantic, Iowa, and vicinity, for a governmental system of telegraph—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LACY: Affidavit of John Farrell, to accompany House bill 2132—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of letter-carriers of the city of Yonkers, N. Y., John Foley, chairman, in favor of passage of House bill 5294, relative to removal of letter-carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SIPE: Petition of 1,000 citizens of Pittsburg, Pa., in favor of governmental ownership and control of the telegraph system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of 2,900 masons, bricklayers, and citizens of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., in favor of governmental control of the telegraphic system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, for the adoption of a permanent policy for advancing education among the Indians on the basis of the American free common-school system—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of Diamond Glass Company, of Royers Ford, Pa., for legislation respecting convict labor and sale of prison-made goods—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WILSON of Washington: Petition of 550 citizens of the State of Washington, for the establishment of a governmental system of telegraphs—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

MONDAY, May 14, 1894.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Vice-President resumed the chair.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 7th instant, a report of the former Assistant claims in charge of the defense of Indian depredation claims under the act of March 3, 1891; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HOAR presented resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Congregational ministers of Boston, Mass., Monday, May 7, 1894, favoring the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of 95 citizens of Summit and Portage Counties, Ohio, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5246, to restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HARRIS. I present resolutions adopted by the Memphis

(Tenn.) Cotton Exchange, favoring the international exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga., in September, 1895, recommending that a Government exhibit be made thereat, and pledging that expositions in support of the exposition. I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon presented a memorial of International Bakers' Union, No. 68, of Portland, Oregon, remonstrating against any change being made, either by treaty or statute, in the existing Chinese exclusion laws; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PEPPER presented a petition of Lodge No. 367, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Freeport, Kans., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BUTLER presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, remonstrating against the abolishment of the Statistical Bureau of the Agricultural Department; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Boston, Mass., praying for the repeal of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SQUIRE presented the petition of E. O. Graves, president, and H. W. Castleman, secretary of the Washington National Building, Loan and Investment Association, of Seattle, Wash., praying that building and loan associations, national and local, be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Ezra W. Clark, M. D. Ballard, president National Bank of Commerce; L. C. Whitford, M. D.; A. Chiberg, president of the Scandinavian-American Bank, and M. F. Buchler, cashier Washington National Bank, praying for the reenactment, and its application to the present calendar year, of the act approved November 3, 1893, entitled "An act to amend section numbered 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims;" which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented the petition of Francis B. Kellogg and other citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Ellsworth Post, No. 2, Department of Washington and Alaska, Grand Army of the Republic, of Vancouver; of Gen. J. L. Reno Post, No. 47, Department of Washington and Alaska, Grand Army of the Republic; of Spokane and Stevens Post, No. 1, Department of Washington and Alaska, Grand Army of the Republic, of Seattle, all in the State of Washington, praying for the early and favorable consideration of the resolution setting aside the 12th day of February of each year as a national holiday in commemoration of the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. BRICE presented a petition of Encampment No. 35, United Veteran Legion, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, praying for the passage of a per diem service pension bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Springfield, Ohio, remonstrating against the abrogation of reciprocity treaties with any foreign countries, especially with Spain and Brazil; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, remonstrating against the abolishment of the statistical division of the Agricultural Department; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Knights of Labor, Local Assembly No. 469, of Zanesville, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation providing good roads throughout the country; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Medical Association of Toledo, Ohio, praying for the removal of legislation providing for the removal of certain disabilities of late acting assistant surgeons in the late war, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry packers and dealers in leaf tobacco, of Preble County, Ohio, praying for a specific rate of duty of 50 cents per pound on all unstemmed leaf tobacco; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Central Trade Agricultural

Union, of Miami County, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the employment and discharge of seamen in the mercantile marine; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Medical Association of Toledo, Ohio, remonstrating against a reduction of the appropriation for the maintenance of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented memorials of Central Labor Council, of Cincinnati; of order of Knights of Labor, of Zanesville; of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 45, of Springfield; of Central Labor Union, of Cincinnati; and of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 96, of Akron, all in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed Chinese treaty; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Frank C. Osborn, secretary of the Civil Engineers' Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of E. E. Lowry, of Rose Hill; of Calvin P. Godfrey, of Ottawa; of C. N. Gauner, of Mansfield; of G. H. Mains, of Wakeman; of F. K. Pauly, of Clayton; of L. S. Ellis, of Loganville; of S. V. Hinkle, of Jackson; of W. E. McChristie, of Cincinnati; of W. H. Wheelock, of Chagrin Falls; of O. J. De Wolfe, of Fostoria; of the Champaign Democrat, of Urbana, and of 4 citizens of Folsom, all in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the proposed increase of postage on second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COKE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1827) to define the boundaries of the three judicial districts in the State of Alabama and to regulate therein the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States and the powers and duties of the judges thereof, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. MC MILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1952) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway," reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1500) granting an increase of pension to Helen L. Dent, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1539) granting a pension to Josephine Foote Fairfax, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1956) granting an increase of pension to Mary Doubleday, widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST, I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6610) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at some point within 1 mile below and 1 mile above the present limits of the city of Jefferson, Mo., to report it without amendment. Senate bill 2, which makes the same provision, has been reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce with an amendment. I will merely ask that this bill go upon the Calendar for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

FILES INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARRIS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2018) to provide for making returns to the clerk's office of marriage service in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill (S. 2019) to protect United States mails; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 2020) supplementary to an act approved April 6, 1894, for the execution of the award rendered at Paris, August 15, 1893, by the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, in relation to the preservation of the fur seal; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BRIGHAM introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 37) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate stone of an abandoned lock at Harmar, Ohio, to the New Century Historical Society, of Marietta, Ohio; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENT TO REVENUE BILL.

Mr. DAVIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4894) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. DIXON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HIGGINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF MARITIME CANAL BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, it was

Ordered, That Senate bill No. 1411, entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 28, 1895, be reported.

JOHN FINN—BILL RECOMMENDED.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN of Oregon, it was

Ordered, That Senate bill No. 1005, to authorize the Third Auditor of the Treasury to receive and audit the accounts of the members belonging to John Finn of St. Louis, Mo., be recommended to the Committee on Claims.

SULPHUR RIVER BRIDGE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business has closed.

Mr. BERRY. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider at this time the bill (H. R. 5771) authorizing the Texas and Shreveport Railroad Company to bridge Sulphur River, in the State of Arkansas. It is especially important that the bill should be passed as early as possible.

Mr. SHERMAN. I think it was rather understood Saturday that we should go to the Calendar during the space that was allotted before 12.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. SHERMAN. I dislike to object to anyone's bill, but I have quite a number of bills here, and think we should proceed with the Calendar regularly.

Mr. BERRY. I have been making an effort to call up the bill, this is the third or fourth time, and it has been objected to, when bills called up by other Senators were passed without objection. I regret that the Senator from Ohio feels it his duty to object. This is a bridge bill and it is peculiarly important that it should be passed at an early day. The work is delayed. But of course if the Senator objects the bill will have to go over.

Mr. SHERMAN. As the Senator from Arkansas has a kind of an inning, I will let this bill go through, but I must insist on going on with the Calendar in order after it is disposed of.

Mr. MANDERSON. And it is a House bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, it is a House bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands the Senator from Ohio to withdraw his objection.

Mr. SHERMAN. I withdraw my objection to this bill, but I shall insist upon going on with the Calendar when it is disposed of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill called up by the Senator from Arkansas will be read.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. BERRY. In section 1, line 19, after the word "opening," I move to add "and distance above high-water mark;" so as to read:

"That an opening shall be a drawbridge with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible navigable point and with such clear width of opening and distance above high-water mark as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and, as nearly as practicable, said opening shall be accessible at all stages of water."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BERRY. In section 1, line 21, after the word "water," I move to strike out down to and including the word "bridge," in line 21, in the following words:

"And the structure shall be not less than 10 feet above extreme high water as measured at the point of location to the lowest part of the superstructure of the bridge."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will ask for objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the property known as sublots 4 and 5, square 233, houses numbered 167 and 169, Eleventh street northwest, in Washington City, D. C., owned and occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association of the District of Columbia, be, and the same hereby be, exempted from taxation subject to the provisions of section 8 of the act approved March 3, 1877, providing for exemptions of church and school property from taxation so long as the same is so occupied and used; and the taxes which have accrued and become due on said property on and after July 1, 1892, be, and the same are hereby, released, also subject to the provisions of said act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri to consider this bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. BOWERS of California. I object.

Mr. HEARD. Then I will pass over this bill for a moment until the gentleman from Alabama, Judge COBB, who reported the bill is present.

The SPEAKER. The bill is withdrawn for the present.

STREET RAILWAY TICKETS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I call up for consideration the bill (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by the street railway companies of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That from and after the passage of this act no street railway ticket received for fare on any street railway in the District of Columbia shall again be sold to any passenger, but shall be canceled by the company issuing such ticket.

Sec. 2. That any street railway company doing business in the District of Columbia which violates the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not to exceed \$10 for each offense, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The committee on the District of Columbia recommend the adoption of the following amendments:

Strike out section 1 of the bill and insert:

"That from and after the passage of this act, each street railway and street herdic transportation company in the District of Columbia shall issue its own tickets, and sell not tickets issued by any other company. Such tickets shall be printed and sold in sheets of six tickets each, and after having been once used shall be canceled by the company which issued the same: *Provided*, That all street railway companies and herdic transportation companies doing business in the District of Columbia shall receive and exchange tickets with each other, and shall companies shall make monthly settlements with each other, and shall redeem in money any tickets in excess of the number of tickets exchanged."

Also, in section 2, after the word "railway," insert the words "or street herdic transportation."

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill returned to the House by the Senate, which was further amended by that body. One of the amendments which it was intended to adopt, and which I supposed was adopted by the Senate, provided for the insertion, after the word "after" of the words "thirty days from," so as to make it read "that from and after thirty days from the passage of this act," etc., with a view of giving to the herdic transportation company, which heretofore has not printed any tickets, thirty days in which to provide for the printing of tickets. I move therefore that that insertion be made as an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the proposed amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 7, page 2, after the word "after," insert the words "thirty days from," so as to read, "that from and after thirty days after the passage of this act," etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DINGLEY. I should like to make an inquiry of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD]. I notice that this provides that these tickets shall be sold in sheets of six. Would it not be desirable to provide a uniform price, inasmuch as it is proposed to exchange tickets from one road to another?

Mr. HEARD. I think that law already applies to all alike.

Mr. DINGLEY. Why not insert the words "six for 25 cents"? Mr. HEARD. I think that is the law now. I think it applies to all the companies in the District.

Mr. DINGLEY. If that is the law now, that answers my inquiry.

Mr. HEARD. I am quite sure that the law now compels every company in the District to sell six tickets for a quarter.

Mr. DINGLEY. Unless the gentleman is certain on that point, would it not be well to insert those words, "six tickets for 25 cents"?

Mr. HEARD. If the gentleman desires it, I will not object. It will make it necessary, however, to send the bill back to the Senate, and I am sure that is already the law.

Mr. DINGLEY. If that is the law, it is not necessary to repeat it.

Mr. HEARD. I am quite sure it is the law. There is no company in the District but what does it.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL FOUNDATION.

Mr. HEARD. I now ask for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6838) to construe the act of Congress passed January 6, 1893, to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the act of Congress entitled, "An act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia," approved January 6, 1893, shall, in respect of the powers of the corporators and of the trustees therein named, be deemed and construed to mean that when the board of trustees therein provided for shall have been duly chosen by the corporators said board shall succeed to and exercise all the powers of the corporation of whatever name and nature and all the powers of the said trustees as contained in the said act, subject to all the provisions and limitations in said act contained.

Sec. 2. That this act may be amended or repealed by Congress at any time at its pleasure.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the report be read. It is very short.

The report (by COBB of Alabama) was read, as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6838) "To construe the act of Congress passed January 6, 1893, to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia," report the same back with the recommendation that the same do pass.

The object of this bill is merely to make certain the provisions of the existing law with reference to the management of said Foundation. Its passage is requested by the corporators of the said Foundation, as appears from the following extract from the minutes of a meeting of said corporators:

"[Extract from minutes of meeting of incorporators of Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of District of Columbia, held April 16, 1894.]

"And the subject of proposed legislation was then taken up and the committee proposed bill to construe the act of incorporation approved January 6, 1893, was then read. After debate and amendment it was, on motion, ordered that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman to secure the enactment of the following bill. (Here follows copy of bill, marked A.)

"The chairman then appointed Messrs. Glover, Britton, and Parke members of the above-named committee. "JOHN G. PARKE, Secretary."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HEIRS OF ELIZABETH TOWNSEND.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 6975) for the relief of the heirs and creditors of Elizabeth Townsend.

The SPEAKER. Has this bill been reported from the committee?

Mr. HEARD. It has been reported, by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. COBB].

The SPEAKER. There seems to be no Calendar bill at the desk.

Mr. HEARD. I will send to the Clerk's desk a copy of the bill, with the report.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That all real estate lying in the District of Columbia heretofore purchased by and conveyed to Elizabeth Townsend, otherwise known as Elizabeth Moore, and possessed by the said Elizabeth Townsend, otherwise known as Elizabeth Moore, at the time of her death, be, relieved and exempted from the operation of an act entitled, "An act to restrict the right of the United States to the real estate of deceased persons," approved March 3, 1887, and all forfeitures incurred by force of said act, in respect to such real estate, hereby remitted.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the report be read. It is very short. I desire to state very briefly that the object of the bill is to relieve the heirs of Elizabeth Townsend, who died in this District, from the operation of the statute which prohibits aliens from holding real estate in the Territories. The report made by my colleague [Mr. COBB of Alabama] explains the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The report (by Mr. COBB of Alabama) was read, as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia have had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6975) for the relief of heirs and creditors of Elizabeth Townsend and report the same to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass. Elizabeth Townsend, otherwise known as Elizabeth Moore, was born an alien. At the date of her death she was possessed of certain interests in real estate lying in the District of Columbia and the Territories. The report made by my colleague [Mr. COBB of Alabama] explains the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The report (by Mr. COBB of Alabama) was read, as follows:

Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens," it is claimed by the United States that the property of the said Elizabeth Townsend is claimed by the United States. To establish this claim protracted and expensive litigation would be necessary. Some portions of this property have been sold, and the fact of having been born an alien affects hereditary title and also affects the rights of certain creditors.

As the possible interest of the District is incontestable and of doubtful character, the committee think the bill should pass.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

Mr. GROUT. Now, this provides for a junction in the State of Virginia between these two roads, and I understand it provides certain methods by which the rights of the two corporations shall be adjusted. As to so much of the two lines as lie within the limits of the District of Columbia of course there can be no question as to the right of Congress to exercise jurisdiction over them. But let me ask if there is any attempt or any proposition to fix the place at which the union between these two roads shall be effected?

Mr. MEREDITH. On the Virginia side? We have nothing to do with that.

Mr. GROUT. You say you have nothing to do with it, but it is provided for in the bill. I think we have no right to deal with these corporations outside the District lines except in interstate commerce.

Mr. HEARD. If my friend will allow me, there were two bills pending before our committee, one on behalf of the company we are now seeking to incorporate and the other on behalf of the line from Falls Church to come into the District, and they both sought ferry crossings, that is, the privilege of crossing the river at about the same point, and after consultation between the representatives of the two companies and the District Commissioners they agreed that they should come in by the same ferry, using the same ferry privilege, and then to occupy the same track in the city to get to the same focal point; and that provision to which the gentleman refers was designed to subject the Falls Church road when it should come into the District to all the restrictions and regulations which this bill imposes upon the Washington and Mount Vernon road.

Mr. GROUT. Let me ask the chairman while he is on his feet if he does not think there should be a limitation of that authority to so much of these lines as lie within the District of Columbia? This assumes to provide for the use of these tracks in the State of Virginia owned by these different corporations, one of which is already chartered by the State of Virginia and the other of which is being incorporated by Congress within the District of Columbia.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. You might add after the word "tracks" in the first line of section 25, the words "within the District of Columbia." There is no objection to that. I think the gentleman's criticism is correct. Of course we could not deal with the rights of the two corporations outside of the District. We should be limited to the District, whether we say so or not.

Mr. GROUT. Of course; but the section assumes to go beyond that.

Mr. HEARD. Would the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] be acceptable to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. GROUT]?

Mr. GROUT. Yes; I think so.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Then I offer the following amendment:
After the word "company," in line 1 of section 25, insert the words "within the District of Columbia."
The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:
That in line 1 of section 25, after the word "company," insert the words "within the District of Columbia;" that it will read: "That the tracks and ferry of said company within the District of Columbia shall be," &c.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That is correct. The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk resumed and completed the reading of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I move the previous question on the amendments, engrossment, third reading, and passage of the bill.

The previous question was ordered.
The question was taken on ordering the third reading of the bill as amended, and the Speaker *pro tempore* announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Division.
The House divided; and there were—ayes 60, noes 2.

Accordingly the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, was read the third time.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, and the Speaker *pro tempore* announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yeas and nays.
The yeas and nays were refused, only four members voting therefor.

Accordingly the bill was passed.
On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

STREET RAILWAY TICKETS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, laboring under a misapprehension this morning with regard to the status of the bill (S. 443) to

provide for the sale of new tickets by the street railway companies in the District of Columbia, I stated that an amendment which had been agreed upon did not appear to have been passed by the Senate, and therefore I moved to insert that amendment and pass the bill, which was done. I find that the amendment was inserted by the Senate, and the bill passed in that way. I therefore ask unanimous consent to rescind the action taken this morning upon the bill, and to concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] asks unanimous consent to rescind the action of the House this morning in respect to the bill (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by the street railway companies in the District of Columbia, and to concur in the Senate amendments. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

ALLEYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I call up the bill (H. R. 7054) to open, widen, and extend existing alleys in the District of Columbia. This bill is on the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, but I ask unanimous consent to consider it in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] asks unanimous consent to consider this bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the act of Congress approved July 22, 1892, entitled "An act to provide for the opening of alleys in the District of Columbia," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under the terms and condition of said act in regard to the opening, extending, widening, or straightening of alleys, to open minor streets in said District of a width not less than 40 feet nor more than 60 feet, to run through a square from one street to another, whenever, in the judgment of said Commissioners, the public interests require it.

Sec. 2. That the words "one copy of which (plat) shall be filed with the recorder of deeds and the other in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia," in section 3 of said act, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read: "One copy of said plat shall be filed and recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and the other in the office of the Commissioners of said District."

Sec. 3. That the words "six dollars for the services of said marshal," in section 4 of the said act, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read, "twenty-five dollars for the services of said marshal."

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been considered in the Senate and passed the Senate unanimously. I ask unanimous consent to ask to substitute Senate bill 971 for the House bill, and put the Senate bill before the House. The Senate bill is identical with the bill that has just been read.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Without objection, the Senate bill will be substituted for the House bill. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I now ask to dispense with the reading of the Senate bill.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask that the report of the House committee be read.

The report (by Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee) was read, as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia have considered the bill (H. R. 3295) to open, widen, and extend existing alleys in the District of Columbia, and report the same to the House with the recommendation that a substitute therefor be adopted and passed. This bill has been considered by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who, after a full consideration thereof, returned it to this committee recommending that the substitute mentioned take its place. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the object of the bill will be accomplished by the adoption of the substitute, and your committee fully concur with them in this conclusion.

The proposed substitute is herewith presented with this report, and its passage recommended by the committee. The committee recommend that the original bill do lie on the table.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. One word. A few days ago, when that bill was being considered in committee, it was thought advisable to offer an amendment which I have in my hand, and which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read. Before the committee would indorse the amendment and give it its sanction, it required the amendment to be sent to the District Commissioners. I want to state that they have considered the amendment and recommend its adoption and its insertion as a separate section of the bill.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Sec. 4. That section 3 of an act approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," be, and the same is amended so as to apply to the condemnation of land for public highways, not to repeal chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia in regard to public highways, roads, and bridges.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The question is on the amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

are naturalized citizens; and the total number of such persons who are alien; and at what ratio, if any, alien mechanics and laborers have been taking the places of native and naturalized citizens of the United States in the protected industries of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that the resolution may go over until to-morrow. I will take this occasion to suggest to the Senator from Nebraska, by the unanimous consent of the Senate, that before he asks for the passage of the resolution it would be well to ascertain whether the Secretary of the Treasury has the means of answering the inquiry. I am afraid the Senator will find that there is no data from which an answer can be given.

Mr. ALLEN. In answer to the Senator from New Hampshire, I will state that precisely the same information was furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1880, based on the census of 1880. The resolution is not a new thing by any means.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the resolution be printed and go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be printed and go over under the rule.

DUPLICATE ENGROSSED BILLS.

Mr. BLACKBURN submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to furnish to the Senate duplicate engrossed copies of the bills (H. R. 626) providing for the recovery of Grant and Hooker Counties, in the State of Nebraska, and (H. R. 626) to grant to railroad companies in the Indian Territory additional powers to secure rights of way, depot grounds, etc., the originals having been mislaid.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. SHERMAN. I was requested by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] to ask that he be relieved from service upon the Committee on Claims, and that he be assigned to the Committee on the Census. I was also requested to ask that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMillan] be relieved from service upon the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and that he be assigned to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and that the vacancies caused by the death of our late associate the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Stockbridge, be filled by the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Vice-President appoints Mr. PATTON a member of the Committee on Claims, Indian Affairs, Epidemic Diseases, Railroads, and Agriculture and Forestry; Mr. PROCTOR a member of the Committee on Fisheries; Mr. DAVIS a member of the Committee on the Census; and Mr. McMILLAN a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLE, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House numbered 1 to the bill (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by the street railway companies of the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 3032) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John A. Jack;

A bill (H. R. 6123) authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River, at the foot of Dickson street, in the borough of Homestead, in the State of Pennsylvania.

A bill (H. R. 6838) to construe the act of Congress passed January 6, 1893, to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia; and

A bill (H. R. 6975) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth Townsend.

INDIAN LANDS IN NEVADA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business has closed, and the Calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order.

The bill (S. 99) to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to a portion of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada, and to the entire Walker River Reservation in said State, and for other purposes, was announced as first in order on the Calendar.

Mr. SHERMAN. As the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART], who reported the bill, is not present, I think it had better go over without prejudice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over without prejudice.

OLIVIA AND IDA WALTER.

The bill (S. 406) for the relief of Olivia and Ida Walter, heirs and children of Thomas U. Walter, deceased, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "fourteen;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay to Olivia and Ida Walter, and children of Thomas U. Walter, the sum of \$14,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum so to be paid to Olivia and Ida Walter against the United States for services rendered by the said Olivia and Ida Walter in the said Territory of Nevada, and for the said Territory of Nevada, as audited, described, distributed, and paid, as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DUNBAR R. RANSOM.

The bill (S. 322) to place Dunbar R. Ransom on the retired list of the Army was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Dunbar R. Ransom, late captain in the Third Artillery of the Army, a captain in the Army, and to place him on the unlimited retired list.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. TELLER. I am loath to interfere with the Calendar, but there is a bill on the Calendar to confirm an agreement with certain Indians and to grant a right of way to a railroad company across their reservation that will not give rise to any discussion. If it does, I will consent to withdraw it at once. It is a short bill, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be passed. It was reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN. I feel myself under a kind of an obligation to object to any bill being taken up out of its order. I dislike to object to the Senator's bill, but I think we had better proceed with the Calendar in order. I think by confining ourselves to the Calendar we shall in a short time reach all the bills upon it.

Mr. TELLER. We shall not reach the bill at the present session that I desire to call up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The next bill on the Calendar will be stated.

The bill (S. 123) defining and permanently fixing the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I desire to inquire of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH], who reported this bill, whether its provisions are in accordance with the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the boundary?

Mr. ROACH. They are.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. All right.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The bill (S. 438) providing for a naval training station on the Pacific coast was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is directed to designate three cities on the Pacific coast, to be situated on the Pacific coast, for such naval training station on San Francisco Bay, or on Mare Island, in the State of California, the site so selected to be approved by the President.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is directed and directed to have constructed, by contract, after public advertisement, upon said land so selected such buildings, wharves, and other structures as may be necessary for a naval training station, the cost of such buildings, wharves, and other structures not to exceed \$100,000; and that \$25,000 be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available for said purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, which has been read.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Mr. President, I notice this bill limits the location of a naval training station to two particular points, both of which are in the State of California. I desire to inquire of the Senator from California if it would not be a little more charitable, perhaps, to leave the matter open to the selection of the naval board as to any point, which, after a careful examination on the Pacific coast, may be deemed most advisable, without confining them to any particular State.

Mr. PERKINS. We have on the Pacific coast no naval training station. As the Senate is aware, at Newport there is a naval training station, and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his report, asks for an appropriation of \$170,000 for buildings and improvements alone at that station.

Heretofore, and it is the custom now, when seamen in the East have enlisted in the Navy and they are assigned to vessels in the Pacific Ocean, their fare is paid across the continent to the ship on which they have been designated to serve, and when discharged, if in Bering Sea, or in Puget Sound, or the Sandwich Islands, they must be returned again to the port whence they were shipped.

There are on the Pacific coast in the Pacific coast squadron and in the Bering Sea squadron, I think some fourteen or fifteen ships of the Navy. It is eminently proper, therefore, that there should be a shipping station upon the Pacific coast for the shipment of seamen for the Navy, for the reason that our seamen on the Pacific coast, without disparaging others, are certainly equal in every respect to those anywhere in the United States.

California has been designated in the bill for the reason that we have the only navy-yard on the Pacific coast at Mare Island. In that State, on one of the tributaries or arms of San Francisco Bay, The Government owns a large quantity of land at Mare Island, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, and other islands in the bay of San Francisco, and knowing with what a jealous eye our friends in the East look upon us in the far West—I have but the spirit of emulation as I would call it—knowing that they would rather have these stations established on the Atlantic coast, I have eliminated from the bill the clause which was first inserted that the land be purchased either in the State of California or in the State of Oregon, represented by my friend from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], who is now standing anxious to offer an amendment to this bill, and I have purposely named the Government land in the bay of San Francisco, so as to obviate any objection that could possibly be offered to this bill on the ground of economy, because we have ample room and space in the bay of San Francisco for such a station.

The time will come when the city of Portland will become a seaport, and when that time arrives it shall have my vote for the location of a naval station there. I will say also to my friend from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] that I think we should have a dry dock certainly upon some place in Puget Sound; but on this simple proposition I feel assured I shall have the support of my friends from Oregon and Washington in favoring this measure. When we shall accomplish this, and stop paying tribute to corporations for the transportation of sailors across the continent, then when the time comes my vote will be added to that of the Senator from Oregon in selecting a training station in that State; but I hope he will not object to this bill; on the contrary, if there is any opposition to the bill, I expect the Senator from Oregon to advocate it.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I quite agree with all the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] has said in regard to the advisability of providing a naval station on the Pacific coast, but there can be no room whatever for argument between us in regard to that proposition. Inasmuch, however, as the Pacific coast has but one representative on the Naval Committee of the Senate in the person of our distinguished and amiable friend from California, it does seem to me that the question as to the location of this station ought to have been left open to the naval board, whose business it would be to select the site.

The Senator from California says that our time will come, that eventually we shall have a seaport at Portland. We, in our simplicity, had been objecting to the proposition for some time past that we already have a considerable seaport at Portland, Oregon. We have ships coming there from all parts of the world; from every port in the world ships come to Portland, Oregon, and go from there out to all the ports of the world.

Then, again, we were under the impression that Puget Sound had considerable commerce, and already Congress has established a naval station on the shores of Puget Sound.

The Senator from California also says that the bill provides that the proposed training station shall be upon Government land in California at one or the other of the points suggested by him. I beg, in reply to that to say that the Government also has ample land lying at or near the ports of Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, Seattle, and Port Townsend, on Puget Sound. Therefore, it does seem to me in all seriousness that the matter of the selection of this site under the circumstances ought to be left open, and that it ought not to be restricted by the provisions of the bill to one particular State, and to two points in that particular State.

I did not rise for the purpose of moving an amendment, but for the purpose of appealing to the Senator from California, the representative of the Pacific coast on the Naval Committee, to himself offer an amendment by which the question of the selection of the site shall be left open.

Mr. SQUIRE. Mr. President, I do not desire to occupy the attention of the Senate at any great length on this subject, but

I feel like uniting with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] in appealing to the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS].

It is well known to the Senate that there is at present a dry dock being constructed on Puget Sound, or, as it is termed in the language of the Navy Department, a naval station.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, that this bill may not obstruct the consideration of the Calendar, I will, with the consent of the committee on the Calendar, strike out the words "in the State of California," and insert in lieu thereof "the Pacific coast States."

It seems to me, however, in all seriousness, that my friends from Oregon and Washington should not have raised that point. There is no navy-yard in Oregon, and the source of supply for manning the Navy should be near the navy-yard. However, I shall, with the consent of my colleagues, move to strike out "in the State of California," and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Pacific coast States."

Mr. SQUIRE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I think the Senator also, and in addition I would say that if California, after all, is the proper place for the location of the proposed naval training station, that will be a matter for the consideration of the naval board.

Mr. SQUIRE. I would like to finish the remark on the point on which I was speaking. I was referring to the facts in regard to the location of a naval station on Puget Sound. The Government of the United States has a large amount of land there devoted to the purpose of such naval station and Government dry dock. The site for this purpose was selected by distinguished officers of the Government, two distinct and separate boards of officers having concurred in the selection of the site after a series of deliberate, careful, and scientific examinations of various localities.

Everyone who is acquainted with the waters of Puget Sound is aware that it is a marvelous body of water, fit for the navigation of the largest vessels. In fact, it can accommodate all the navies of the world at once, without being fully occupied. It has an ocean shore line in the State of Washington alone, on Puget Sound, Washington Sound, and on that part of the Gulf of Georgia which is in the United States, of over 2,000 miles of deep navigable inland sea, and affords the grandest and most remarkable facilities for all kinds of naval operations and purposes.

The Government has appropriated a large sum of money for the construction thereof of a magnificent dry dock for ocean vessels and the work of construction is rapidly going on, so that it will probably be completed this year. This is the commencement of a great navy-yard; hence the region of Puget Sound is most suitable for a naval training school, so far as the desirability of the connection of such school with a navy-yard is concerned. But there are other important reasons. The merchant marine doing business in these waters is already vast in extent, and the shipping business extends to every part of the navigable waters of the globe. This affords a splendid field for the enlistment of seamen. Three continental railroads have their termini here, and a fourth has a transcontinental connection. The cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend, and various other places are ports of entry and important shipping points. Vast forests, rich and valuable mines of coal, iron, and other minerals abound, insuring the rapid growth and development of this region in wealth and population.

It seems to me it is a very proper question to be raised as to whether or not this training station should not be established on Puget Sound in connection with the naval station there. I am very glad indeed that the Senator from California has kindly consented to allow this amendment to be inserted in the bill. I feel it would be unwise to confine the selection to any particular State on the Pacific coast, and instead of offering the amendment myself, I am very glad indeed that it has been offered by the Senator from California himself. The Government has many reservations of land on the islands and shores of Puget Sound aside from the body of land secured for the Puget Sound naval station at Port Orchard. There need be no outlay for additional land.

Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. DOLPH addressed the Chair.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. DOLPH. I beg leave to suggest that the amendment—

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire is out of the floor.

Mr. CHANDLER. Perhaps the suggestion I am going to make will obviate the necessity of the Senator's suggestion. If the Senator will allow me, I will go on.

Mr. DOLPH. I was not aware that the Senator from New Hampshire had the floor; but certainly if I had the floor I should yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. CHANDLER. I take occasion to say that I understood that the Chair had recognized the Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. DOLPH. I did not so understand.

prefer to take as a less protection if we can have it as a specific duty, so that we need not find ourselves in the case in which Mr. Dickerman says we shall find ourselves:

The best oil is received under a specific duty; can not afford to pay same on poor article as on good; therefore, keep poor back.

We offer them the inducement to keep the good back and send in the poor oil. I hope that we may have the rate of 10 cents a gallon proposed.

Mr. LODGE. There is one single point that I wish to make, that is that our competitors in Newfoundland and Cape Breton have protection, and we only ask to be placed on similar grounds and have proper protection. As we have a higher standard of living than our competitors we ought to have more. I want to say again that this product is the work of men who lead a life of the greatest possible hardship, and certainly are entitled to as much consideration at the hands of the Congress of the United States as any other class in the country—just as much as the agricultural or any other class. I think anything that can be done in reason to encourage and protect the fishermen of the Atlantic coast and of the Pacific coast ought to be done as a general matter of good policy.

Mr. FEEFER. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts, who proposed the amendment, how the rate he urges will compare in its ad valorem feature with the rate found in the bill?

Mr. LODGE. I understand that to make an equivalent specific for the ad valorem proposed in the bill would be 10.4 cents. Therefore the proposition I make is four-tenths of a cent less in amount than that proposed, but I offer it because it is so much better to have the duty specific than ad valorem. It is better for the industry, fairer to the importer, and results in getting a better article.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. LODGE. I call for a division.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If he were present, I would vote "nay," and I am allowed to vote if my vote is necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. CAFFERY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER], but I have a right to vote whenever I think it necessary to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN]. The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GEORGE. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. I have a right to vote to make a quorum. I see a quorum is wanting, and I vote "nay."

Mr. TURPIE. I vote "nay."

Mr. BLANCHARD. I am paired with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN]. As he has not voted, I withhold my vote unless there is a lack of a quorum.

Mr. VEST. I will vote to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. LODGE. I am paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], that he and I could transfer our pairs. I am paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON]. Mr. LODGE. Very well.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I vote "nay."

Mr. LODGE. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], and vote "yea."

Mr. PUGH. I desire to announce that I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], with the right reserved to vote to make a quorum. I understand that there is now a quorum: and I withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—17.

Allen,	Hale,	Pfeffer,	Squire,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Teller,
Dixon,	Lodge,	Platt,	
Dubois,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Quay,	
Gallinger,	Patton,	Shoup,	

NAYS—32.

Allen,	Daniel,	Jones, Ark.	Ransom,
Bate,	Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Roach,
Berry,	George,	Martin,	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Gibson,	Mills,	Vest,
Butler,	Gordon,	Morgan,	Vilas,
Call,	Harris,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Camden,	Huntton,	Palmer,	Walsh,
Coke,	Jarvis,	Pasco,	White,

NOT VOTING—36.

Allison,	Dolph,	Jones, Nev.	Power,
Blanchard,	Fry,	McMillan,	Proctor,
Brice,	Gorman,	McLaurin,	Smith,
Butler,	Gray,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Cameron,	Hansborough,	McPherson,	Smith,
Carey,	Higgins,	Manderson,	Stewart,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Mitchell, Wis.	Washburn,
Cullom,	Hoar,	Morrill,	Wilson,
Davis,	Irbay,	Pettigrew,	Wilcott,

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALDRICH. For the purpose of ascertaining how far this evident purpose to discriminate against the hardy fishermen of the Eastern States is to be carried, I move to strike out "20 per cent ad valorem" and insert "9 cents a gallon."

Mr. VEST. The discrimination against the New England States is very evident, from the fact that cotton-seed oil is put on the free list, while a duty is put on cod-liver oil.

Mr. ALDRICH. Cotton-seed oil is put on the free list because we have been exporting cotton-seed oil for years, and it affects nobody in the United States, whether upon the free list or upon the dutiable list.

Mr. VEST. There was an importation of it last year, as shown by the Treasury reports.

Mr. PLATT. How much?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 5, line 13, paragraph 28, strike out the words "twenty per cent ad valorem" and insert in lieu thereof "nine cents per gallon," so as to read:

Cod liver oil, 9 cents per gallon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask for a division.

Mr. FAULKNER. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLANCHARD (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. CAFFERY (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER].

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] has a pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN]. We have transferred our pairs, and I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAFFERY. I will vote to make a quorum. I vote "nay." Mr. GEORGE. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH], but I have a right to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. BUTLER. I vote "nay."

Mr. BLANCHARD. I understand that a quorum is lacking. I therefore vote "nay."

Mr. PUGH. I vote to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS. If a quorum is lacking I am entitled to vote also. I vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER. I announce my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 33; as follows:

YEAS—12.

Aldrich,	Dubois,	Mitchell, Oregon	Perkins,
Chandler,	Hale,	Patton,	Quay,
Dixon,	Hawley,	Peffer,	Shoup,

NAYS—31.

Allen,	Daniel,	Lindsay,	Turpie,
Bate,	Faulkner,	Martin,	Vest,
Berry,	George,	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Blackburn,	Gibson,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Butler,	Gordon,	Palmer,	White,
Caffery,	Harris,	Pugh,	
Call,	Huntton,	Ransom,	
Camden,	Jarvis,	Howe,	
Coke,	Jones, Ark.		

NOT VOTING—40.

Allison,	Gallinger,	Lodge,	Power,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	McLaurin,	Proctor,
Brice,	Gray,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Cameron,	Hansborough,	McPherson,	Smith,
Carey,	Higgins,	Manderson,	Squire,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Mills,	Stewart,
Cullom,	Hoar,	Mitchell, Wis.	Teller,
Davis,	Irbay,	Morrill,	Washburn,
Dolph,	Jones, Nev.	Pettigrew,	Wilson,
Fry,	Kyle,	Platt,	Wilcott,

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move in line 13, paragraph 28, to strike out "and insert 'cents per gallon'" and insert "cents per gallon." The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 5, line 13, paragraph 28, strike out "cents per gallon" and insert "cents per gallon." sons to read:

cents per gallon, cents per gallon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let us have a division.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALDRICH (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], but he recognizes my right to vote to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], who has been called from the Chamber; but I have reserved the right to vote to make a quorum. I withhold my vote for the present.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I am paired with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN], but as a quorum has not voted, and having reserved the right to vote to make a quorum, I vote "nay."

Mr. COCKRELL. I am paired with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], reserving the right to vote to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 11, nays 33 as follows:

YEAS—11.

Chandler,	Hale,	Puffer,	Squire,
Dunlap,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Platt,	Teller.
Gallinger,	Patton,	Shoup,	

NAYS—33.

Allen,	Coke,	Lindsay,	Turpie.
Bates,	Daniel,	Martin,	West.
Berry,	Faulkner,	Mills,	Vilas.
Blaine, Iowa,	George,	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Butler,	Gibson,	Murphy,	Waisa,
Caffery,	Harris,	Palmer,	White.
Call,	Hunt,	Pugh,	
Campbell,	Jarvis,	Reed,	
Cockrell,	Jones, Ark.	Roach,	

NOT VOTING—41.

Aldrich,	Gordon,	Lodge,	Proctor.
Allison,	Gorman,	McLaurin,	Quay.
Blackburn,	Gray,	McMillan,	Sherman.
Brace,	Hansbrough,	McPherson,	Smith.
Cameron,	Hawley,	Manderson,	Stewart.
Cass,	Higgins,	Mitchell, Wis.	Washburn.
Cullum,	Hill,	Morrill,	Wilson.
Davis,	Hoar,	Pasco,	Wolcott.
Day,	Irwin,	Perkins,	
Dolph,	Jones, Nev.	Pettigrew,	
Frye,	Kyle,	Power,	

So the amendment was rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. The next item in the bill is in regard to the duty on linseed oil, an item in which my colleague on the committee, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], is very greatly interested. He was called from the Chamber unexpectedly. I suggest to the Senator from Tennessee, as we have had a long and rather hard day, that we now either adjourn or go into executive session.

Mr. HARRIS. Inasmuch as the Senator from Rhode Island has changed the charges a cent and taken half a dozen votes on the former item, and inasmuch as the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] wishes to be present when the next item is considered, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twelve minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, May 16, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 15, 1894.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Herbert H. D. Peirce, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia.

CONSUL.

George Keenan, of Wisconsin, now consul of the United States at Kehl, to be consul of the United States at Bremen.

JUDGE OF POLICE COURTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Thomas F. Miller, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the police court of the District of Columbia.

POSTMASTERS.

Harry E. Tibbetts, to be postmaster at Saco, in the county of York and State of Maine.

Enos L. Stephenson, to be postmaster at Garden City, in the county of Finney and State of Kansas.

Alfred B. Urlick, to be postmaster at Baxter Springs, in the county of Cherokee and State of Kansas.

Charles H. Leggett, to be postmaster at Fernandina, in the county of Nassau and State of Florida.

Isaham J. Pringle, to be postmaster at Marlin, in the county of Falls and State of Texas.

Caleb T. Smith, to be postmaster at Islip, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York.

Willis A. Joy, to be postmaster at Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks and State of North Dakota.

M. V. Mitchell, to be postmaster at Cisco, in the county of Eastland and State of Texas.

William A. Frost, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, in the county of Bedford and State of Tennessee.

Thomas P. Gable, to be postmaster at Santa Fe, in the county of Santa Fe and Territory of New Mexico.

James H. Woodstock, to be postmaster at Clear Lake, in the county of Cerro Gordo and State of Iowa.

Augustus C. Tupper, to be postmaster at Osage, in the county of Mitchell and State of Iowa.

William A. Davidson, to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Woodford and State of Illinois.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, May 15, 1894.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock m. by the Clerk, who directed the reading of the following communication:

SPEAKER'S ROOM.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1894.

SIR: I hereby name the Hon. A. M. DOCKERY, a Representative from the State of Missouri, to perform the duties of the chair for this day.

CHARLES F. CRISP, Speaker.

THE HON. JAMES K. HUBBARD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. DOCKERY accordingly took the Chair as Speaker *pro tempore*.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the public schools in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894: which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS.

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were severally referred as follows, namely:

A joint resolution (S. R. 86) to require the Columbia Street Railway Company of the District of Columbia to carry out the provisions of section 11 of its charter relative to the equipment of said road to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1999) for the relief of Charles T. Russell—to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1533) for the relief of Wesley Montgomery—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* also laid before the House the bill (S. 431) for the relief of Maj. Gen. George S. Green.

Mr. COOMBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that that bill may be withheld for the present.

The SPEAKER. In the absence of objection, this bill will be retained on the table for the present.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence for two days was granted to Mr. ENLOS, on account of sickness.

REPRINT OF A REPORT.

On motion of Mr. COBB of Missouri, 1,000 copies of the report, No. 830, accompanying the bill H. R. 2307 were ordered to be printed.

MARY E. TRICKY.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 1196) to restore

NOT VOTING—39.

Allen,	George,	Jarvis,	Pugh,
Brice,	Gordon,	Jones, Nev.	Quay,
Butler,	Gorman,	Kyle,	Sherman,
Cameron,	Gray,	Lodge,	Smith,
Carey,	Hansbrough,	Mills,	Squire,
Cullom,	Hawley,	Mitchell, Oregon	Stewart,
Dixon,	Hill,	Mitchell, Wis.	Washburn,
Dolph,	Hoar,	Morrill,	Wilson,
Eyre,	Huntton,	Platt,	Woolcott,
Gallinger,	Irbey,	Proctor,	

So the amendment was rejected.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 236) to amend section 4877 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as to soldiers' homes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 6719) to provide for the validation of affidavits made before United States commissioners in all land entries, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill (H. R. 6748) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

HEIRS OF ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, DECEASED.

Mr. HARRIS. Sometime since the Senate passed a bill (S. 1933) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth Townsend, deceased. Since that time the House of Representatives passed a precisely similar bill and it has been passed by the Senate. I ask that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed. It was sent back from the other House.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of a bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANDERSON. We have reached the end of one of the main articles in this bill and we are about to embark upon a new item or series of items, medicinal preparations. It has been excessively warm in the Chamber all afternoon. I suggest to the Senator in charge of the bill that we had better take our medicine in the morning rather than just now.

Mr. COCKRELL. Will the Senator yield to me a moment until I can have a little committee business transacted?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent to make some changes in the chairmanship of committees. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] will make a request.

Mr. GRAY. I desire to tender to the Senate my resignation as a member of the Committee on Patents.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the resignation will be accepted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] be appointed chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. CALL. I ask to be relieved from further service upon the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Florida is relieved from further service upon that committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senator from Florida [Mr. CAL] be appointed chairman of the Committee on Patents.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JAMES] be appointed chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow; and I give notice that I shall immediately upon the meeting of the Senate, if I can get the floor, move to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MANDERSON. I thought I had been recognized, and

simply gave way to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] to have certain committee appointments made.

Mr. GRAY. That is true.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. MANDERSON (at 5 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope we will not adjourn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska that the Senate do now adjourn. [Putting the question.] The nocs appear to have it.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. GRAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM].

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I ought to have stated before that I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], but the pair has been transferred to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN]. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BUTLER. I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. CAFFERY (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER], and I withdraw my vote.

Mr. MILLS. I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

Mr. CALL. I announce the pair of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE].

Mr. BUTLER. If a quorum is not present I am authorized to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. GEORGE. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—14.

Aldrich,	Hale,	McMillan,	Shoup,
Allison,	Hawley,	Manderson,	Teller,
Davis,	Higgins,	Patton,	
Dubois,	Lodge,	Perkins,	

NAYS—32.

Bate,	Coke,	McPherson,	Ransom,
Berry,	Daniel,	Martin,	Roach,
Blackburn,	Faulkner,	Mitchell, Wis.	Turpin,
Blanchard,	Glendon,	Morrill,	Vest,
Butler,	Harris,	Murphy,	Vilas,
Call,	Jones, Ark.	Palmer,	Woolhous,
Candler,	Landis,	Passch,	Wash,
Cockrell,	McLaurin,	Peffer,	White,

NOT VOTING—39.

Allen,	Gallinger,	Jarvis,	Pugh,
Brice,	George,	Jones, Nev.	Quay,
Butler,	Gordon,	Kyle,	Sherman,
Cameron,	Gorman,	Mills,	Smith,
Carey,	Gray,	Mitchell, Oregon	Squire,
Cullom,	Hawley,	Morrill,	Stewart,
Dixon,	Hill,	Pettigrew,	Washburn,
Dolph,	Hoar,	Platt,	Wilson,
Eyre,	Huntton,	Proctor,	Woolcott,
Gallinger,	Irbey,		

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MANDERSON. I simply desire to suggest—

Mr. HARRIS. The question is not debatable.

Mr. MANDERSON. I submit that the motion to take a recess is debatable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator that under the rules the motion is not debatable. The Chair would be glad to hear—

Mr. HARRIS. I have no objection to giving unanimous consent to make a statement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the Senator from Nebraska will proceed.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask unanimous consent before moving an amendment to the motion to suggest any reason for the amendment. I certainly can not be ranked among those who, by their vote or voice, have sought to delay action upon the bill. I have taken no time in the discussion and I have taken no part in the debate except to a very limited degree on the specific items. I do not think I can be ranked, and I do not propose under usual conditions to be ranked, among those who are termed filibusters or those who propose to delay the passage of the bill.

The motion of the Senator from Tennessee proposes to con-

For subject see index.

time the legislative day and by that course cut off action upon any motion, resolution, the presentation of any petition or the transaction of any business whatever, except the consideration of this bill, and it is proposed to consider it from 11 o'clock, the moment of meeting, until the Senate shall finally adjourn for the day, or take a recess for another day.

Mr. President, it seems to me the time has hardly come for that sort of oppressive action. We have been here laboriously to-day in heat that is very oppressive, and really exceptional at this season of the year. I, for one, do not propose, if I can prevent it by any action of mine, to cut off members of the Senate from the usual morning business that pertains to the morning hour. We have already consented to reduce it from two hours to one, and now the proposition is to abolish it altogether, and nothing else, no matter how important the matter may be that calls for our consideration.

I move, therefore (if the proposition is that we shall continue the legislative day for the sole purpose of continuing the consideration of this bill), to amend the motion that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon-to-morrow.

Mr. HARRIS. The motion is not amendable.

Mr. LODGE. It is not amendable?

Mr. ALDRICH. Does the Chair decide the motion not to be amendable?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has not decided. The Chair will be glad to hear the suggestion the Senator may make upon that question.

Mr. HALE. Upon what ground—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the suggestion as to whether the motion is amendable.

Mr. HALE. I did not hear from whom the suggestion came.

Mr. HARRIS. I have not referred to the rule. Let the Secretary read the rule. I am not sure as to the matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The rule will be read. The Chair desires to hold in accordance with the rules, so that there will be no misunderstanding.

Mr. HALE. It is to take a recess to a particular hour.

Mr. MANDERSON. As a matter of course it is amendable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. Let the Secretary read the rule.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The rule will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

RULE XXII.

PREFERENCE OF MOTIONS.

When a question is pending no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn.

To adjourn to a day certain or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.

To take a recess.

When several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged, and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

[Marginal note by Clerk.—Motion to take a recess amendable, but not debatable.]

Mr. HALE. Precisely.

Mr. LODGE. Then it is stated in so many words that the motion is amendable, but not debatable.

Mr. HALE. It is clearly amendable, and has always been so considered.

Mr. LODGE. That is the rule in every parliamentary body.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will entertain the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON].

The question is upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

[Putting the question.] The yeas appear to have it.

Mr. MANDERSON. On that I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. VEST. I demand a count. It requires one-fifth of the Senators present to order the yeas and nays.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is the demand for the yeas and nays seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered, fifteen Senators rising to second the demand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The roll will be called on agreeing to the amendment to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON].

Mr. CALL (when his name was called). I announce the pair of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE], and vote "nay."

Mr. DANIEL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE]. I shall not vote unless my vote is necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. MILLS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY], but I have reserved the right to vote to make up a quorum. It is perfectly plain to me that a quorum is not voting, and I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GEORGE. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH], but I have a right to vote to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. BUTLER. I have a pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON], but am authorized to vote to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. GRAY. I refrained from voting because I am paired with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM]; and I vote now to make a quorum, pursuant to my understanding with him. I vote "nay."

Mr. GORDON. By an arrangement with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] I am permitted to vote in a case of this nature where my vote would not change the final result. I vote "nay."

Mr. MILLS. I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE], and vote "nay."

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. MILLS. Then I withdraw my vote.

Mr. TELLER. If my colleague [Mr. VOLCOTT] were present he would vote "nay." The Senator from Texas can transfer the pair of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to my colleague and his pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE].

Mr. MILLS. Very well. I vote "nay."

Mr. CAFFERY. I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER], but I have a right to vote to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 5, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—5.

ALLISON. DUBOIS. MANDERSON. PATTON. PERKINS.

NAYS—38.

BATE. BERRY. BLACKBURN. BLANCHARD. BUTLER. CAFFERY. CAMDEN. COCKRELL. COLE. DANIEL. GALLINGER. GORDON. HALE. HANCOCK. HAWLEY. HIGGINS. HILL. HOAR. HUNTON. JOY. JARVIS. JONES, Nev. KYLE. LEWIS. McWILLIAM. MITCHELL, Oregon. MORRILL. PETTIGREW. PLATT. POWER. PROCTOR. PUGH. QUAY. SHERMAN. SHOUP. SMITH. SQUIRE. STEWART. WASHBURN. WILSON. WOLCOTT.

NOT VOTING—12.

So the amendment was rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MANDERSON. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BUTLER. That looks very much like filibustering.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. ALDRICH. On that I ask for a division.

Mr. BUTLER. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CALL (when his name was called). I announce the pair of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MILLS. I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] and vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 0, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—0.

NAYS—39.

BATE. BERRY. BLACKBURN. BLANCHARD. BUTLER. CAFFERY. CAMDEN. COCKRELL. COLE. DANIEL. GALLINGER. GORDON. HALE. HANCOCK. HAWLEY. HIGGINS. HILL. HOAR. HUNTON. JOY. JARVIS. JONES, Nev. KYLE. LEWIS. McWILLIAM. MITCHELL, Oregon. MORRILL. PETTIGREW. PLATT. POWER. PROCTOR. PUGH. QUAY. SHERMAN. SHOUP. SMITH. SQUIRE. STEWART. WASHBURN. WILSON. WOLCOTT.

bills and conference reports on general appropriations bills, providing for the levy of an income tax, or for the repeal of the law authorizing the payment of sugar bounties, or empowering the President to suspend the collection of duties on articles or commodities upon which the price may be affected by combinations or trusts during the existence of such combinations or trusts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUNDY: A bill (H. R. 7129) for the relief of John H. Snyder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 7127) for the relief of Alexander S. Rosenthal—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DE FOREST: A bill (H. R. 7128) granting a pension of \$3 a month to George M. Sindair in lieu of the pension of \$2 a month now paid him—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HELNER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7129) granting a pension to Henry Schnetberg, of Indiana, Pa.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOUK: A bill (H. R. 7130) for the relief of John A. Kelley, of Ball Run, Tennessee—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TUCKER (by request): A bill (H. R. 7131) to remove the charge of desertion against Addison C. Stanton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 7132) for the relief of Center Ledford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALDRICE: Protest against the adoption of an amendment to the preamble of the Constitution acknowledging the supreme authority of Almighty God by Immanuel Lutheran Evangelical Church, of South Chicago—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRISP (by request): Petition of sundry citizens of Indian Territory, relative to changing the judicial system of said Territory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLISH of California: Petition of John Wilson Forsyth and others, in favor of Senate bill 897, introduced by Senator WHITE, to amend the Indian deprecation act of March 3, 1891—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HADEN: Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Milwaukee, Wis., in favor of continuing and improving the work of collecting industrial information in the Agricultural Department—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KIRT: Petition of C. C. Dryhoff and 95 others, citizens of North Georgetown, Ohio, asking the passage of House bill 5246—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: Protest of Rev. C. E. Bide and 39 members of the Lutheran Church, of Abion, Dickey County, Dak., against proposed amendment for acknowledgment of God in the preamble of the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDOX: Petition of Marshall P. Burnett and Jessie B. Stephens, heirs of George P. Burnett, deceased, of Floyd County, Ga., and of Smith D. Sale, also of Floyd County, Ga., asking that their claims be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of John M. Quinn, executor of William Quinn, deceased, of Rome, Ga., asking that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OGDEN: Petition of citizens of Shreveport, La., requesting an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of said city—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Michigan: Protest of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Grand Rapids, against the proposed change of the Constitution by the acknowledgment of a Divine Being—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut: Petition of citizens of Voluntown and Sterling, for Federal legislation regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHAW: Resolutions of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, urging the continuance and improvement of the service of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WEADOCK: Petition of G. M. Tennant and 29 others, for the passage of House bill 4867—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 18, 1894.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday, when, on motion of Mr. FAULKNER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PEPPER. I present the petition of Mrs. Matilda Allen Patterson, president of the Sisterhood of the American Patriot Society, of Chicago, Ill., representing that association, and praying for legislation appropriating money to procure land and farming implements for persons in need of homes. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PROCTOR presented the petition of Hamilton S. Pock and 45 other citizens of Chittenden County, Vt., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation in the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I present resolutions adopted by the cane growers and sugar manufacturers of Louisiana, in convention assembled, declaring that the present sugar schedule as proposed by the Senate Finance Committee, fixing the duties on raw sugars imported into this country at 40 per cent ad valorem, is inadequate and insufficient. As the tariff bill is pending before the Senate, I move that the resolutions lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BLANCHARD presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Crowley, Arcadia Parish, La., remonstrating against the proposed reduction of the duty on uncleaned and paddy rice; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of New Orleans, La., remonstrating against the proposed reduction of the duty on uncleaned and paddy rice, and praying for the retention of the rates as fixed in the Wilson tariff bill by the House of Representatives; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN. I present the memorial of J. W. Burke, of Jacksonville, Ala., remonstrating against the restricting of the judicial districts of that State. I move the reference of the memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary, and I call the special attention of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGR] to it.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of Cleveland, Ohio, praying that an appropriation be made for the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HAWLEY presented the petition of Rev. Gerald H. Beard, of South Norwalk, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Hobart L. Mills and 69 other citizens of New Britain, Conn., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. McMILLAN on the 24th of April, intended to be proposed to the District appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. BLANCHARD, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1893) authorizing the construction of a wagon road on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and making appropriation therefor, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 2d instant, intended to be proposed to the District appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 4th instant, intended to be proposed to the Indian appro-

printation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1906) to amend an act approved August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea," reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1835) to amend an act approved September 25, 1890, extending the limits of the collection district of Hartford, Conn., reported it without amendment.

PEMAQUID POINT LIGHT STATION.

Mr. FRYE. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6170) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange, in behalf of the United States, deeds of land with the Pemaquid Land Company of Maine, in settlement of a disputed boundary of the Pemaquid (Maine) light station, to report it favorably without amendment. As it is simply a bill to correct the boundary lines of a Government light-house site and ought to be passed immediately, I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. It will not take a minute.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

TARIFF BULLETINS.

Mr. VOORHEES. I report from the Committee on Finance Bulletin No. 8, being replies of importers and manufacturers and others to tariff inquiries relating to Schedule B—earths, earthenware, and glassware—which I ask be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

AMENDMENTS TO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. POWER submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GRAY submitted the following resolution: which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the select committee appointed under resolution of the Senate of May 17, 1894, to make certain investigations, be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a stenographer and incur such other expenses as may be deemed necessary; the said expenses to be paid out of the contingent fund upon vouchers approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. GRAY, it was

Ordered, That the select committee of investigation appointed on the 17th instant have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

SUITS AGAINST TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from the previous day, which will be stated.

The Secretary stated the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. MORGAN, as follows:

A resolution directing the Attorney-General to inform the Senate whether any action has been taken by any court of the United States, either civil or criminal, to restrain or punish the persons engaged in unlawful monopolies or restraints of trade, etc.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUR OF MEETING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. HARRIS, as follows:

Resolved, That on and after Monday, the 21st day of May, 1894, and on other otherwise ordered, the daily sessions of the Senate shall begin at 10 o'clock a. m., and the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of thirty minutes thereafter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution which has just been read.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have just been informed (and if that is the case I shall not object) that there was an agreement or arrangement last night that the resolution should be acted upon without controversy.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] last night, just before the close of the proceedings, had the resolution read and gave notice that he would call it up this morning and ask for a vote upon it. So it was agreed at the time that it should be brought up this morning and considered.

Mr. SHERMAN. If it was understood between Senators on both sides that that should be done, I have nothing further to say.

Mr. MANDERSON. If the Senator will permit me, I did not understand that it was agreed the resolution should be adopted. Personally I have no objection to this proposition and I do not propose to urge any objection to it; but last night, with the few in number of the Republican Senators here, it certainly was not considered the proper thing that any arrangement should be made or consent given upon this side. After wasting four or five hours in a very immaterial manner perhaps, there was some understanding that we would adjourn until this morning and that the resolution should come up to-day. Of course it is subject to objection as to its present consideration, as it proposes a change of the rules of the Senate, but I do not make any proposition of that kind.

Mr. COCKRELL. Not at all. It is not subject to an objection.

Mr. SHERMAN. I was not here, but if there was any understanding to the effect that the resolution should be taken up to-day I do not wish to violate that understanding. But it is a violation of the rule to pass an order of this kind without referring it to the Committee on Rules. It proposes to make a change in the rules of the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from Ohio is certainly grossly mistaken.

Mr. COCKRELL. He is entirely mistaken. The morning hour has always been fixed by a resolution of this kind, and in the rules the Senator will find such a resolution, introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. SHERMAN. At all events, if there was an understanding that the resolution was to be taken up this morning, I shall not interpose.

Mr. DOLPH. There was no understanding.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, there ought not to be any misunderstanding about the arrangement that was made last night, if one can call it an arrangement. There was no agreement that this resolution should be adopted, and the Senator from Tennessee did not ask it when he presented it, but it was at the end of a prolonged and tedious session, where but few upon either side, especially upon this side, thought it worth while to stay here and make the fight. It was understood by me that the Senator from Tennessee would bring the resolution up this morning and that it should be voted upon; I think the language he used was that it should be either voted up or voted down; but there was no attempt to bind anybody who was not here to vote for the resolution or to vote against it. I think that is perhaps exactly what took place.

Mr. HARRIS. The statement of the Senator from Maine is, according to my recollection, the exact fact as to what occurred. I did not ask unanimous consent, but after a prolonged controversy I presented the resolution and gave notice that I should ask the Senate this morning to vote upon it. All I desire is a vote of the Senate upon the resolution.

Mr. DOLPH. I was here at the time the resolution was offered. Any Senator might have objected to its being presented at the time, so it would have been in order to-day as a part of the morning business, but no Senator on either side made any objection. Therefore this morning the resolution is in order, I suppose, and can not be objected to as a matter of right so as to go over until another day. But I deny that there was any request by the Senator from Tennessee for any unanimous consent whatever in regard to the resolution.

Mr. HARRIS. The denial is wholly unnecessary. The Senator from Tennessee has so stated.

Mr. DOLPH. I want to refer to what was said by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. If there was any understanding whatever that the resolution was to be voted upon this morning it was not made in the Senate. The RECORD will show that there was not a word said on either side of the Chamber in regard to that matter. As far as my understanding is concerned, unless it was made outside of this Chamber or in secret by members on both sides, there is no understanding that the resolution should come up to vote this morning. It is a debatable question and may be discussed indefinitely. I do not propose to make any objection to voting immediately upon the resolution, but I merely wish to say that I do not understand there was any agreement either that the resolution should be voted upon to-day or that the resolution should be passed.

Mr. HALE. That is precisely what I stated.

Mr. HAWLEY. Will the Senator from Maine allow me to read just five lines from the RECORD?

Mr. HALE. Yes; that will tell the story.

Mr. HAWLEY. Said the Senator from Tennessee:

I will send to the desk the resolution I hold in my hand. I introduced a similar one a number of days ago that I have allowed to lie on the table until this time. I modify it by including in it an additional feature, and I send it to the desk in order that it may be read. I wish to give notice now

that to-morrow morning I shall ask the Senate to consider it, and agree to it or reject it upon its merits. My object is to make progress with the bill.

That is all that was said on the question.

Mr. HALE. That is it precisely.

Mr. SHERMAN. I wish simply to call the attention of the Senate to the rule. Not being present last night I do not propose to interfere in any way with any arrangement that was agreed upon. It is perfectly clear by the seventh rule, which provides for the morning business and also by Rule XL, which provides for the amendment of the rules, that the rule regarding morning business can not be changed except by unanimous consent without a reference to the Committee on Rules and after one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be amended.

I know what the Senator from Tennessee refers to. There is a footnote in the Manual which gives the "resolution submitted by Mr. HOAR and adopted August 10, 1888":

Resolved, That after to-day, unless otherwise ordered, the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of two hours after the meeting of the Senate.

That resolve could only have been adopted by general consent, and certainly it did not change the rule, because the rule could only be changed in the following mode:

No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. No rule or any part thereof shall be amended, or otherwise changed by the Senate, except as otherwise provided in clause 1, Rule XII.

This rule provides that by unanimous consent the rules may be changed at any time, as was done in the case cited in this note; but it can not be done except by unanimous consent. I think after what occurred last night, as stated by the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from Maine, it amounts to an honorable obligation that we should allow a vote upon the resolution without any delay. Therefore, so far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing that the vote shall be taken if the Senate so desires.

Mr. FRYE. Yesterday for the first time during the session, I think, I was absent. At about 2 o'clock, at the invitation of the Board of Trade, I went down to the Custom House. Before going I inquired of the leaders on the Republican side whether there was perfect safety in doing so, whether there would be any contest of any kind; and they assured me that under the unanimous-consent agreement which had been given that the bill should be considered from 11 o'clock in the morning until 6 it was impossible that there could be any difficulty.

Accordingly I went. When I returned at half past 10 I saw a light in the Capitol building and immediately telephoned to the Senate to know whether I must go up; and I was informed that the bill would be considered until 6 o'clock. An arrangement would be made and an adjournment had in a very few minutes.

Mr. President, I would not be absent on any account when there is a serious contest going on here, for I am very fond of contests myself. I like to see the fights going on.

I have had but one opinion in relation to this tariff bill, and that is, that it is the duty of the Republican side to defeat it in any way, by a resort to any and all parliamentary methods; but I have not been able to persuade the Republican side that that is the true policy to pursue. On the contrary, that after fair consideration the bill shall be permitted to come to a vote seems to be the determination of the Republican side. I am always bound, where a matter of conscience or principle is not concerned, by the action of the majority on my side, believing that the majority know more than the minority; and I wish there were more who were bound in the same way. I think we should then get along with less difficulty.

But, Mr. President, I am rather glad on the whole that the Senator from Tennessee last night saw fit to spring this resolution upon the Senate. I was rather glad when I returned home to find that it had been done. If the Senator from Tennessee will do that frequently, I am inclined to think he will succeed in consolidating the Republican side, and that there will be a fight made in earnest to defeat this bill. If, on the contrary, he obeys the courtesy which generally prompts and controls him, I am inclined to think that, after a fair and reasonable discussion of the various items of this bill, it will be permitted to come to a vote without any dilatory proceedings whatever.

Mr. HARRIS. I simply want to correct one statement which the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] inadvertently made. There never was a consent agreement as to the hour of adjournment. It was agreed that the tariff bill should be taken up at 12 o'clock, and proceeded with until a majority of the Senate should choose to adjourn; that was the agreement; but no hour was fixed for adjournment by such agreement; and it was distinctly stated, when that agreement was made, that no time should be fixed for its duration, and that the majority of the Senate would deter-

mine when it would abandon that consent rule. That is all there was of it.

In reply to the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], I beg to assure him that the Senate has always fixed its hour of meeting by resolution; there is no rule that fixes the hour at which the Senate shall meet; and this proposition does not change any existing rule of the Senate, except so far as morning business is concerned. Rule VIII requires that the Calendar shall be taken up after the conclusion of the routine morning business.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senator is correct in stating that the Senate does not fix the time at which it shall meet by rule; but the rule does provide that, no matter when it meets, until the hour of 1 o'clock the morning business shall be attended to. I will read the rule:

Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the chair, or until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report, or a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer.

It is the hour to which the morning business is limited; that is, 1 o'clock. If we meet at 11 o'clock we have two hours for morning business, and if we meet at 10 o'clock we shall have three hours. If the resolution of the honorable Senator from Tennessee is adopted, we shall have to change the rules in order to accomplish his object. However, a rule may be adopted by unanimous consent to limit the morning hour to only thirty minutes. I believe that is the rule now offered; but the rule as it stands requires us to proceed with the morning business until it is concluded, or until 1 o'clock; and we can only change that rule by unanimous consent, or by the method pointed out in the rules for that purpose.

In this case I would not have the slightest doubt raised upon that point, and if there is an understanding, expressed or implied, that this motion shall be acted upon, I should dislike to violate that agreement.

Mr. CHANDLER. May I ask the Senator from Ohio a question?

Mr. SHERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask whether, assuming this resolution to be a change of the rule, the fact that it was offered last night, the legislative day of yesterday, does not make the consideration of it in order this morning?

Mr. SHERMAN. It is not like an ordinary motion to change a rule, for that requires a much more formal proceeding than the passage of an ordinary resolution.

Mr. CHANDLER. My suggestion is, that if one day's notice is given to change the rule, and this is a change of the rule, then the notice has been given. If it is only an ordinary resolution, it cannot be considered until the second day. But if it does not occur to me that the resolution is not in order, because it is in accordance with the previous custom of the Senate.

Mr. President, as I understand the Senator from Tennessee, he states correctly what has been the consent agreement under which the Senate has been proceeding. It has been nothing more than this, that at 12 o'clock we should take up the tariff bill for consideration. Nothing has happened to constitute any agreement between the two sides of the Chamber since that consent was made, except that an implied understanding may have grown up from the custom of adjourning at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and a habit, which Senators have acquired on both sides, of going away at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

While it is true that there was no agreement last night of any sort, and while the language which has been read by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], uttered by the Senator from Tennessee, expresses exactly the situation, and, therefore, any Senator is at liberty now to make any objection which the rules entitle him to make, or to debate against the resolution, or to vote against the resolution, there was, I think, an expectation that, if the majority desired to-day to fix the hours during which there should be a session of the Senate, there would be no unwillingness on this side of the Chamber to have such a vote taken.

The point of objection to the proposition of the Senator from Tennessee was distinctly this, that there was objection on this side of the Chamber to having a vote taken fixing the hour of meeting when so many Senators were present on the other side of the Chamber and when so few Senators were present on this side of the Chamber. We felt then that we owed a duty to absent Senators, if they desired to do so, to give them an opportunity to vote no upon this resolution. That opportunity has been given. The Senators upon both sides of the Chamber are here; and, so far as I am concerned, I do not object to having a vote taken upon the resolution to-day, although the Senator from Ohio is not bound by any understanding not to make any objection to the resolution which the rule gives him the right to make.

I am not inclined to object to such hours of meeting, within reasonable limits, as the majority of the Senate may see fit to impose upon the Senate. The proposition has not yet reached a question of cruel and unusual punishment by prolonged and injurious sessions of the Senate; I mean injurious to the health of Senators. Therefore, I shall not vote against the resolution. Senators know that I am naturally of a peaceful nature, and when a motion of this kind is presented, and an opportunity given to vote upon it, and hours are named which it is perhaps right and proper should be given to the discussion of this subject, I do not propose to make any objection to them myself.

I will say that it would be entirely pertinent for me in the discussion of this resolution to submit some remarks as to what is legitimate debate, based upon the proceedings recorded in the volume which is in my hands and which I have studied with great care—the proceedings of the extra session of the Senate in March, 1881. I do not care to submit them during the debate upon the resolution, but when the tariff bill is under consideration, I shall take occasion, unless I am prohibited in some way, to show what was considered legitimate debate upon the proposition that the Senate should proceed to elect its officers.

The range of debate, Senators will remember, was very wide, and if the Senator from Tennessee now is willing to concede that everything which was legitimate in debate at that time upon a resolution which said that the Senate should proceed to the election of its officers—

the bill, certainly, after we proceed again to the consideration of the tariff bill, there will be no dispute between that side of the Chamber and this side of the Chamber as to what legitimate debate there is to be. What legitimate debate is has not yet, I think, been determined either by a vote of the Senate or by a definition and exposition, which I shall hope to have the Senator from Tennessee give us when we take up the bill for regular progress with that remarkable instrument.

Mr. DOLPHE, Mr. President, I am surprised to hear any Senator say, in view of the extract from the RECORD which has been read by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], that there is any agreement, express or implied, on the part of the Senate in regard to the disposition of the pending resolution. Any member of the Senate, as I said when on my feet before, could have objected to its being presented at the time it was, so as to have prevented its consideration to-day. There is no consent whatever of the Senate in regard to the resolution. It has not been discussed for a month, in my judgment, without that discussion being in any way a violation of any agreement on the part of the Senate, on the part either of those Senators present last evening or this entire side of the Chamber; and any objection which could be raised to its consideration would be entirely legitimate, and no violation of any agreement.

I did not rise, however, to repeat what I said in regard to that matter; I rose to refer to the remarks of the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE]. I wish to say that I do not understand from that there has been any agreement whatever on the part of the minority of the Senate in regard to the course which should be pursued relative to this bill; and either the Senator from Maine is mistaken or I am mistaken in regard to that matter. If there is any division on the part of Senators on this side of the Chamber, I want it distinctly understood where I stand.

I should be ready to unite with the Senator from Maine in any course which he might think proper to pursue to defeat the pending bill, if I am not at all alarmed or intimidated by the threat that the country must judge of my conduct in regard to it, or as to what the verdict of the country upon it will be.

So far as the State which I have the honor in part to represent is concerned this is a free-trade measure. We have few manufactures. One of the greatest of our industries is the wool-growing industry. By the bill that great industry in my State is to be utterly and entirely destroyed. The threat of sending wool upon the great list has had that effect already; and if this bill is to be passed and become a law the 2,500,000 sheep in the State of Oregon are to be driven to the slaughter pen and that industry is to be destroyed.

This is a free-trade bill so far as lumber is concerned. The lumber industry is a great industry in my State, employing many thousands of laborers. We have great and valuable forests in Western Oregon as well as in Western Washington.

The hop-growing industry is another great industry of my State. The decrease in the duty upon hops from 15 cents to 3 cents a pound, the duty proposed by the amendment to the bill which has been offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], will be destructive of that industry.

The provision for reciprocity in agricultural products with Canada will be injurious to our agricultural industries; and there is nothing in the bill to compensate for this destruction of our industries.

The people of my State, I wish to say, would justify me in

fighting this bill in every possible way which parliamentary usages would admit of; and I wish it understood that, so far as I am concerned, I am quite willing to unite with members of this body, sufficient in number to absolutely defeat the bill and never let it come to a vote.

Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. President, I observe that the Senator from Tennessee made the remark last evening that the day yesterday had been wasted. I am extremely sorry to think that the Senator from Tennessee should visit such a judgment as that on any remarks which I had the honor to submit. I do not stand here now in any way apologizing for any time I took up yesterday. It happened, however, to be a fact that it was on my part involuntary. I did not expect when I rose to take over ten minutes, or possibly fifteen or twenty minutes. I may have run on into thirty.

When I was about to sit down Senators on the other side threw the floodgates open to the widest possible debate, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] on the broad question of constitutional authority to impose tariff duties, and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER] not only wanted to go into the price of shirts, but actually into the price of wheat, and all that class of questions, which would have opened the discussion as wide almost as the silver debate of last autumn. I think the Senator from Tennessee, if he will, may take the time to summarize the remarks I made, will find that I limited the scope of debate constantly within what was laid out by the question on the other side of the Chamber; I confined it rigorously to the closest and the shortest answer I could make.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not wish to occupy any time in the discussion of the resolution. For one, I am willing to meet at the hour named by the Senator from Tennessee and continue the discussion of the bill during reasonable hours from that time forward. I believe in the discussion and consideration of the act of 1890, at the proper time we did meet here at 10 o'clock in the morning and continued the discussion until 6 o'clock in the evening, or about that time.

I was not here last evening during the controversy. Supposing that we should adjourn soon after 6 o'clock, and having an engagement which I regarded as imperative, I went home and did not return, because the notice did not reach me until a late hour in the evening. Therefore, so far as I am concerned, I am on with the bill. But after the observations made by the two Senators near me, the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] and my friend who sits on my left [Mr. DOLPHE], I desire to say a word upon that subject.

I do not now commit myself one way or the other as respects what will be done or what may be proposed later on in this discussion. I am glad to know the views of those two Senators as to what they will do. So far as I know, at no place and under no contingency where I have been present, as respects the considerations of this bill, has it been proposed that any one particular method shall be adopted concerning its discussion or debate. I had supposed that we would go on with the bill and debate it as we have always debated bills in this Chamber, considering the items, whether important or unimportant, as they deserve to be considered, and whether it shall take ten days or ten weeks. That is the method, as I understand it, of considering bills in this Chamber, occupying such time from day to day as Senators may be able to occupy.

Mr. President, I think that there has been and is some impatience on the other side of the Chamber. The bill can not be considered as it should be within two weeks or three weeks or four weeks. I have no doubt that we shall reach a conclusion upon the bill, as we have reached conclusions upon prior bills, after full debate. These questions may have been considered at more length than they ought to have been considered considering their relative importance, but that we are not to debate the important amendments, now in the Chamber, was suggested by the Senator from Oregon, and other provisions of great importance in the bill, so that we may present our views to the Senate, it seems to me ought not to be considered for one moment as a matter of doubt. Therefore if we will go on with the bill, somewhat perhaps in a better nature than we have been in for the last day or two, we shall be able to make progress. I desire to contribute to that progress as one member of the Senate; and what I do as a member of the Republican party this week are new to me, such upon considerations hereafter to be developed and not upon anything which has occurred heretofore.

So, Mr. President, I want to emphasize the fact that so far as I know there has been no suggestion as to how the bill shall be considered in the future. Senators representing States upon this floor will act according to their judgment, as I shall act according to mine. If it shall turn out that there are to be two parties, one on the other side and one on this side, I have no doubt I shall follow my party as I see Senators on the other side

are following their party regarding the matters of detail. I want to say for myself that I desire to go on with the debate on the bill and with the vote upon it from time to time upon the items as they appear here after debate and discussion, and when the other great questions which have been suggested are reached it will be time enough to debate them.

Mr. MANDERSON. I move to amend the resolution by striking out "one-half hour" and inserting "one hour."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated. "The Senator say, in lieu of, strike out 'thirty minutes' and insert 'one hour';" so as to read:

Vote thereupon and then terminate the expiration of one hour thereon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON].

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, there seems to be a general willingness on both sides of the Chamber to have this matter determined by the Senate now. I do not wish to interfere with that arrangement, although I was not here last night when the Senator from Tennessee gave his notice. There are some Senators who believe that this change could not be made except in the mode provided for a change in the rules, by notice beforehand and a specification of the rule to be changed.

There are other Senators who think that the peculiar condition of the rules on this subject puts it within the power of the Senate by an ordinary vote or resolution to change the time allowed for the morning hour, as well as the time fixed for the ordinary hour of meeting. I want it to be distinctly understood that the Senate is not determining that question one way or the other now by giving consent to vote. I reserve my right to insist upon the first view which I named if the question shall come up hereafter, without being affected one way or the other by the action to day. I want the vote to take place, and I suppose that is the general understanding all around.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I am led to speak again upon the resolution by reason of remarks made by the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE], who I do not understand that I clearly comprehend the exact force of his statement, but as I understood him I got the impression that he meant to convey the idea that at some time there had been a proposition made somewhere to somebody that the Republican Senators should decide to defeat the passage of this bill at all hazards by filibustering or obstructive tactics, and that this proposition had been rejected by somebody. If I understood the Senator correctly, he said he had proposed this method and others had refused to join him in it. Therefore as that method of defeating the bill was not to be adopted he felt at liberty to assure the Senators upon the other side of the Chamber that that method being excluded some time would be agreed upon when a vote could be taken upon the bill.

I desire to say for myself that I have no knowledge of any such proposition ever being made, or of any such proposition ever being rejected by any Republican Senator. It never has been made to me. It never has been made when I was present. I never have either agreed to such a proposition or dissented from it. I desire to say further that I have never considered that proposition as a pertinent one. I never have considered that the Republicans in their attempts to defeat this atrocious bill were yet called upon to determine what would be the course of the party with regard to a time for voting thereon. I have felt, as every Senator upon this side of the Chamber has felt, that there would be two or three months of debate upon the bill as legitimate as ever was encountered by any bill that was brought before the body. Upon what theory a proposition could be made three or two months in advance of the close of legitimate debate that there should be a decision reached by this side of the Chamber that there should be a defeat of the bill by filibustering and obstructive methods I can not understand.

Mr. President, it seems to me that that question is entirely open. Senators upon the other side of the Chamber need not act upon the theory either that it has been decided on this side that it has been decided not to do so. The question is an open one. It has not been decided, so far as I am aware. It is not likely to be decided, so far as I am aware, until after there has been the fullest possible debate upon the bill, and then I take it that it will be decided.

I think I ought to say this much in answer to the Senator from Maine, who seemed to think that he had proposed sometime, somewhere, the only panacea that would secure the defeat of the bill, that other Senators upon this side of the Chamber had refused to adopt his remedy; and therefore he was at liberty to make some declarations with reference to his purposes concerning the bill which he could not have otherwise made. I could not sit still and allow any inferences to be drawn from that statement.

I desire to repeat, in closing, that I never heard of any such proposition being made. I never heard of it being rejected; I never heard of it being accepted; and I consider that to make any such proposition at this time or in the near future is as out of place as would be a request at the present time or in the near future from the Senator from Tennessee that Senators upon this side of the Chamber should agree upon a time when this great bill could be taken up and voted on and disposed of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON].

Mr. MANDERSON. On that I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], but the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN], and I, after conference with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], have agreed that I shall transfer my pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. I announce that this transfer will stand for the day. I therefore vote "yea."

Mr. HUNTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. I shall withhold my vote unless it is necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], but I transfer my pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. I wish to announce once for all that throughout the day I shall withhold my vote unless there be a lack of a quorum, in which event I have reserved the right to vote.

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] and withhold my vote.

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], and in his absence withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GRAY. I wish to announce my pair with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM]. I withhold my vote.

Mr. CALL. I ask if the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] is recorded as voting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He is not recorded.

Mr. CALL. Then I announce the pair of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE], and I vote "nay."

Mr. VEST. I wish to announce that I have a general pair with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN].

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILES], who I believe did not vote. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] stands paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY]. I propose to the Senator from Alabama that we transfer our pairs and both vote.

Mr. MORGAN. That is satisfactory.

Mr. GALLINGER. I vote "yea."

Mr. MORGAN. I vote "nay."

Mr. CAMDEN. I have a general pair with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW], whom I do not see in his seat, but I have his general permission to vote on questions when he is in the city. I will, however, withhold my vote for the present until I know more about his wishes.

Mr. DANIEL. I desire to state that I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE], otherwise I should vote "nay." I make this announcement so that it may be known during the day that if I do not vote I am paired; but it is understood that I may vote if it be necessary to make a quorum.

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—22.			
Aldrich	Gallinger	McMillan	Power,
Allison	Hale	Mann	Siemsen
Chandler	Harley	Mason	Stump
Dolph	Hughes	McClure	Teller
Dwight	Hughes	McClure	
Frye	Lodge	Murphy	
NAYS—32.			
Allen	Call	Irby	Pasco,
Bate	Campbell	Jones	Pugh,
Berry	Coke	Jones, Ark.	Ransom,
Blackburn	Faulkner	McClure	Reed,
Blanchard	George	McClure	Turpie,
Brice	Gibson	Martin	Wadsworth,
Bullock	Herman	Murphy	White
Caffery	Harris		

For subject see Index.

NOT VOTING—31.

Camden,
Camden.
Cayer,
Cullom,
Dana,
Davis,
Dixon,
Gordon,

Gray,
Hatch,
Hill,
Hunt,
Jones, Nev.
Kyle,
McPherson,
Mills,

Mitchell, Oregon
Mitchell, Wis.
Palmer,
Petigrew,
Pittsburg,
Proctor,
Quay,
Smith,

Squire,
Stewart,
Vest,
Vilas,
Washburn,
Wilson,
Wolcott.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOLPH (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.). I call for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. DOLPH. I thought under the rule the regular order at 12 o'clock was the tariff bill.

Mr. FAULKNER. That arrangement was settled last night.

Mr. DOLPH. I submit the question as to whether the tariff bill is not the regular order at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HARRIS. I supposed that the consent agreement was entered by the proceedings last night.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that under the rule of the Senate the morning hour will continue until 1 o'clock. The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. SHERMAN. Now that there will be time enough, I hope we shall not violate any rule. The resolution can be passed just as well to-morrow as to-day, because it is not to take effect until Monday. I hope the Senator from Tennessee will let it go over. Certainly by order of the Senate the tariff bill was made the regular order at 12 o'clock. The Chair has in several instances set aside matters which were pending at 12 o'clock on account of the tariff bill coming before the Senate. I do not wish to see the resolution of the Senator from Tennessee defeated, because I think the majority of the Senate are in favor of it, but I hope it will not be pressed against the rule of the Senate and against the order that has heretofore been made that the tariff bill shall be taken up at 12 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Ohio that the Chair has no disposition to press the resolution as against the rule. The Chair understood that what was considered as the agreement had terminated by the proceedings in the Senate last night.

Mr. HOAR. The Senate made no order to that effect. There is not such an order on the Journal. I ask the Chair to ascertain whether there is anything on the Journal rescinding the order of the Senate which is upon the Journal.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senator from Tennessee can have the resolution passed just as well to-morrow as to-day. It can go over with that understanding.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair simply stated in reply to the Senator from Massachusetts that under the rule of the Senate the morning business would terminate at 1 o'clock. What has been done heretofore has been done by unanimous consent, the Chair has understood.

Mr. SHERMAN. There was a rule made. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] must be aware that upon his motion it was agreed that at 12 o'clock we should proceed with the tariff bill. It was agreed that that bill should be made the order at that time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understood that course to be in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement of the Senate heretofore. The Chair will hear the views of Senators on the subject.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest to the Senator from Tennessee that to-morrow Saturday, the last day of the week, and that either the vote on the order ought to go over and be taken by unanimous consent after the conclusion of routine morning business to-morrow, or the order ought to be made to apply to Monday.

Mr. HARRIS. If we can have an agreement that we shall vote on the resolution to-morrow I should quite as soon have the vote taken then as now.

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the resolution be taken to-morrow after the conclusion of the routine morning business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HIGGINS. I should like to hear what the request is. Let it be stated by the Chair.

Mr. WHITE. I desire to inquire what is the nature of the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state the request of the Senator from Massachusetts. It is that the vote on the pending resolution be taken to-morrow morning. Is there objection?

Mr. ALLISON. Why not take the vote now if there is to be no further debate.

Mr. HOAR. It will save Saturday and the order will not take effect until Monday.

Mr. COCKRELL. The resolution does not take effect until Monday anyway.

Mr. HOAR. Then I have no objection to acting upon it now.

Mr. COCKRELL. The resolution certainly does not take effect until Monday.

Mr. HARRIS. The resolution provides in express terms that on and after Monday the Senate shall meet at 10 o'clock.

Mr. HOAR. Then I withdraw the request.

Mr. DOLPH. Before I consent, I should like to have the RECORD read showing the agreement which fixed 11 o'clock as the hour of meeting and 12 o'clock as the hour to take up the tariff bill. I wish to have it read, so that it can go into the RECORD in this connection as justifying me in calling for the regular order at 12 o'clock. Then I shall not object to a vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Oregon that the agreement does not appear upon the Journal. It was simply a request made by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] and concurred in by the Senate by unanimous consent.

Mr. DOLPH. Does not the Journal show that an agreement was made to meet at 11 o'clock?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal shows that fact.

Mr. DOLPH. How is the RECORD?

Mr. COCKRELL. That was agreed upon "until otherwise ordered."

Mr. DOLPH. I shall not insist upon it now, but I will look up the RECORD, and during the debate this afternoon I shall put the matter in the RECORD as justifying me in calling for the tariff bill as the regular order at 12 o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have been endeavoring to get the floor to ask that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] withdraw his request and allow the resolution to be disposed of to-day by unanimous consent. It seems, now that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] has withdrawn his request that the resolution go over until to-morrow, there will be no objection to considering it at this time. As I understand the course which the Senate has been pursuing by unanimous consent (whether it is on the Journal or not, it is in the RECORD), at 12 o'clock every day by unanimous consent the tariff bill was to be taken up. That unanimous-consent order has not been abrogated, and therefore I think it was the right of the Senator from Oregon to call for the regular order.

I rise now to ask unanimous consent to let the regular order be passed over until the resolution can be adopted, because I have no desire to make any objection to it. But in justice to the situation I say the unanimous-consent order was one that the minority had as much right to insist upon as the majority, and I think the Senator from Tennessee will state that he so understands the proceeding of the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from New Hampshire, I think, is mistaken on one point. It was expressly stated, when the unanimous-consent agreement was proposed, that no time should be fixed for its duration, but that whenever this side of the Chamber proposed to insist upon a different order it had a perfect right to do so. My motion last night was an abrogation, so far as this side of the Chamber is concerned, of the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. CHANDLER. It is best to be accurate on these nice points. The Senator from Tennessee is undoubtedly right in saying that after the tariff bill should have been laid before the Senate at 12 o'clock it was in order for him to move to postpone it and move to proceed with his resolution or perhaps move to take up his resolution prescribing a method of proceeding with the bill. But I still insist (and I do not think the Senator from Tennessee will dispute my statement) that at 12 o'clock the regular order was the tariff bill. If it had been laid before the Senate, of course, as the Senator from Tennessee has so often stated, the Senate could do exactly what it chose to do, and the majority could take any action it chose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of the Senator from Tennessee.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills: in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

A bill (H. R. 667) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895; and

A bill (H. R. 697) to amend an act approved August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea."

Mr. ALDRICH. Would it interrupt the Senator if I should ask him a question?

Mr. VEST. Certainly not.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask why the Senator put a duty of 40 cents a ton upon iron ore in this bill?

Mr. VEST. I will answer the Senator with a great deal of pleasure. I was about to come to that. It is entirely legitimate for our friends upon the other side to taunt us with having put this 40 cents a ton on iron ore.

I believe in free iron and free coal and free lead and free zinc and free lumber and free hides and free cotton and free wool. Now, you ask me why these rates are put in this bill, and I answer because we could not help ourselves with the meager majority we had in this Chamber, and because there were Democratic Senators upon this floor who disagreed with us, who were unwilling to support any bill with free iron ore and free coal. I have no hesitation in making the statement that an immense majority of the Democratic party hold the opposite opinion.

Why did not the Senator put a duty upon cotton and upon hides?—in the McKinley act? Why does not the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who attacks Governor Russell here to-day, go before his people and urge the putting of a duty back upon cotton and upon hides? Because he knows very well that the cotton manufacturers of New England and the leather manufacturers of New England would rise against the Republican party if they dared to do any such thing. He knows very well that while the woolen manufacturers of New England were depressed and closing down, the cotton manufacturers were enabled, by reason of their free raw material, to stand much better the financial difficulties which were before them. He knows now that the Republican party do not dare to advocate a duty upon hides, because the leather interests in the Republican party of New England would immediately rise against the Republican party if they dared to do it.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] thanks the Senator from Alabama for advocating or bringing about this duty of 40 cents a ton on iron ore. I have nothing to say about who brought it in, but I do not propose to indulge in any personalities here. I have simply to say that I am responsible for my opinion and responsible for my action in voting for this bill as the best we can get, and I propose to go before the people of Missouri and tell them what my private opinions are and that I am in favor of free raw materials, although the Senator from Massachusetts, who spoke the other day, said there is no such thing as raw material. I propose to say to my people that I did the best I could under the circumstances to pass a tariff bill with which I did not agree.

The Senator from Ohio says the State of Texas has little interest in this matter. Mr. President, every Senator is interested in it whether his State has manufactures or not, and the argument is not a fair one. But for myself I say that I represent a State, the seventh in manufacturing in the Union, with large iron interests, and yet I will go before the people to-day or to-morrow and say to them that I am in favor of free iron ore, and that I was obliged to vote to put this 40 cents a ton duty upon it by the exigencies which arose in the Senate in our own party.

But, returning to the thanks the Senator gave to the Senators from Alabama, if the people of Alabama or their representatives urge a duty upon iron ore they make a great mistake. They have no interest in that duty, and I hold in my hand an article from the Engineering and Mining Journal, which goes on to state in a carefully prepared article the cost of coal and iron in Alabama, as follows:

Coal is now loaded on the cars in Alabama at a cost of 60 cents per ton, and coke is produced at a cost of \$1.16 per ton. The amount of coke required for 1 ton of pig iron is 1 1/2 tons. The entire cost of making a ton of pig metal, according to the Journal (which gives the items in detail), is \$5.33, average; but there are seasonal fluctuations which produce it as low as \$4.90 and as high as \$5.70, and yet further economies are expected. As the lowest price of Cleveland pig in England is \$5, the Journal reaches the conclusion that "the day is not distant when Alabama will capture the South American markets now supplied by England and Germany, and will even become a formidable rival in some of the European markets." We commented yesterday on the fact attested by the American Manufacturer that the big sales of Alabama iron in Europe were the result of the price of production. This was, of course, an exceptional sale. The same paper in its issue of January 26, says that sales of Alabama iron in large lots are now making at \$6.00 to \$7 per ton cash at the works.

Mr. ALDRICH. What is the date of the article?

Mr. VEST. I read from the Engineering and Mining Journal of about a month ago, I think.

This shows that the Alabama iron ore can compete successfully with any in the world, and that there is no necessity for the people of Alabama to ask for any protection on iron ore. The effect of putting a duty of any sort upon iron ore is simply to handicap the iron manufacturers upon the Atlantic seaboard.

It has no other effect, and can have none other. It is a struggle between Pittsburg and Lake Superior as to the domestic market.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suppose the Senator from Missouri is as well aware as I am that the Alabama ores do not compete with the Lake Superior ores at all?

Mr. VEST. Of course I know you can not make Bessemer out of it, and therefore the Alabama people have no interest at all in this duty. As the article says, from which I read, they will soon command the foreign markets, because with their limestone, their ore, their coal, and their cheap labor, altogether, they will be enabled to produce this article cheaper than any people in the world.

Mr. President, as far back as the testimony before the Tariff Commission, an Alabama miner, the owner of one of the largest mines there, testified that they needed no protection, and the Senator from Rhode Island knows that the freight upon iron ore from abroad gives to us the advantage upon the Atlantic seaboard and everywhere else, as against the foreign ores.

There are certain sorts of foreign ore which are necessary to be mixed with the domestic ore. They are brought generally from Cuba and Spain; but the effect of this duty being a prohibitory one, is simply to keep out those ores, and to that extent it is a burden upon the iron manufacturers of the East. As to my own State, it has very little interest in the matter, because the transportation gives to us the domestic market in our immediate vicinity, and that is all we can claim.

I repeat, in conclusion, that the only effect of imposing the duty which is now proposed by the Senator from Connecticut, to increase it to 60 cents a ton, is to handicap the iron and steel manufacturers of the Eastern seaboard.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, the State which I in part represent is probably more interested in this matter than any other State in the United States, and I have just a few words to say on this question in addition to what has been said by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] in relation to the wonderful increase of the products of the iron ore industry in Michigan.

Thirty years ago or thereabouts 1,000 tons, I think, was about the total product of iron ore that was produced and shipped in the State of Michigan. To show the wonderful increase, in 1884, 2,417,113 tons were shipped from Michigan alone—I am not speaking now about all of the Lake Superior district. That production has gone on steadily year by year until in 1892, 7,623,598 tons of iron ore were shipped from the iron regions of the State of Michigan.

Just as the Democratic party came into power, when a tariff bill was talked about, the iron business collapsed completely. There were no sales, no demand for the ores, and the iron mines were practically closed during last fall and winter, a very unusual thing.

One of the gentlemen who own these mines, in answer to the inquiries made by the Finance Committee, writes as follows:

Our output—

This is the reply of the Columbia Iron Mining Company, of Crystal Falls, Mich.—

Our output since commencing has amounted to 340,000 tons of non-Bessemer iron ore.

In 1893 we closed down eight months because of threatened interference with the lake.

A duty of 75 cents per ton is necessary to place us on an equal footing with foreign miners because we pay our laborers more than 100 per cent over foreign competitors.

If duty were reduced one-third a reduction of about 40 per cent in cost of production would be necessary.

Speaking of the prices of ore, a subject which has been talked about considerably here, they say:

The prices of ore have been as follows: 1884, \$1.75; 1890, \$2.75; 1892, \$1.75; 1893, or present time, \$1.90 per ton.

That is non-Bessemer ore—

Mr. ALDRICH. Are those the prices at the mines?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes, those are the prices at the mines.

The reply proceeds:

There has been an increase in foreign and domestic competition, principally domestic.

It is true there has been much competition during the last few years, owing to the duty upon ores, and we have received Cuban ores, which are brought as far west as Pittsburg, but not to any great extent as yet, however.

This firm further says:

We produce Bessemer and non-Bessemer iron and steel in our own works, and we are entirely self-sufficient in all our needs.

We are entirely self-sufficient in all our needs. In 1892 we had fifteen mines working, employing about 4,000 men. Now we

benefits, and have rendered substantial aid to those of their number who have been unfortunate in the mines.

Of much interest to the miners of Michigan and other ore-producing fields of the country is the fact that the eight-hour day has been adopted at three of the mines of the Marquette range. It was first inaugurated at the Pittsburg and Lake Superior mine, Ishpeming City. There the company, in order to induce the employees to accept the eight-hour trial day plan, which, it gave as large a product per man as under the ten-hour day, would result in the adoption of the shorter day. Not only has the trial given as large a product, but has been increased by a considerable percentage over the ten-hour day. The eight-hour system is now employed throughout the entire property of this company.

In November of 1892 the Winthrop Iron Company, in the Marquette district, followed the plan of the Lake Argonne, and has been working systematically that system ever since. These mines work three shifts or more, and the men are paid on the basis of the tonnage of ore that they produce. The company takes the tools from the hands of the retreating one, so that no time is lost. Two shifts of eight hours each are being worked at the Salisbury mine and the Cleveland-Cliffs Company, Ishpeming, Marquette range, with the third shift undoubtedly soon to gain over results now accomplished, and would be tried but for the fact that the company does not wish to make a larger output of ore until the market for it is more satisfactory than the Lake Superior district, in which there are many other mines of the Lake Superior district than those here mentioned.

The amount of ore produced since the time the mines were first opened is enormous. Up to and including the year 1893 the three Michigan fields have shipped 73,939,327 gross tons. Contributing to this the Marquette range has credit for 40,971,000 tons; the Metromines 18,032,311 tons, and the Gogebic 14,933,516 tons. Including the entire Lake Superior region, which embraces the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, the total amount of ore

Showing the rapid and steady gain in production, the following figures giving the number of tons annually sent out for each of the past ten years will prove interesting:

of this, I append the following table of wages paid at one of the principal mines for the last thirty-six years:

Years.	Wages paid surface-men.	Wages paid miners.	Years.	Wages paid surface-men.	Wages paid miners.
\$0.75	\$0.80	1876		\$1.35	\$1.50
.75	.90	1877		1.35	1.50
.75	.90	1878		1.35	1.50
1.25	1.35	1879		1.35	1.50
1.00	1.15	1880		1.55	1.75
.90	1.10	1881		1.50	1.70
1.75	2.25	1882		1.50	1.85
2.50	3.00	1883		1.50	1.85
2.00	2.50	1884		1.65	1.95
2.00	2.50	1885		1.55	1.90
2.00	2.40	1886		1.65	1.90
1.80	2.25	1887		1.65	1.85
1.80	2.25	1888		1.55	2.00
1.75	2.25	1889		1.50	1.75
1.75	2.25	1890		1.50	1.75
1.75	2.25	1891		1.55	1.75
2.00	2.75	1892		1.50	1.70
1.35	1.50	1893*		1.00	1.50
35	50				

*Since July.

The above wages were upon what is known in the mining region as the "company-account" plan. This is for a stipulated wage per day. By far the largest portion of the mining is done upon the contract system, the miner receiving so much per ton of ore broken and placed in skips, or else so much per foot of ground drifted, or sunk, as the case may be. The wages earned by the contractors will average much better than those of the company-account men. The contractors who have been obtained for the work of the new mine are estimated to employ about one thousand men are employed when full force is on, and fully seven-eighths of this number were working on the contract plan.

At another mine, whose full complement of men is over 800, we were shown the books of the company operating it, which contained a record of the earnings of the contract labor, this including miners and skip-tenders. Figures representing the net earnings per day (the cost of oil, candles, and explosives having been deducted) were as follows:

1884.....	\$2.30	1890.....	\$2.53
1885.....	2.30	1881.....	2.51
1886.....	2.39	1892.....	2.43
1887.....	2.39	1893, first nine months.....	2.11
1888.....	2.36	1893, October and November.....	1.54
1889.....	2.46		

The mine from which these figures were taken is located in the Marquette range, where we found wages higher than those paid in the Menominee or Gogebic districts, the latter paying miners \$1.25 per day on contract plan.

In the Vermillion district of the Lake Superior region miners were being paid \$1 per day, and surfacemen 80 cents. The latter district requires skilled labor, the mines being producers of hard and soft ores much like those of the Marquette district of the Michigan field. Mining is conducted on the Vermillion and plan, where experienced miners are necessary to successful operation.

In the above table of figures, showing the earnings of contract miners where the highest wages are now paid in the Lake Superior mines, it will be seen that the average daily wage for the last five years is only \$1.00, or 36 1/2 per cent as compared to the average daily wages of the nine years previous, and of 50 per cent for the nine years preceding 1922. This is a very low wage for the men who are doing the hardest work of the laborers who find they can barely exist upon it, and in cases where the surplus is not paid to the miners, but to the company, and where the miners are forced to suffer for lack of much that the severe climate demands. Cold weather comes with the first of October. Snow generally comes with the first of November, and it is not until the first of March that the miners and laborers are able to get out of the mines. In the last few years the miners and laborers were abundantly able to make provision for their families, but this year, owing to the low wages, they have been devoted to such use. Nor is the forced change acceptable to the mining companies, who appreciate the fact that low wages beget trouble and waste cause

The great shrinkage in the selling price of ore gives reason for the lowered wage. Bessemer ores containing 67 per cent metallic iron and .02 per cent phosphorus dropped from \$4.10 to the price received in 1892, to \$3.25 per ton; and for some ores from Erie ports. An average of \$1.60 of the selling price must be paid for transportation, and the cost of insurance and commission, which amounts to 15 cents per ton. A majority of the Lake Superior mines are wrought by those who lease them from the owners of the fee of the lands holding the ore deposits, a royalty being paid according to the value of the ore, this varying with the quality and character of the ore from 10 to 60 cents.

With this added to the cost of freighting there is little left for mining, local taxes, and the many other items entering into the cost of raising the ore. The companies are employing the best machinery known to the industry for rapid and cheap winning of the mineral stores, and lessened cost is now largely the expense for labor. We find magnificent plants of hoisting machinery, modern pumping engines, rock drills operated by compressed air, and huge power crushers. The miner who cuts the ore from the ground slowly, and with much effort on the part of the miner who wielded the hammer to force its passage into the ore or rock.

There is machinery that fashions the sets of timber that go into the mine to support the hanging walls; steam and electrically propelled tram cars take the ore from the stope to the shaft. Instead of being wheeled by hand in barrows, the ore of stock-piles is now placed in the shipping cars by means of the steam shovel, saving time and severe effort on the part of labor. All that the ingenuity of man can devise to assist in the obtaining of ore at the lowest possible cost had been adopted.

In interviews with many of the miners of the different fields they complain that lowered wages had not been accompanied by lessened cost of living. Rents were lower than before the cut, but aside from this single item they were paying as much for the necessities of life.

Many of the representatives of the leading mines of the different ranges were seen and questioned with reference to their opinions as to the cause of the change in their condition as contrasted to former years. They were as a unit in replying, all having substantially the same statement to make. They claimed that the furnaces and mills had generally suspended work be-

The great falling off in shipments from Michigan mines for the year 1893 as compared to 1892 and previous years is noticeable. In 1892 all former records were eclipsed with the exception of 1890, but it will be seen that the entire Lake Superior output was in excess of any previous year. In 1892 Michigan produced 46.39 per cent of the ore mined in the United States, an achievement of which her people may justly feel proud.

With the falling off in production in 1893 there was still great reduction of labor. As early as April several mines of the Gogebic range shut down, while a number materially reduced their forces of men. At Bessemer, the only mine, the principal one at that place, ceased operations, throwing 700 men out of work. The only other mine in the range, the Crystal, with an active 1,600 men, was wholly closed in June, at which time the Ashland, the second largest mine in the city, also stopped, letting out 650. The Menominee range was affected at about the same time; the Chapin, the largest mine on the range, was closed, and only a few property employing labor in the Crystal Falls section of that range.

The mines of the Marquette range held on generally until July, when they, too, succumbed to the same causes that had silenced their neighbors—inability to secure money to carry on the business and lack of a market at bidding prices. The following table, showing the number of men given place on the different ranges at the 1st of November in each of the years mentioned, suggest the seriousness of present conditions:

Year.	Marquette range.	Menominee range.	Gogebic range.	Total.
1889	6,585	2,752	3,279	12,616
1890	7,484	4,012	3,092	15,488
1891	7,330	4,018	3,843	15,281
1892	7,986	4,605	4,462	17,053
1893	1,895	1,355	413	3,673

The year 1892 has certainly been a great disappointment to the labor and capital of the ore fields of this State. Personal visitation of many of the principal mines of the different fields reveals the fact that much was expected of the year. In almost every instance the representatives of the mining companies informed us that they had anticipated and arranged for the production of a large output of ore during the winter of 1892-93 (the usual custom, as the ore is stockpiled upon surface dumps at this season, when navigation on the lakes can not be carried on), and all had been made ready for a still larger output than the one achieved.

The thousands of men who were forced into idleness sought employment in other fields, but other mining fields were experiencing similar troubles as those of Michigan. A few hundred were employed by coal-mining companies at Spring Valley, Ill., the larger percentage of Italians emigrated to their native country, and many of the English miners returned to Cornwall, but there were thousands who remained at home, hoping that each succeeding day would bring news of the opening of the home properties. A few of the men were employed in agriculture, giving place to the number of men indicated in the table for the next year.

Some of these arranged to supply the men with provisions until such time as they could raise the money to pay them, this depending upon the condition of the market and promptness of buyers to meet maturing paper. But there was a severe cut in former wage rates of those who continued in employment, this being due to the fact that ore had fallen in price at least \$1 per ton, and there was no other way of meeting the reduction than by lessening the wages of the men employed in the mining. Showing the severity

fore the closure of the mines and as consumption had stopped, production could not be increased. Changes in the iron, steel, rails, and other manufactures from a high level to a low level; iron ore had been advocated in this way, such as against an embargo by those who held theories of protection, and it had been held to a small and promised change before making further iron or iron purchases.

Changes in tariffs might be reflected by changes in values of iron products and it had been decided by the manufacturers to hold aloof until Congress gave a decision upon the question. The consumers of ore had given the producers this reason, too, and the mining companies as well as their consumers are satisfied with the tariff, and they would have no more to say.

At one mine producing hard specular and magnetic iron ore and which was idle, we were told that the Cuban ore had already taken the place of the American ore. The large quantities of iron ore which the producers might not have been too largely in excess of the demand. We were answered that there had been no evidence in support of such point. The amount of iron ore in stock at Lake Erie ports at the close of navigation for the past five years is shown as follows:

	Gross tons
1880	41,601.92
1886	2,893,187
1891	2,268,180
1896	4,416,494
1897	4,079,710

It is from this stock that the furnaces are supplied during the season when lake navigation is closed, or from about November 15 to May 20 of the following year. In addition to home product of iron ore there had been sent in from foreign countries the following tonnage, the ore coming directly into competition with those of Michigan:

	Tons imported
1880	853,023
1890	1,248,830
1895	1,000,000
1897	808,288
1898, first ten months	597,245

A statement that natural labor no longer was entitled to consideration in figuring upon the cost of mining ore, for the reason that the iron vation of the country had shown that it was to be the mining in future was utterly sustained by the mining men and the miners of the Michigan fields. They claimed that to be unfair, because it was untrue. Of the 16,036,043 tons of iron ore mined in the United States in 1892 none had been raised with the steam shovel, and of the twenty-four States producing ore in 1893 but three had employed the shovel in the stead of the miner, and that at but three mines out of the many it possessed. The total tonnage of ore so secured would amount but to 200,000 tons.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President—

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator from Iowa pardon me a moment?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. I want to call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] to some testimony given before a select committee of which I happened to be a member, of which, by the bye, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] was a member, on our relations with Canada. I remember the statement of a very intelligent man by the name of Horace P. Tobey, given in Boston in 1889, September 12. I suppose the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Rhode Island would scarcely read the statute of limitations upon the testimony. Mr. Tobey was the treasurer of the Tremont Nail Company, at Wareham, N. H.—

Mr. CHANDLER. It should be Massachusetts.

Mr. BUTLER. It is printed here "New Hampshire" and not "Massachusetts."

Mr. HOAR. That is not the only thing wrong in the report. Mr. GALLINGER. There is no such town in our State, I would say to the Senator, and it evidently should be Wareham, Mass.

Mr. BUTLER. Very well. After giving a long statement as to the effect of the duty on coal and iron and one thing or another, he sums up in this way:

While foreign pig iron has fallen to about one-third of its value of 1872, the specific duty has not been reduced at all. In other words, for the last ten years pig iron has paid a freight rate of three times the duty, value for value, that was imposed upon it in 1872.

The case has been nearly the same as regards scrap iron: but, in the absence of exact statistics, we do not tabulate the prices of this grade of crude iron.

This duty is practically prohibitory. Importations are confined almost entirely to certain high grades of pig iron, in the use of which quality is more considered than price.

Then he gives the result of this system of taxation, and I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Ohio to one of his observations in reply to a statement he made this morning in regard to the protection of labor. If I understood the Senator aright, he said that the manufacturers of this country did not require protection on their own account, but on account of labor, and I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Ohio and also of the Senator from Rhode Island to the observations of this gentleman upon that subject.

The result has been that New England rolling mills and foundries have been compelled to pay for their crude materials the price ruling at distant points in other States, plus a freight rate of several dollars and a half on their works. As the rolling mills, foundries, and machine shops located near such furnaces cannot transport their finished goods to the New England market as cheaply as the New England mills, foundries, or machine shops can bring in their pig iron, the tendency has been to throw all the manufacturing, manipulating, and finishing of iron and steel, as well as the production of pig iron, into the hands of the iron-producers in the West and to wipe out the iron and steel industries, large and small, of New England.

This is the remark which struck me with a good deal of surprise at that time, and to which I should be glad to invite the attention of Senators upon the other side of the Chamber:

The surviving mills owe their continued existence, in a small part, to the fact that they have been able to pick up and rework a little old material (scrap-iron, castings, and turnings) in their own territory; but chiefly to the fact that they have, through the compulsion of circumstances, been economically engaged in the degradation of American labor in New England. A skilled operator in a New England mill does not, on an average, receive one-half the pay that a man similarly employed in a Pittsburgh mill receives for the same work.

So much for that. Then he goes on to give the price in New England rolling mills and what other manufacturers are compelled to pay for iron ore, iron, and coal.

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him at this point?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALDRICH. The statement which was read this morning by the Secretary, on my suggestion, appended to the petition of the Massachusetts Democratic Reform Club, was the statement of an iron manufacturer who is a Democrat. There is no name given on that paper at all, but I have no doubt whatever that the same Mr. Tobey, who made the statement from which the Senator is now reading, also made the statement which was read in the Senate. Mr. Tobey is the treasurer or the president, as the case may be, of the Tremont Nail Company, of Wareham, Mass., and he is the leader in the Democratic party of the free raw material movement in that State. He is the man above all others who puts this question to the front, and there is no sympathy, so far as I know, anywhere in any State of New England with the statement made by Mr. Tobey and quoted by the Senator from South Carolina, that there has been any degradation of labor in New England. The Senator from South Carolina has read this same statement to the Senate two or three times before.

Mr. BUTLER. I believe I have only read it once, but it will bear reading several times, and I will give the Senator enough of it before we get through with this discussion.

Mr. ALDRICH. I hope the Senator will show his sympathy for Mr. Tobey by voting for his proposition, and not by empty words.

Mr. BUTLER. If the Senator will possess his soul in patience I will convince him as I will the Senate, that this is no Democratic movement by any means. I do not know Mr. Tobey, and never met him except on that occasion. He appeared to be a very intelligent man, and I was informed he was a very reliable man. I do not know whether he told the truth or a falsehood.

Mr. CHANDLER. May I ask the Senator a question there?

Mr. BUTLER. I would rather be permitted to get through with this statement, and then I will allow the Senator from New Hampshire to interrupt me, and also the Senator from Rhode Island.

Upon that point I desire to read from the testimony in answer to the statement that this demand for free raw material came alone from the Democrats of New England, as I understood the Senator.

Mr. ALDRICH. Entirely so, without the slightest exception, so far as I know.

Mr. BUTLER. If the Senator will just bear with me a moment, I think I shall convince him in that that he is mistaken.

Mr. Tobey goes on and summarizes the result of his statements and his experience, which I shall read. He says:

1. The duty upon imported crude iron is, and for ten years, on an average, has been, nearly three times as large, computed by value, as it was in 1872.
2. The existing duty upon bituminous coal prohibits to New England the exercise of the right which she enjoyed and largely used before the war, of importing Canadian coal, and, without producing any revenue for the Government, puts an extra and unnecessary cost of \$1.50 per ton upon all bituminous coal used in New England.

I am stating the New England side of it now, mind you.

Mr. PLATT. What amount does he state?

Mr. BUTLER. One dollar and a half per ton.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator pardon me? He speaks of that as the New England side of the question, when New England entirely repudiates that argument and takes the opposite side of it.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Tobey is a New England man; and I think, before I get through, I shall convince the Senator from Massachusetts that some other very prominent Republicans in Massachusetts indorse this statement. If Senators will just bear with me a little while I think I shall convince them. I know it is uncomfortable for them, but still they must submit to this sort of thing.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me to repudiate that idea?

Mr. BUTLER. No, sir; I will not.

Mr. CHANDLER. I must repudiate that idea.

Mediterranean may be had at nominal prices and the freights on ores correspondingly low. In 1890 and 1891 the freights on ores touched as low as \$1.40 per ton. Two ores represent a cost of \$1 per ton in Bilbao, Spain, and with the addition of \$1.40 per ton for freight the ores can be delivered here at \$2.50 per ton.

It is the policy to close up the iron mines of this country and get our product of ore from abroad, from the cheap labor of Spain, aided as it is by cheap return freights of ores in the United States. The Mediterranean coast, the great grain-raiser, let us understand it in that sense. To-day the mines of New Jersey and the mines of Pennsylvania and New York are struggling to keep their miners employed. Strikes are occurring; the miners are ill paid and ill fed.

Trains of ore are every day going from the seaboard through those States to the furnaces in the interior, transporting the cheap ores of Spain, right to the hills containing an inexhaustible supply of ore, which the owners of the mines can not afford to employ the labor to produce in competition with foreign ores. I submit that steel is as injurious to the Mediterranean coast as iron and steel is to the manufacturers of iron and steel turned around and ask the Congress of the United States to give them practically free ores from which to manufacture their product, rendering in the mining industries of other countries.

As I said before, the miner stands alongside the railroad track and seeks these immense trains of ore carried to the furnaces in the interior, and he has the poor consolation of knowing that he can not be employed, although the furnace is within sight of the mine. I think that the miner is entitled to some measure to me as though here is a very great inconsistency. I do not understand how the Senate can afford to place ores at 50 cents a ton to encourage that industry, and still keep up the duty as we have it on manufactured iron.

I move that the rate be made \$1 per ton instead of 50 cents.

Mr. ALDRICH. I have quoted from these two distinguished Senators, now both members of the Finance Committee, to show the great disparity in the views in regard to the duty which should be placed upon iron ore. The Senator from Arkansas states that it costs 8 cents a ton less in the United States to produce iron ores than it does in competing countries. The Senator from New Jersey states that it costs \$1.40 a ton more in the United States to produce them than in competing countries. Both those gentlemen are now suggesting to the Senate a duty of 40 cents a ton as a protective rate. I say as a protective rate, notwithstanding the assertions of the distinguished Senator from Ohio who now occupies the chair [Mr. BRICE in the chair].

There can be no necessity for imposing new revenue duties by the bill when it provides on the face of the paper, as stated by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES], \$20,000,000 of surplus. I think, however, there is not a man in this Chamber at this tariff legislation who does not believe that the effect of tariff legislation who does not know, if the bill becomes a law as it now stands, it will produce at least \$100,000,000 of surplus revenue the very next year after its adoption. Under these circumstances the pretense of imposing new duties upon the theory that additional revenues must be secured will deceive no one; to use a phrase which was often used in this Chamber by a distinguished predecessor of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman], "it won't work."

Mr. HIGGINS. Will the Senator from Rhode Island allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. HIGGINS. I ask the Senator whether this estimate of \$100,000,000 surplus revenue proceeds in his calculation from the expectation of an increase of importations?

Mr. ALDRICH. Partly from an increase of importations, partly from an increase in rates, partly from the adoption of a duty upon sugar, partly from the income tax, and \$20,000,000 increase in the duty upon distilled spirits.

Taking the bill as it stands, by and large, with all its provisions, without taking into consideration the amendments which have been made from day to day and from hour to hour by the various members of the committee, I say as it stands now it will provide at least \$100,000,000 of surplus revenue. So, if any new duties are imposed by the bill, whatever they may be called by the Senators suggesting them, you may be certain of one thing, that they are imposed for the protection of some industry located in the States of the Senators making the propositions.

I said yesterday, and I do not wish the statement to be misunderstood, that the rate suggested by the bill of 40 cents a ton is, considering the difference in conditions, as high or higher than the rate of 75 cents a ton imposed by the act of 1890. I will state exactly what I mean by this.

In 1890, when the rate of 75 cents a ton was recommended by the committee, Bessemer quality of the better quality sold in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for \$25.50 a ton. At the present time those ores are selling at the rate of \$25.50 a ton. In 1890, with the price of \$6.50 a ton, 75 cents was about 12 per cent upon the Cleveland price. In 1894, with a duty of 40 cents a ton, it is 16 per cent of the selling price in Cleveland. So, if existing conditions are to be maintained, the rate suggested by the committee is higher than the rate imposed in 1890.

But is it desirable that existing conditions shall be maintained? Are the ore producers of the United States not selling their product to-day in Cleveland, or have they not been selling

it for the last six months at a less price than the actual cost of mining the ores and taking them to Cleveland under normal conditions? The rates of wages in the mines of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have been reduced, as I understood the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MC MILLAN] yesterday to state, nearly 50 per cent within the last year. Many of the miners are now out of employment. The great transportation companies are transporting the ores from the mines to the lake ports at losing rates for transportation.

Mr. MC MILLAN. I will state to the Senator that not only that is the case, but the vessels are lying idle, tied up at the docks, with practically nothing to do. Instead of producing \$100,000,000 less the mines of Michigan are to-day running at a rate of about three or four million tons.

Mr. ALDRICH. It may be that 40 cents a ton is sufficient to maintain existing conditions, but is it the desire of the Senator from Ohio or the Senator from Michigan or any other Senator upon this floor to maintain those conditions? We desire on this side of the Chamber and intend so far as we can do so by our action to restore the conditions which existed prior to November, 1892.

We propose, so far as it is possible for us to do so by any action in regard to this bill, to restore the wages of the working people of this country to the level which existed prior to November, 1892. We do not propose to impose rates by this bill which will simply equalize conditions at the present moment, conditions which involve the low wages, the want of employment of the great masses of the people of the United States.

It is to the proposition to maintain existing conditions that I object to more than anything else in the pending measure. The majority members of the Senate Finance Committee have in its preparation interrogated the representatives of the various industries as to the amount of duty which would allow them to survive under existing conditions. They have provided protective or equalizing rates which may possibly be sufficient, with the wages and earnings of the great mass of the people of the United States reduced 25 per cent. If this bill becomes a law, notwithstanding its so-called protective features, it will continue, and make a necessity for the continuance of, existing conditions. There will be no increase in the wages or earnings of the people employed in the mines and in the factories and upon the farms of the United States if this bill becomes a law. You do not allow, you will not allow, a restoration of the conditions which existed prior to the election of 1892.

It may be, as I have already said, that 40 cents a ton would be to-day an equalizing rate between Spain and Cuba and the United States. But I desire to have something more and something better than that. I shall vote for such rates, not only upon iron ore but upon all the other paragraphs of the bill, as will not only equalize the existing conditions, but will make it possible for the manufacturers, mechanics, and all wage-earners to go back to the conditions of normal prosperity which have existed for a generation under protective legislation.

I desire to say just one word in regard to the attitude of New England manufacturers in regard to the question of the removal of the duties from raw materials. I regret that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] is not now in his seat. That Senator would be unworthy of his position if he were not believed for one moment that any considerable portion of the manufacturers of New England held the narrow views which were held and advocated by Mr. Tobey in the statement which was read by the Senator from South Carolina yesterday.

I thank God that there are but few employers of labor in New England who are willing to say that they have degraded their workmen in order to maintain or increase their own profits. I believe there are very few men in New England who are selfishly believing in lower wages or lower prices for everything which they buy and higher rates on everything they sell. Mr. Tobey has but a very few sympathizers in New England in the attitude which he has taken.

The manufacturers of New England and her working people are in favor of the protective policy applied equally to all of the great interests and industries of the United States; to the wool-growers, to the miners of coal and iron ore, as well as to the industries in which they are engaged. They are desirous that the fruits of this beneficent policy shall be felt in every section and by every class of people throughout this great country. I know but half a dozen men among the manufacturers of New England who are in favor of removing the duties from wool and iron and coal in order that they may have better protection on their products.

I hope that in the consideration of this schedule the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Missouri will show the same liberality in regard to all the articles mentioned in it that they have shown in relation to a few. The rates imposed upon iron ore, upon pig iron, and upon steel rails by the amendments

suggested by the Senator from Arkansas are liberal, and sufficient under existing conditions to equalize the labor cost between the two countries. I hope that the same spirit will be shown by those Senators when we reach the other paragraphs of this bill, the paragraphs affecting small industries and small interests, which have had no powerful agents here to secure amendments and obtain concessions.

Mr. PLATT. I suggest that there is no quorum present. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum being suggested, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Albrecht,	Daniel,	Hutton,	Peffer,
Allen,	Davis,	Jarvis,	Perkins,
Allison,	Day,	Jones, Ark.	Platt,
Bart,	Dubois,	Lindsay,	Pugh,
Blackburn,	Faulkner,	Logan,	Ransom,
Blackhardt,	Fowler,	McMillan,	Sherran,
Boies,	George,	Martin,	Shoup,
Butt,	Gordon,	Mills,	Teller,
Callahan,	Gray,	Turkell, Wis.	Turner,
Callahan,	Harris,	Morrill,	Vest,
Chandler,	Hill,	Murphy,	Voorhees,
Cassard,	Hughes,	Palmer,	Walsh,
Cole,	Hill,	Pasco,	White,

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President, I very much fear that what Republicans say in relation to this matter falls on deaf ears. I desire, therefore, to put in a short letter from a very prominent Democrat in the country, in the hope that it may be listened to by Democrats, and that they may be able to see themselves as others see them.

Withdrawing from contact with the people, I fear they are overlooking the estimate in which they are held by the sound, stalwart Democrats of the United States. The letter to which I refer appeared in the New York Evening Post, and was written by Congressman HARTER, of Ohio, and indorsed by the Post, which said in an editorial comment upon it:

Better let the McKinley bill alone than pass the Gorman-Brice monster.

The letter of Mr. HARTER is as follows:

I shall not vote for the Senate tariff bill unless it is greatly changed and the rates largely reduced before it reaches the House. The average duties in the McKinley bill as it passed the House were higher than the Republican national platform of 1892 demanded, and about the times as high as the Democratic platform would have demanded, but as it touches our coal, wood, and agricultural implements on the free list, and at least sundered toward decent taxation, I voted for it. Besides this, I always like to meet an opponent halfway and to give a middle-ground vote, and I am inclined to be wrong and agree to travel my road. If, however, we pass the Senate bill, and it becomes a law and known as a Democratic measure, we will be the laughing-stock of all practically real difference.

Before I read the next sentence I wish to say that extremes are said sometimes to meet, and I suppose Mr. HARTER and I occupy the extremes of position on this question. I agree with him partially in this:

I greatly prefer to let the McKinley bill, with its enormous taxes and its startling Treasury deficiency, work out its own damnation.

I do not agree with him as to the effect of the McKinley law, but I greatly prefer to let the McKinley law stand than to pass the bill as it has been reported to the Senate. In that I agree with him.

If we pass this wretched abortion of a Senate bill, the protection interest will have practically all the plunder they get under the McKinley measure, and we, as a party, will get the ridicule of the Republican and Democratic end of the earth and the curse of a decreed policy. If I were a Republican I certainly would support this Senate bill, for it is their great opportunity, as it conceals substantially all they ever asked and far more than they could get in the campaign of 1892, and it packs and brands a Democratic measure it will stamp us a lot of imbeciles and our managers in both Houses as driveling fools. The House acted promptly, conservatively, and patriotically in passing the McKinley bill, with all its keen evils, many imperfections, and numerous shortcomings, and now in the House will save the country and honor the Democratic party by smashing the Senate bill. However others may vote, my vote will go against the bill, unless, meanwhile, I shall turn protectionist high taker and cast my fortunes with the Republican party—all of which I shall do when the leopard changes his spots and the Ethiopian his skin.

We have not been able to talk to our fellow-Senators from the Democratic standpoint, and we have been obliged to talk from the Republican standpoint, and here comes both a Moses and a prophet. If they will not hear him, "neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUTTON in the chair). The question is on the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance.

The amendment was agreed to. THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The Secretary read as follows:

110. Iron in pigs, iron kettles, spiegeleisen, ferro-silicon, 20 per cent ad valorem; wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, 10 per cent ad val-

orem; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured; ferro-manganese 10 per cent ad valorem.

The Committee on Finance reported an amendment in line 6, after the word "ferro-silicon," to strike out "20" and insert "22½," so as to make the clause read:

110. Iron in pigs, iron kettles, spiegeleisen, ferro-silicon, 22½ per cent ad valorem; wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, 10 per cent ad valorem; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured; ferro-manganese 10 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. In line 6, I move to strike out "20" and insert "22½;" in line 8, I move to strike out "10 per cent ad valorem" and insert "\$4 per ton;" and in line 11, to strike out the words "ferro-manganese 10 per cent ad valorem."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. THE SECRETARY. In line 6, it is proposed to strike out "20" and insert "22½;" so as to read "22½ per cent ad valorem."

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Before that is done, I move to insert the word "ferro-manganese" after "spiegeleisen" in line 5. THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. THE SECRETARY. After the word "spiegeleisen," in line 5, it is proposed to insert "ferro-manganese."

Mr. PLATT. Here are several amendments. Would it not be better to have the paragraph read as it will be when amended, and then take the vote as to whether such amendments shall be agreed to?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be read as proposed to be amended.

The Secretary read as follows:

110. Iron in pigs, iron kettles, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, 22½ per cent ad valorem; wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, \$4 per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Question.

Mr. ALDRICH. Question on what.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. On the pending amendment.

Mr. PLATT. I suggest whether it would not be better to have the paragraph read as it will read if the proposed amendments are adopted, and then take a vote on whether the amendments should be acted on as a whole. I do not wish to interfere with Senators in charge of the bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am quite willing that the amendments shall be all voted on at once. I only wanted to know what they were.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask for one vote on the amendments just stated by the Secretary. If the Senator from Rhode Island desires to have the vote taken on them separately, there is no objection to it.

Mr. ALDRICH. I have no objection to that course being pursued; but I want to say a word on the subject.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, the duty upon pig iron in the bill as it came from the House of Representatives was 20 per cent ad valorem, which on a foreign cost of \$8 a ton would be \$1.60 a ton. This rate has been increased by the action of the Finance Committee of the Senate from \$1.60 a ton to \$4 a ton, or a duty which is equivalent to 50 per cent ad valorem upon the foreign cost.

The New England ironmasters, whose appeal was read yesterday, stated that this increase would add \$2.40 a ton to the cost of all their iron which they purchase, and I am inclined to think that that statement is true. The pig iron consumed in New England and in the Eastern markets, which is largely pig iron of the foundry grades, comes from Tennessee and Alabama almost wholly.

It has been frequently stated on this floor that pig iron can be produced in Alabama and in Tennessee more cheaply than in any other country in the world, or in any other part of the world, owing to a peculiar conjunction of circumstances there. It has been frequently said in debate that pig iron could be produced in those States at as low a cost as \$6 a ton; but I am inclined to think that that estimate is too low, and that \$7, or \$7.25, or \$7.50 a ton is a sum more nearly the correct estimate.

If it can be produced in Tennessee and Alabama at \$7 a ton, and it costs from \$4 to \$4.25 a ton for transportation to the Eastern markets, the cost laid down in New York or Boston would be \$11 to \$11.25 a ton. If that same iron can be produced in Scotland or England at \$8 a ton, with a freight charge of \$1.50 or \$1.75 a ton, without duty, it could be laid down in Boston and New York at \$9.50 or \$9.75 a ton.

Of course, if in addition to that cost the duty, say, of \$4 a ton, is added the total cost of Scotch or English pig iron laid down in the Eastern markets would be, say, \$13.50 or \$13.75 a ton, or \$2.50 per ton more than Southern iron. So it will be seen that this duty is prohibitive upon the importation of foreign iron

Conejos County, Colo., remonstrating against any interference by Congress with the present duties on wool; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of Denver, Colo., praying for the ratification of commercial treaties, to take the place of the reciprocity arrangements to be abrogated by the pending tariff bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. ALLEN presented a memorial of the Columbus Land, Loan and Building Association, of Columbus, Neb., remonstrating against the passage of the clause in the Wilson tariff bill proposing a tax on the income of mutual loan and building associations; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MORGAN presented sundry petitions of citizens of Dallas County, Ala., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURPIE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Morgan County, Ind., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which, on motion of Mr. TURPIE, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PEPPER. I present the petition of Lucius O. Wilson and a large number of other citizens of Genoa, Ill., and the surrounding country. I do not know how I can express the object of the petitioners better than by reading their petition. They pray that—

The Constitution of the United States be so amended as to permit the people thereof to vote directly at the ballot box to make their own important laws; that the President be elected for only one term by direct vote; that the Senators of the United States be elected by direct vote of the people of the States; that the Cabinet be elected by direct vote; that the postmasters and other officers of the United States be elected by direct vote of the people in the district where the office is (excepting our agents to foreign countries); that the judges of the United States be elected by vote of the people in the respective districts where the offices, for a term of eight years, excepting the Supreme Court of the United States, that court to be elected by the people of the United States; that boards of arbitration to fix employes wages be established; that boards of mining, labor, laws, agriculture, and election be established, the heads of the same to be elected by direct vote of the people every four years, said boards to have powers and duties, one of which shall be to furnish reliable statistics, facts, figures, and dates, together with all other information about the condition, circumstances, needs, wants of the people.

I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER presented a petition of 43 citizens of Charleston County, S. C., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VEST presented the petition of C. S. Millican and sundry other citizens of Scotland County, Mo., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of Encampment No. 41, Union Veteran Legion, of Cincinnati, Ohio, remonstrating against placing the control of the soldiers' homes under the War Department; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a memorial of the Trades and Labor Council, of Zanesville, Ohio, remonstrating against an increase in the rate of postage on newspapers; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of 47 holders of insurance policies of Hamilton County, of 20 holders of insurance policies of Mansfield, and of sundry holders of insurance policies of Mahoning County, all in the State of Ohio, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MILLS presented the petition of A. T. Schulz and sundry other citizens of Limestone County, and the petition of J. W. Northrup, editor of the News, and sundry other citizens of Lee County, all in the State of Texas, holders of policies in life insurance companies, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1993) granting to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company a right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 11th instant, intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and be printed; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2000) granting to the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company a right of way through the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, reported it without amendment.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6171) to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company to change its motive power for the propulsion of the cars of said company, reported it with amendments.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1375) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jeremiah F. Brown, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2030) to authorize the Ohio River Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Ohio River at Rochester, Pa., reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. GRAY. I submit from the special committee appointed to investigate certain alleged attempts at bribery a partial report, with an affidavit that has been taken in regard to that special feature. I ask that the report and accompanying testimony be printed under the rule.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

TARIFF BULLETIN.

Mr. VOORHEES. I report from the Committee on Finance, Bulletin No. 20, being replies to tariff inquiries in regard to the metal schedule. This bulletin completes that schedule. I move that the bulletin be printed for the use of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 2053) in relation to the collection of revenue, and requiring a licence to issue to foreign salesmen; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 2054) to repeal tax on State banks and State banking associations; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 2055) authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Duck River, in Humphreys County, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon introduced a bill (S. 2056) granting a pension to Ads J. Schwatka, widow of the late Lieut. Frederick Schwatka; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENT TO NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BILL RECOMMENDED.

On motion of Mr. McMILLAN it was

Ordered, That the bill (S. 1592) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway," be recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRINTING OF PETITION.

On motion of Mr. PALMER, it was

Ordered, That the petition of John Cowdon, of New Orleans, La., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 1917, to increase the volume of money on a gold and silver basis, and for other purposes, be printed as a document.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 1467) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1881; and

A bill (H. R. 6610) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at some point within 1 mile below and 1 mile above the present limits of the city of Jefferson, Mo.

POLICY REGARDING HAWAII.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business has closed and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. KYLE. I ask unanimous consent to call up the resolution which was considered yesterday relating to the Hawaiian Islands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota? The Chair hears none, and the resolution will be read.

The resolution submitted by Mr. KYLE on the 23d instant was read, as follows:

Resolved, That it be the sense of the Senate that the Government of the United States shall not use force for the purpose of restoring to the throne the deposed Queen of the Sandwich Islands, or for the purpose of destroying the existing government; that the Provisional Government having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy, but that the Government of the United States of these islands by other governments will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

Mr. MANDERSON. Yesterday I offered an amendment to the resolution proposed by the Senator from South Dakota, but on an examination of the amendment submitted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] like its language so much better that I shall not offer mine. But I intend to him that the word "be" in the first line be changed to "is."

Mr. TELLER. I desire to modify my amendment in a slight degree, at the suggestion of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I should like to strike out the word "shall" in the second line and insert "will;" after the word "it," in line 7, to strike out "shall" and insert "must be allowed to;" and to strike out the word "be" in the first line and insert "is." I send it up so that it may be read as amended.

Mr. GRAY. Let it be read as modified.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Colorado will be read as modified.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the resolution so as to make it read:

Resolved, That it be the sense of the Senate that the Government of the United States will not attempt to restore to the throne the deposed Queen of the Sandwich Islands; that the Provisional Government having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it must be allowed to pursue its own line of policy without interference on the part of the United States; that intervention in the political affairs of these islands by other governments will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President—

Mr. FRYE. I hope the Senator from South Dakota will accept the amendment.

Mr. KYLE. I will accept the amendment.

Mr. PASCO. I ask if there is any objection to considering the resolution upon this subject reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]. That resolution presents the matured action of the Committee on Foreign Relations with reference to this subject, and it seems to me that it is proper that it should be considered. The resolution has been lying idle upon the Calendar of unobjection cases, and I see no reason why it should be laid aside and this resolution taken up in its place. Substantially both resolutions endeavor to reach the same conclusion. The Senator from Indiana can state whether the pending resolution is preferable to the one which expresses the matured action of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FRYE. I hope there will not be any objection to a vote on this resolution now. The condition of things certainly demands of the Senate some action this morning.

Mr. GRAY. For several months now we have had reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a resolution that had been offered in the Senate by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE] and referred to that committee. It has been discussed and nearly all the discussion which has taken place on the subject has been upon that resolution. We thoroughly understand that resolution. I am prepared to vote for it. I am not prepared to vote for any other resolution at this time. I shall insist, unless we can vote upon the resolution of the Senator from Indiana, which was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations to the Senate several months ago, that the pending resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MANDERSON. Will the Senator from Delaware allow a suggestion, or rather a question? Is not the resolution reported by the Senator from Indiana one that has for its main purpose an expression as to annexation or nonannexation, whereas this is simply a resolution of noninterference?

Mr. GRAY. I think not.

Mr. MANDERSON. Is there not that distinction between the resolutions?

Mr. GRAY. I think not. I think if the Senator from Nebraska will allow me to move that the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations be offered as a substitute

for the resolution now before the Senate and will let it be read, it will answer the Senator's question. I ask that that resolution be read.

Mr. KYLE. Will the Senator from Delaware vote on the other resolution this morning?

Mr. GRAY. I will.

Mr. KYLE. I will vote on it.

Mr. GRAY. I will vote on it this morning.

Mr. KYLE. And I think the Senate will.

Mr. GRAY. And I think it is time we do vote on it. I ask to have the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution reported by Mr. TURPIE from the Committee on Foreign Relations, January 23, 1894, as follows:

Resolved, That from the facts and papers laid before the Senate it is unwise and inexpedient, under existing conditions, to consider at this time any project of annexation of the Hawaiian Territory to the United States; that the Provisional Government of these islands having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy. Foreign intervention in the political affairs of these islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

Mr. GRAY. I call the attention of Senator from Nebraska to the fact that in addition to what he said the resolution states about annexation it says, also, almost in the words of the resolution offered by the Senator from South Dakota, that any interference with the Provisional Government on the part of the United States would be unwise; that that Government has been recognized by the United States, and must be left to pursue its own line of policy, and then concludes in the same words as the pending resolution.

Mr. MANDERSON. The resolution submitted by the Senator from South Dakota is one that it seems to me would commend itself to every member of the Senate. I can hardly imagine an adverse vote upon the propositions contained therein. But I submit that the main feature, the one first presented in the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations some time ago, is in regard to the annexation of those islands—that it is not at this time advisable that they should be annexed.

Upon the question there might be a very material difference of views. I do not believe that the condition in the Sandwich Islands is at all changed in the desire of those people for annexation to this Republic, and I believe that just as soon as a permanent government is established, the republic which we hope is speedily coming, there will be overtures from that republic to this Government for annexation. For one, I do not desire at this time to be drawn into the consideration of that question. Upon the question now presented by the Senator from South Dakota is simply a resolution of noninterference, but carrying out the policy of recognition to its full fruition. The other relates to a very different, and, it seems to me, a most important subject, which may lead to a long discussion.

Mr. KYLE. Let us have a vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If the Chair correctly understood the Senator from Delaware, he moves as a substitute for the resolution of the Senator from South Dakota as amended the resolution heretofore reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GRAY. Yes; the resolution that was reported some months ago from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator from Delaware must be aware that the first part of this proposition will create some antagonism. Is it necessary at this time for us to pass on the question whether it is wise to annex the islands?

Mr. GRAY. At the present time?

Mr. TELLER. I ask whether it is wise at the present time. Had we not better leave the question of annexation entirely out for the present in order to give those people peace. I am willing to take up the other resolution at any time and discuss it. I should want to say something on that phase of it.

Mr. GRAY. I will say to the Senator from Colorado that as I recollect, and I recollect very distinctly, the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations was a compromise of the conflicting views. We believed finally that it was well to compose existing difficulties and strife in those islands by declaring that there was no intention to recede from the recognition which had been given and is declared in the resolution reported from the committee to have been given to the Provisional Government. That, it seems to me, is all that the Provisional Government needs, or can expect to get. Certainly, so far as my own vote, it is as much as it ever will get from the Senate of the United States.

It is all the declaration of the resolution offered by the Senator from South Dakota declares, that any interference by any foreign power will be considered as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States. The first part of the resolution, to which the Senator from Colorado objects, merely declares that

insurance companies and associations be exempted from the in one-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PALMER presented sundry petitions of citizens of Cook and Jo Davis Counties, in the State of Illinois, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HAWLEY presented the petition of H. Goldschmidt and 46 other citizens of Hartford County, Conn., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of sundry citizens of Buchanan County, Mo., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MILLS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ellis County, Tex., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VOORHEES presented sundry petitions of citizens of Marion, Blackford, and Parke Counties, all in the State of Indiana, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HUNTON presented the petition of George W. Fisher and sundry other citizens of Alexandria, Va., praying that mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BRICE presented petitions of 44 citizens of Putnam County; of 67 citizens of Belmont County; of 88 citizens of Lucas County; of 14 citizens of Franklin County; and of 126 citizens of Hamilton County, all in the State of Ohio, praying that building and loan associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Central Labor Union of Toledo, Ohio, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed Haymarket treaty, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Produce Exchange of Toledo, Ohio, praying for the retention of the reciprocity treaty with the Island of Cuba; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Junior Order United American Mechanics, No. 240, of Springfield, Ohio, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5246, restricting immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petition of M. M. Murphy, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, praying for the passage of a per diem service-pension bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry Methodist preachers, of Columbus, Ohio, praying that an appropriation be made providing for the appointment of additional chaplains in the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the memorial of Burton Beebe, of Castalia, Ohio, remonstrating against an increase of the postage on second-class mail matters; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly, of Massillon, Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called Butler-Rayner telegraph bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Council, of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the employment and discharge of seamen in the merchant marine service; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of Encampment No. 112, Union Veteran Legion, of Lancaster, Ohio, and a memorial of Encampment No. 41, Union Veteran Legion, of Cincinnati, Ohio, remonstrating against the transfer of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers to the War Department; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of Lodge No. 162, International Association of Machinists, of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the governmental control of the telegraph service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Encampment No. 118, Union Veteran Legion, of Zanesville, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions for services in the Army and Navy or Marine Corps of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Cincinnati Freight Bureau, of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the adoption of certain remedial amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Cleveland Auxiliary Union, of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 1376, to limit the effect of the regulations of commerce between the several States, and with foreign countries in certain cases; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6448) to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Companies to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River between New York City and the State of New Jersey, reported it with an amendment.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL FOUNDATION.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6838) to construe the act of Congress passed January 6, 1893, to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia, to report it without amendment, and to ask for its immediate consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McMILLAN. I move that the bill (S. 1953) to construe the act of Congress passed January 6, 1893, to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia be taken from the Calendar and indefinitely postponed. The motion was agreed to.

TARIFF BULLETINS.

Mr. VOORHEES. I ask leave to submit from the Committee on Finance, bulletins numbered 21 to 29 inclusive, relating to the wood schedule. I ask that they may be printed.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection it will be so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2057) granting a pension to George W. Eveleth; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COKE introduced a bill (S. 2058) to provide for terms of the circuit and district courts of the western judicial district of the State of Texas to be held at the city of Laredo, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2059) to authorize and require the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to make certain alterations in its lines; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. LINDSAY introduced a bill (S. 2060) in relation to the World's Columbian Commission; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 2061) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Law, widow of Capt. Richard L. Law, late of the United States Navy, at the rate of \$50 per month; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2062) providing that no pension for disability, or under the act of June 29, 1890, or to the widows of soldiers shall be for less than \$12 per month; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BRICE introduced a bill (S. 2063) granting a pension to Mary Hughes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BATE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. GRAY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the special committee to investigate attempts at bribery, etc., under the resolution of May 17, 1891, be authorized to open,

the right, however, to vote to make up a quorum, and there being evidently no quorum present, I will let my vote stand.

Mr. CALL. I am authorized to vote in the absence of a quorum. I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], and vote "nay."

Mr. HALE (after having voted in the affirmative). Has the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. HALE. I am paired with that Senator, and withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 12; as follows:

YEAS—25.			
Allen,	Davis,	Manderson,	Shoup,
Allison,	Frye,	Martin,	Teller,
Bate,	Harvey,	Voorness,	
Cameron,	Higgins,	Morrill,	Washburn.
Cockrell,	Irby,	Peffer,	
Coke,	Kyle,	Perkins,	
Cullom,	Lodge,	Sherman,	

NAYS—12.			
Berry,	Call,	Lindsay,	Pasco,
Blackburn,	George,	McLaurin,	Vest,
Butler,	Jones, Ark.	Palmer,	Walsh.

NOT VOTING—48.			
Aldrich,	Gallinger,	Jones, Nev.	Puch,
Blanchard,	Gibson,	McMillan,	Quay,
Brice,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Ransom,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Miller,	Reich,
Candeen,	Gray,	Mitchell, Oregon	Smith,
Carey,	Hale,	Mitchell, Wis.	Squire,
Chandler,	Hansbrough,	Murphy,	Seward,
Daniel,	Harris,	Patton,	Turpie,
Dixon,	Hill,	Pettigrew,	Vilas,
Dolph,	Hoar,	Platt,	White,
Dubois,	Huntton,	Power,	Wilson,
Faulkner,	Jarvis,	Proctor,	Wolcott.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison,	Gray,	McLaurin,	Perkins,
Bate,	Hale,	Manderson,	Platt,
Berry,	Harris,	Martin,	Sherman,
Blackburn,	Hayley,	Mitch 11 of Wis.	Shoup,
Butler,	Higgins,	Morgan,	Teller,
Call,	Irby,	Morrill,	Vest,
Cockrell,	Jones of Ark.	Palmer,	White,
Coke,	Kyle,	Pasco,	Wilson,
Cullom,	Lindsay,	Peffer,	Washburn.
Frye,	Lodge,		
George,			

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-one Senators have answered to their names. There is not a quorum present.

Mr. CULLOM answered to his name.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. CAMERON answered to his name.

Mr. WHITE entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection it is so ordered. The question recurs on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE] to proceed to the consideration of the resolution heretofore submitted by him. The yeas and nays have been ordered on agreeing to the motion, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and vote "yea."

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] with the privilege of voting to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I announce for the day that I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER], and vote "nay."

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON]. Mr. VILAS. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. I should vote "nay" if he were here.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAFFERY. I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER], but with the right to vote when necessary to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. PATTON] being paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON], by an arrangement we have transferred our pairs so that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON] will stand paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Michigan and myself will be at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. PATTON. I vote "yea."

Mr. PLATT. I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON], who has not voted. If my vote shall be necessary to make a quorum I will vote.

Mr. McMILLAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I should like to inquire if the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. McMILLAN. I withdraw my vote. I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. PLATT. I will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN. I will vote if necessary to make a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The vote of the Senator is not necessary, the Chair will state.

Mr. GEORGE (after having voted in the negative). I withdraw my vote. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 11; as follows:

YEAS—37.			
Allen,	Hale,	Martin,	Sherman,
Allison,	Harris,	Morgan,	Shoup,
Bate,	Hayley,	Morrill,	Teller,
Call,	Higgins,	Patton,	Turpie,
Cameron,	Hoar,	Peffer,	Voorness,
Cockrell,	Irby,	Perkins,	Washburn,
Coke,	Jones, Ark.	Platt,	White.
Cullom,	Power,	Proctor,	
Frye,	Lodge,	Pugh,	
	Manderson,		

NAYS—11.			
Berry,	Caffery,	McLaurin,	Vest,
Blackburn,	Gray,	Palmer,	Vilas.
Butler,	Lindsay,	Pasco,	

NOT VOTING—57.			
Aldrich,	Faulkner,	Jones, Nev.	Roach,
Blanchard,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Smith,
Brice,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Squire,
Candeen,	Gray,	Gibson,	Walsh,
Carey,	Hale,	Mitchell, Oregon	Wash,
Chandler,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Wis.	Wilson.
Daniel,	Hansbrough,	Murphy,	Wolcott.
Dixon,	Hill,	Pettigrew,	
Dolph,	Huntton,	Quay,	
Dubois,	Jarvis,	Ransom,	

So the motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. KYLE on the 23d instant, as modified, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the United States will not attempt to restore to the throne the deposed Queen of the Sandwich Islands; that the Provisional Government having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it must be allowed to pursue its own line of policy without interference on the part of the United States; that intervention in the political affairs of these islands by other governments will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. Mr. LODGE. I ask that the amendment be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert:

That from the facts and papers laid before the Senate it is unwise and inexpedient, under existing conditions, to consider at this time any project of annexation of the Hawaiian Territory to the United States; that the Provisional Government therein having been duly recognized the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy. Foreign intervention in the affairs of these islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President, while I would be in favor of voting for this amendment, I believe it can not pass through this body in any reasonable time. It brings up the subject of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and would lead to almost endless debate. The resolution which I have offered, and which is before the Senate, embodies the unanimous expression of the Committee on Foreign Relations as to the points on which they agree. Upon the question of annexation the committee do not agree. I have striven out of my resolution everything that could possibly be objectionable, and I believe the resolution which I have offered could be passed this morning if brought to a vote of the Senate.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, it is evident to me that the Senator from South Dakota is correct. I am sure that the

resolution reported by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE] from the Committee on Foreign Relations, now pending as the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, can not be passed without debate. And I am equally well convinced that the resolution of the Senator from South Dakota can not be passed without debate. One of the resolutions in express terms repudiates the Field annexation.

Mr. GRAY. At the present time.

Mr. BLACKBURN. At the present time.

Mr. MORGAN. Or the consideration of the question.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Or the consideration of the question of annexation. The other resolution negatives it in a different way. The questions involved in one resolution of necessity occur in the consideration of the other, and it is perfectly apparent that neither the one nor the other can be passed with thirty minutes each morning allowed for the transaction of morning business. If the Senate wants to come to an agreement to set apart the time necessary for the discussion of these resolutions in order to reach final action, I have no objection to that course; but I do not think time will be saved by voting upon the resolution offered by the Senator from South Dakota instead of taking a vote on the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. President, the Committee on Foreign Relations, if I remember correctly, were unanimously of the opinion that the resolution reported by them is a wise one. There ought to be no objection made to the first clause of that resolution, which declares that it is not now expedient to consider the question of annexation, because we have already declared that the Provisional Government is in force, and certainly it would not be wise to make a treaty of annexation with a mere provisional government. The first clause of the resolution simply declares that under the present circumstances, in the present condition, it would not be wise to take up the question of annexation. The resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations simply postpones the question of annexation until there is a permanent government established in the islands, which, as appears from the newspapers, is likely to occur very soon.

The resolution seems to be entirely free from all objections. The clause now objected to is as innocent as possible, because no one would propose to enter into the question of annexation with a temporary provisional government, and one that is now in process of being changed into a permanent government. I hope, therefore, the resolution will be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of half past 10 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution to print 5,500 copies of the annual report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau for the year ended June 30, 1893.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 123) defining and permanently fixing the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills: in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 4701) to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias;

A bill (H. R. 6211) for the relief of Wesley Montgomery; and
A bill (H. R. 7097) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 6538) to construe the act of Congress passed January 6, 1893, to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 178) to pay the officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of May, 1894, on the 29th day of said month.

ADDITIONAL PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PROCTOR presented the petition of L. G. Kingsley and 30 other citizens of Rutland County, Vt., and the petition of John W. Stewart and 88 other citizens of Addison County, Vt., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WASHBURN presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., praying for such modification to

the Wilson tariff bill as will continue in force the present tariff schedule with all the countries with whom we have existing reciprocity agreements; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., remonstrating against the numerous bodies of unemployed men from various localities marching to the national capital to coerce Congress into passing measures for their relief; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. HUNTON presented the petition of J. T. Preston and sundry other citizens of Fauquier County, Va., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BLANCH presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, of New Orleans, La., praying for the completion and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. CAMDEN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by Mr. GRAY on the 23rd instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the special committee to investigate attempts at bribery, etc., under the resolution of the Senate of May 17, 1894, be authorized to appoint a clerk, who shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate such compensation as may be fixed by said committee.

Resolved, That said committee shall have authority to print for its use such matter as it may deem proper.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 2064) for the relief of Isaac S. Simpson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. DOLPPI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAFFERY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MISSISSIPPI LOCKS AND DAMS.

Mr. WASHBURN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be authorized to appoint a clerk, who shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate such compensation as may be fixed by said committee.

The Secretary of War be and is hereby authorized and directed to transmit to the Senate the reports of any surveys, or estimates, that may have been made since his last annual report to Congress, with reference to the construction of locks and dams in the Mississippi River, between the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad bridge at the city of St. Paul and the Falls of St. Anthony, in the State of Minnesota.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 4701) to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill (H. R. 7097) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. J. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 25th instant approved and signed the act (S. 443) to provide for the sale of new tickets by the street railway companies of the District of Columbia.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 3715) granting to the village of Dearborn certain land for village purposes;

A bill (H. R. 4951) granting certain rights over Lime Point military reservation in the State of California; and

A bill (H. R. 6969) for the relief of Benjamin F. Potet.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALE, Mr. President, when the Senate adjourned on Saturday it had concluded the consideration of Schedule C and

railroad from New York City to San Francisco, Cal.; and also praying for the suspension of the coinage of gold and silver; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of S. J. Chester and sundry other citizens of Jefferson County; of C. Bayless and sundry other citizens of Dubuque; of James Harrigan and sundry other citizens of Dubuque; of L. Harbach and sundry other citizens of Des Moines; of B. J. Phelps and sundry other citizens of Audubon County; of John McSeen and sundry other citizens of Scott County; and of E. F. Clarkson and sundry other citizens of Park County, all in the State of Iowa, praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of Selden Connor and 32 other policy holders of Cumberland County, Me., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VILAS presented petitions of A. W. Greenwood and sundry other citizens of Lake Mills; of William F. Shea and sundry other citizens of Ashland; of Fred Olcott and 42 other citizens of Polk County, and of William Evans and sundry other citizens of St. Croix County, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying that mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of the East Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Samuel F. Humphrey and 82 other citizens of Penobscot County; of E. G. Blanchard and 32 other citizens of Portland, and of William A. Martin and 43 other citizens of Aroostook County, all in the State of Maine, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ROACH (for Mr. WALSH) presented the petition of John Richardson, mayor, and sundry other citizens of St. Marys, Ga., praying that an appropriation be made for the purpose of increasing the depth of the channel leading into Cumberland Sound, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also (for Mr. WALSH) presented petitions of Richard Robinson and 22 other policy holders of Chatham County; of Dr. C. H. Richardson and 14 other policy holders of Macon County, and of S. C. Jones and 45 other policy holders of Muscogee County, all in the State of Georgia, praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I present sundry petitions, containing the names of 5,000 Indian war veterans and other citizens, the residents of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The petition itself is embraced in seven lines, and I ask unanimous consent that I may read it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It is as follows:

We, the undersigned, Indian war veterans, also citizens and residents of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, respectfully ask your honorable body to enact at the present session of Congress a law granting a pension such as has been granted to the veterans of the Mexican war, a land warrant for 100 acres of land to each person who served in the Indian wars in the States above set forth. As a large number of those who will be benefited by the passage of such a law are quite aged, infirm, and in needy circumstances, and are unable to give personal attention to locating war grants on public lands, we would most respectfully ask that the same be made transferable.

I ask the respectful attention of the Committee on Pensions to this petition, so numerously signed. I hope that some action may be taken at the present session of Congress looking to the placing on the pension rolls of at least the Indian war veterans of the far West.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LINDSAY presented petitions of John S. Power and sundry citizens of Fleming County; of J. H. Hickman and sundry citizens of Daviess County, and of John R. Smith and sundry other citizens of Taylor County, all in the State of Kentucky, praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURPIE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Floyd County, Ind., and a petition of sundry citizens of Wayne County,

Ind., praying that mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which, on motion of Mr. TURPIE, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of sundry holders of life insurance policies in the State of Tennessee, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Chattanooga, Memphis, Harrison, Knoxville, and Shelbyville, all in the State of Tennessee, praying for the retention of the present tax on proof spirits, and also that the internal-revenue tax on beer and like intoxicating liquors used as a beverage be increased \$1 per barrel, or sufficiently to provide the internal revenue required in the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented sundry memorials of life insurance policy holders of Henry, Greene, Christian, Macon, Cook, Sangamon, Carroll, La Salle, Champaign, Peoria, and Knox Counties, all in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against the taxation of the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COKE presented the petition of A. H. Coffin and sundry citizens of Grayson County, and the petition of J. H. Collins and sundry other citizens of McLennan County, all in the State of Texas, praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

MISSOURI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. MANDERSON. I present a statement concerning the systematic improvement of the Missouri River. I move that it be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1887) providing for opening the Uncompahgre and Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

TARIFF BULLETINS.

Mr. VOORHEES. I report from the Committee on Finance Tariff Bulletins Nos. 30 to 35, inclusive, being replies to tariff inquiries in regard to the sugar and tobacco schedules. I ask that the bulletins be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is so ordered.

HILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. VILAS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2065) to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one State or Territory into another State or Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HARRIS (by request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia) introduced a bill (S. 2036) to provide for continuing the system of trunk sewers in the District of Columbia, to provide for sewage disposal, to lay out highways, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also (by request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia) introduced a bill (S. 2067) making permanent provision for the police fund of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CULLOM. I introduce, by request, a bill to regulate railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce. I wish to state in this connection that I have not had time to examine the bill and determine whether I shall favor the measure or any portion of it; but in glancing over it I find it contains many things which will probably attract the attention of the country. I therefore introduce the bill, as I have been requested to do, and ask that it be read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The bill (S. 2068) to regulate railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

POLICY REGARDING HAWAII.

Mr. KYLE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution reported by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE] from the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the status of the Hawaiian Islands. Government concerning the Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. GEORGE. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. KYLE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BATE. I suggest the want of a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen.	Gray.	Manterson.	Sherman.
Allison.	Hale.	Martin.	Shoup.
Bates.	Harris.	Mitchell, Oregon.	Smith.
Berry.	Hawley.	Mitchell, Wis.	Teller.
Cadogan.	Higgins.	Morrill.	Turpie.
Cameron.	Holmes.	Palmer.	Vest.
Chandler.	Hoar.	Pasco.	Vilas.
Cocutt.	Hunt.	Perkins.	Washburn.
Cushman.	Johnson.	Platt.	White.
Eastman.	Kyle.	Prentiss.	
Frye.	McLaurin.	Roach.	
George.			

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. KYLE. I call for the reading of the pending resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution reported by Mr. TURPIE from the Committee on Foreign Relations January 23, 1894, as follows:

Resolved, That from the facts and papers laid before the Senate it is unwise and inexpedient, under existing conditions, to consider at this time any project of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States; that the Provisional Government therein having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue in its own line of highest international interests the policy of non-interference in the political affairs of these islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

Mr. KYLE. I wish to state that I will waive for the present my resolution considered yesterday, and I ask for a vote of the Senate upon the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, which has just been read.

Mr. PEPPER. A few days ago I presented an amendment which I expected to propose at the first opportunity, and I wish to do so now, if the Secretary has it. It is simply to strike out and insert a substitute.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Kansas will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the word "resolved" and insert:

That the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue in its own line of highest international interests the policy of non-interference in the political affairs of these islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER].

Mr. PEPPER. My amendment simply proposes to acknowledge the fact, and then to state the proposition without any unnecessary or interpretative matter. I think this simple statement of what has been done and what the United States proposes to do will relieve us of any embarrassment that comes from party affiliations, or predilections, or anything of that kind. My object is to simplify the matter, so that all can vote for it readily.

Mr. PALMER. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, stated the other day in the Senate that the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands ought not to interfere in the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands. For that I am willing to vote.

The pending resolution is more than that. This resolution refers to the existing Government, and recognizes that Government as the proper controlling force of the islands. That is a question for the people of the Hawaiian Islands, not for the Government. The present Government has all the authority it asserts for itself, as has been shown that Government and the inhabitants of the islands, but my own feelings are that we should let the Hawaiian Islands alone.

I am not willing to interfere in any manner for the restoration of the queen. I am not willing in any manner to counte-

nance the existing Government. The Government does not rest upon a republican foundation. It is a mere oligarchy. It does not assume to be a government of the islands. It only assumes to be a representative authority of that Government in the language of this resolution. The Government has been recognized. That is a diplomatic fact in regard to which I make no complaint; but while I am opposed to any interference in behalf of the queen by either moral or physical force, I am opposed at the same time to the employment of either moral or physical force to support the existing Government.

If I had my way I would adopt the suggestion of the Senator from Alabama that we will not interfere with the control of the Hawaiian Islands by its own people, but we would discountenance interference on the part of any other government. I am not willing to aid the queen or the existing Government by any expression of sympathy for either.

Mr. VEST. Will my friend from Illinois permit me to make a suggestion?

Mr. PALMER. The Senator will permit me simply to make one remark, and that is, I am through.

Mr. VEST. I do not propose to make an argument, but I agree so entirely with the Senator from Illinois, that I propose to offer an amendment, if it receives no vote but my own. I move to amend the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. In line 2 I move to strike out the words "under existing conditions;" in line 3 to strike out the words "at this time;" in line 4 to strike out the words "the Provisional Government therein having been duly recognized;" in line 6 to strike out "it" and insert "the people of the Sandwich Islands;" and in the same line to strike out "pursue its own" and insert "choose their form of government and;" so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That from the facts and papers laid before the Senate it is unwise and inexpedient to consider any project of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States; that the highest international interests require that the people of the Sandwich Islands shall choose their form of government and line of policy. Foreign intervention in the political affairs of these islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

I offer this as an amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST].

Mr. VEST. On that I shall call the yeas and nays, in order to record my own vote.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. President, whatever I might think individually of the amendment (and I am not prepared to say that it does not express individual notions) I have a purpose now if it can be accomplished, and that is, to procure action by the Senate in the exigency which confronts us. I think it is highly important that the Senate should make a deliberation, and I am committed to the expression of views in the resolution known as the Turpie resolution, reported some three or four months ago from the Committee on Foreign Relations. I believe that that resolution can and will be passed. I think it is in the interest of humanity and of civilization that it should be passed. It seems to me it is the only thing that can be passed, and therefore I shall be compelled on that account to vote against the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. VEST. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BUTLER. If it be in order, I should like to have a division of the question on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Missouri, and I should be glad to have it read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the resolution so as to read:

Resolved, That from the facts and papers laid before the Senate it is unwise and inexpedient to consider any project of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States; that the highest international interests require that the people of the Sandwich Islands shall choose their form of government and line of policy. Foreign intervention in the political affairs of these islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER. If possible, I should like to have a division of the amendment, for I am opposed to the first part of it, which commits the Government against annexation, and I am in favor of the last part of it.

Mr. HOAR. How does that amendment get before the Senate, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is an amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri to the pending resolution.

Mr. PLATT. What has become of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER]?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas is a substitute for the resolution, and the proposition of the Senator from Missouri is an amendment to the perfect text. The vote is first to be taken, therefore, on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HOAR. If the Chair will allow me, I understand the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri is also a substitute. Is it not, therefore, putting the question on the second substitute instead of the first?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Missouri is an amendment, as the Chair understands, to the text of the resolution.

Mr. MANDERSON. Both are substitutes, as I understand. Mr. HOAR. The Chair is undoubtedly right, but, as I heard the amendment of the Senator from Missouri, it seemed to be a substitute. Will the Chair be kind enough to state are not both substitutes? I do not understand that the proposition of the Senator from Missouri leaves any portion of the original text whatever. If that be true, it is an entire substitute.

Mr. PEPPER. If the Senator will allow me, I did not propose my amendment in the nature of a substitute, but intended to have stricken out part of the resolution proposed by the Senator from South Dakota, leaving the rest of it.

Mr. BUTLER. If in order, I will object to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. PEPPER. Mine was not an amendment by way of substitute.

Mr. BUTLER. I think the resolution had better go over until to-morrow.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to move that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] lie on the table. I understand that it attacks annexation at all times and in all ways, and the best way to see what the Senate wants to say is to have a vote to lay the amendment on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri lie upon the table.

Mr. VEST and Mr. DOLPH called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and vote "yea."

Mr. MCLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], and withhold my vote unless it be necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I announce for the day that I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], and for the present withhold my vote.

Mr. CAMERON (when Mr. QUAY's name was called). My colleague [Mr. QUAY] is not present this morning. If he were here he would vote "yea."

Mr. SMITH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS]. He not being here and not knowing how he would vote, I refrain from voting.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am compelled to withdraw my affirmative vote on account of the absence of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], with whom I am paired.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] is absent. I suggest to the Senator from Nebraska, as is not paired.

Mr. MANDERSON. Then I transfer my pair to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], and shall let my vote stand.

Mr. ALLISON. My colleague [Mr. WILSON] is detained from the Senate on account of illness. If he were here he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 18; as follows:

YEAS—36

Allen,	Gray,	McMillan,	Pettigrew,
Allison,	Hale,	Platt,	Wheeler,
Butler,	Hawley,	Martin,	Power,
Cameron,	Higgins,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Proctor,
Chandler,	Hill,	Morgan,	Stearns,
Cullom,	Hoar,	Morrill,	Strong,
Davis,	Ives,	Pasco,	Wheeler,
Dodge,	Kyle,	Perkins,	Wheeler,
Frye,	Lodge,		

NAYS—18

Bate,	Coke,	Jones, Ark.,	Vest,
Berry,	Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Vilas,
Caffery,	George,	Phelan,	Voorhees,
Gall,	Harris,	Quay,	
Cockrell,	McMillan,		

For subject see index.

NOT VOTING—31.

Abraham,	Dubois,	McLaurin,	Smith,
Blackburn,	Gallagher,	McPherson,	Squire,
Blanchard,	Gordon,	Mills,	Stewart,
Brice,	Gorham,	Mitchell, Wis.,	Wade,
Camden,	Gorman,	Murphy,	White,
Carey,	Hansbrough,	Palmer,	Wilson,
Darwin,	Jones, Nev.,	Quay,	Woolcott,
Dixon,			

So the amendment was laid on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of half past 10 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

Mr. KYLE. I think the Senator from Tennessee will give consent for about five or ten minutes to dispose of the resolution which has been pending. I think a final vote of the Senate can be taken upon it and the matter concluded.

Mr. HARRIS. If the resolution can be voted upon without further debate I shall not object, but if it is to lead to debate, I shall feel it my duty to object.

Mr. BUTLER. It will lead to debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. VILAS. That resolution will not be disposed of without debate.

Mr. HARRIS. Then I can not consent to its further consideration at this time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection; and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am satisfied from what I have seen this morning, as I think all other Senators are, that the resolution of the Senator from South Dakota, as proposed to be amended by me, can be disposed of by a vote without any further discussion. I therefore move, with that object in view, that the pending business be laid aside temporarily, in order that we may take up and dispose of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas, to proceed to the consideration of the resolution of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE].

Mr. CHANDLER. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I again announce the transfer of my pair with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and I vote "yea."

Mr. MCLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] is paired with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN]. We have arranged to transfer the pairs so that the Senator from Rhode Island will stand paired with the Senator from Maryland, and the Senator from Maine and I will be at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. MANDERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], and vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JARVIS], and vote "nay."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. WALSH], and vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS], but I transfer that pair to my colleague [Mr. MCPHERSON], and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. FRYE. Under the transfer of pairs stated by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MCLAURIN] I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire of the Chair if the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Louisiana has not voted.

Mr. McMILLAN. Then I withdraw my vote, as I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. PETTIGREW (after having voted in the affirmative). I observe that the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN] has not voted, and I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. DANIEL. I suggest to the Senator from South Dakota that we transfer our pairs. I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] and the Senator is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. That will enable us both to vote.

Mr. PETTIGREW. That arrangement is satisfactory to me, and I will let my vote stand.

Mr. DANIEL. I vote "nay."

Mr. CULLOM (after having voted in the affirmative). I am informed that the senior Senator from Delaware (Mr. GRAY), with whom I am paired, has not voted. I supposed he had voted as he was in the Chamber a while ago. I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 28; as follows:

YEAS—26.

Allen,
Allison,
Cameron,
Chandler,
Dolph,
Frye,
Hale,

Hawley,
Higgins,
Hill,
Hoar,
Kyle,
Lodge,
Manderson,

Mitchell, Oregon,
Morrill,
Morse,
Perkins,
Pettigrew,
Platt,
Power,

Proctor,
Sherman,
Shoup,
Teller,
Washburn.

NAYS—28.

Bate,
Berry,
Butler,
Caffery,
Call,
Cockrell,
Colke,

Daniel,
Faulkner,
George,
Harris,
Jones, Ark.,
Lindsay,
McLaurin,

Martin,
Mitchell, Wis.,
Moffat,
Murphy,
Palmer,
Pasco,
Pugh,

Ransom,
Roeach,
Smith,
Vest,
Vilas,
Voorhees,
White,

NOT VOTING—31.

Aldrich,
Blackburn,
Blanchard,
Brice,
Camden,
Carey,
Cullom,
Davis,

Dixon,
Dubois,
Hallinger,
Gibson,
Gordon,
Gorman,
Gray,
Hansbrough,

Huntton,
Ivey,
Jallinger,
Jones, Nev.,
McMillan,
McPherson,
Mills,
Patton,

Quay,
Squire,
Tamm,
Turpie,
Wash.,
Wilson,
Wolcott.

So the motion was not agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, requested the Senate to furnish the House with a duplicate copy of S. 104, for the relief of Gen. N. J. T. Dana, the original having been mislaid.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 755) granting the right of way to the Albany and Astoria Railroad Company through the Grande Ronde Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon;

A bill (S. 1269) to extend and amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway to construct and operate additional lines of railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved February 24, A. D. 1891; and

A bill (S. 1637) for the relief of Capt. John W. Pullman.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 82) to authorize the Missouri River Power Company of Montana to construct a dam across the Missouri River;

A bill (H. R. 1589) for the relief of Louis Pelham;

A bill (H. R. 3458) extending the time for final proof and payment on lands claimed under the public land laws of the United States;

A bill (H. R. 5439) for the relief of Richard Hawley & Sons;

A bill (H. R. 6576) to provide for the closing of part of an alley in square 622 in the city of Washington, D. C., and for the relief of the president and directors of Gonzaga College;

A bill (H. R. 6777) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway;" and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 79) for the relief of Peter Hagan.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 28th instant approved and signed the act (S. 1808) to amend the act of June 22, 1892, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the city of Yankton, S. Dak."

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4804) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes; the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. PEPPER to the amendment of Mr. HALE.

A BILL TO PERFECT THE TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION AND THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AMERICA.

Mr. PROCTOR. Mr. President, the discussion of a tariff bill framed, as this one is, upon no one consistent theory, but upon a mixture of all, has necessarily taken a wide range. If it is within my power to add anything to the extended and able exposition of the pending bill, which distinguished Senators have already made, I may the more hope to do so by limiting myself to one of

its phases. I shall therefore only attempt to consider, and that very briefly, its effect upon our trade and relations with the rest of the American hemisphere, and especially its bearing upon the Canadian question.

To the south of us are Spanish-American republics which in common with the United States, though under different conditions, are endeavoring to maintain the principles of self-government. They are our mutual friends and allies. Their products are different from ours, and liberal trade relations with them would not harm but help our producers. At the same time they would serve to strengthen the friendship and confidence which ought to exist between the different parts of independent America. To the north of us, stretching for 4,000 miles along our northern frontier, is the only important relic, with the exception of Cuba, of the political domination of Europe in America.

Politically Canada, if not a menace, is at least a nuisance to the United States. Her products, too, in further contrast to those of the Spanish-American republics, are the same as our own. There is surely no reason, political or commercial, why she should be especially favored in our tariff legislation, and it can not be done except to the great detriment of our home products. This bill proposes, however, to discriminate against our sister republics, which so especially deserve our consideration, and in favor of a British colony which deserves it so little, a course which equally in each case must result to the great disadvantage of our own producers, especially the agricultural classes, and the permanent injury of our largest national interests.

ADVANTAGES OF TRADE WITH THE SPANISH-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

If there are any countries with which we ought to cultivate freer trade relations they are the Spanish-American republics. We are alike isolated from the great powers of Europe; we alike have a common interest in the maintenance of self-government upon the American continent and the exclusion of foreign political power and influence from them. As the largest and most powerful of the American nations, the United States ought naturally to exercise a preponderating influence in American affairs. Her ability to do so, however, is to a considerable degree controlled by the closeness of her relations and the extent of her intercourse with her sister republics.

Intimate trade relations between the United States and the other republics of the American hemisphere would be one of the most powerful means for bringing about so desirable a result. The products of most of these countries are entirely different from our own. They have much that we need and do not produce, or at least not in sufficient quantities for our necessities, and in like manner we have much that they need and do not produce. It is impossible to have a more favorable basis for exchange trade. It is not those who produce the same or similar things, but those who produce things unlike and dissimilar who can exchange upon a fair basis to the common benefit of both. The third section of the law of 1890 was enacted for the purpose of increasing our trade with those countries and of securing new markets for our producers. The following few brief extracts fairly indicate the great delight with which it was at first received by the Democratic press:

The New York Herald:

Harrison and Blaine, in their reciprocity policy, have come over to good old Democratic ground.

Mr. Blaine has dared to exhibit some common sense on matters which involve the welfare of sixty-five millions of people.

The Philadelphia Record:

It must be said, however, in behalf of Mr. Blaine's policy of reciprocity, that it points in the direction of commercial freedom; and for this reason, if for no other, it deserves a friendly greeting from every friend of tariff reform.

The Brooklyn Eagle:

To people of good common sense Mr. Blaine's suggestion appears to be a practical one. He does not believe in throwing away a magnificent opportunity to secure for American producers a splendid market for their wares.

The New York Times:

The recommendation [to insert a reciprocity clause in the tariff bill] is a good one, as being in behalf of a removal of some of our restrictions upon trade and in the direction of freer and more profitable intercourse with foreign nations.

The New York Commercial Bulletin:

The wisdom of Mr. Blaine's plan of reciprocity between this country and the nations of the south is coming to be more and more appreciated by public men here the more it is considered.

The New York Sun:

The hope or the dream of the commercial, if not of the political union of this continent is in the minds of all Americans. The first steps toward making it a reality may soon be taken. Public opinion is ripening for it.

The Boston Herald:

This policy is so sound and meritorious, it is so far in keeping with all that has been said of late about the necessity of the United States securing control of the trade of this continent, that it is repudiated, the act will be a signal instance of political shortsightedness.

and upon those additional charges he was dismissed. His attention was not called to the matter until after he was at home. He applied then for a board of inquiry, which was refused.

A number of the officers of the regiment say that Capt. Ives was a good soldier. He was wounded in the battle of Franklin. He served four years in the Army, and this dismissal was just at the close of his service, and made upon the recommendation of a single officer with whom he was at enmity, and against the judgment of his other brother officers.

Mr. WEVER. Was he dismissed after trial?

Mr. LACEY. He was dismissed without trial at all.

Mr. WEVER. That is important.

Mr. LACEY. And in fact of the full investigation and report made by the Committee on Military Affairs it seems to me that the time of the House ought not to be further occupied upon the case; and as we have already considered the report, I think the bill ought not to be objected to.

Mr. KILGORE. I understand that he made a very good record up to that time?

Mr. LACEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. KILGORE. Did he get out of the Army because he would rather not incur any further danger?

Mr. LACEY. He enlisted April 20, 1861. That was as early as he could get in.

Mr. KILGORE. Yes.

Mr. LACEY. And he went out in September, 1864.

Mr. KILGORE. Was there any charge of cowardice against him?

Mr. LACEY. No, sir.

Mr. KILGORE. What was the charge?

Mr. LACEY. That he was dirty in his person. [Laughter.] That was the supplemental charge made after Capt. Ives had gone home.

Mr. KILGORE. Would not use water to wash?

Mr. LACEY. That was the charge; and I know it to be wholly unfounded. I know he has used an abundance of water since. He is a cleanly, honorable, and reputable citizen.

Mr. KILGORE. I do not think not using water should be cause for dismissal.

Mr. LACEY. I know that he has been a worthy gentleman for twenty-five years since he was discharged, and the very character of the charge shows the malice of the man who made it.

Mr. KILGORE. There was no charge of desertion, was there?

Mr. LACEY. No, sir.

Mr. KILGORE. And this bill carries no emoluments, pay or allowance?

Mr. LACEY. No; it simply takes off the record a disgraceful charge made against him, and made against him after he had been assured that his honorable discharge would be recommended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

Mr. CONN. I object.

Mr. BRETZ. I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded.

GEN. N. J. T. DANA.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will lay before the House a resolution relating to a Senate bill which has been lost, and requesting that the Senate furnish a duplicate copy.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate be requested to furnish the House with a duplicate copy of the bill (S. 104) for the relief of Gen. N. J. T. Dana, the original having been mislaid.

The resolution was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the committees for reports.

CHANGING RULES OF EVIDENCE AS TO SIGNATURES.

Mr. WOLVERTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill (H. R. 7258) to authorize the comparison of handwriting by courts and juries in cases where the genuineness of signatures or writing is in dispute; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

REFUND OF DIRECT TAX TO WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. TERRY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the joint resolution (H. Res. 119) to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the governor of the State of West Virginia the sum appropriated by the act of Congress entitled "An act to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861," which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on

the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, DOVER, TENN.

Mr. BLACK of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back favorably the bill (S. 527) to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF SETTLERS UNDER TIMBER AND STONE ACTS.

Mr. HALL of Minnesota, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported the bill (H. R. 7259) for the relief of certain settlers who have entered lands under the timber and stone acts, etc., as a substitute for H. R. 4726; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

House bill 4726 was ordered to lie on the table.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT LAREDO, TEX.

Mr. ABBOTT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 6715) for the erection of a public building at Laredo, Tex.; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDING AT ERIE, PA.

Mr. MCKAIG, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back favorably the bill (S. 1757) to provide for the sale of the old custom-house building in the city of Erie, Pa.; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT TAMPA, FLA.

Mr. MCKAIG also, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 5944) for the erection of a public building at Tampa, Fla.; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

STEAMER GOLDSWORTHY.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, reported back favorably the bill (S. 1426) to provide a register for the steamer Goldsworthy; which was referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER. This completes the call of committees for reports.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message in writing from the President was communicated to the Mr. PEARSON, chief of his secretaries, who also informed the House that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On May 29, 1894:

An act (H. R. 6975) for the relief of the heirs and creditors of Elizabeth Townsend.

On May 28, 1894:

An act (H. R. 5770) authorizing the Secretary to exchange, in behalf of the United States, deeds of land with the Penasquid Land Company of Maine, in settlement of a disputed boundary of the Penasquid Point (Maine) light station.

An act (H. R. 6977) to amend an act approved August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea."

An act (H. R. 5771) authorizing the Texarkana and Shreveport Railroad Company to bridge Sulphur River, in the State of Arkansas;

An act (H. R. 6610) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at some point within 1 mile below and 1 mile above the present limits of the city of Jefferson, Mo.;

An act (H. R. 6838) to construe the act of Congress passed January 6, 1893, to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 178) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of May, 1894, on the 29th day of said month; and

On May 29, 1894:

An act (H. R. 7072) to amend section 3516 of the Revised Statutes relating to advances made to the Public Printer.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the bill (S. 123) defining and permanently fixing the northern boundary line of the Warm Spring Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon; when the Speaker signed the same.

themselves, I should simply vote that it is the duty of this Government to tear down that oligarchy which it has established by force, and permit the people of the Hawaiian Islands to institute their own government.

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 0; as follows:

YEAS—55.

Allen,	Dolph,	Lindsay,	Pettigrew,
Allison,	Dubois,	Lodge,	Platt,
Berry,	Faulkner,	Martin,	Ransom,
Butler,	Frye,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Caffery,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Cameron,	Hale,	Manderson,	Smith,
Carey,	Harris,	Mitchell, Oregon	Squire,
Chandler,	Hawell,	Mitchell, Wis.	Turpie,
Cockrell,	Higgins,	Murphy,	Vest,
Cole,	Hill,	Palmer,	Vilas,
Cullom,	Huntom,	Paseo,	Voorhees,
Davis,	Irby,	Peter,	Washburn,
	Jones, Ark.	Perkins,	White.

NAYS—0.

NOT VOTING—30.

Aldrich,	George,	Martin,	Roach,
Bate,	Gibson,	Mills,	Stewart,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Morgan,	Teller,
Blanchard,	Hansbrough,	Patton,	Wadsworth,
Brice,	Hoar,	Powell,	Wilson,
Daniel,	Jarvis,	Proctor,	Wolcott,
Dixon,	Jones, Nev.	Quay,	
Gallinger,	Kyle,		

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KYLE subsequently said: I was not present this morning during the discussion of the resolution reported by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE] from the Committee on Foreign Relations touching the status of the United States Government towards the Hawaiian Islands. I wish to say that I was in hearty accord with that resolution, and had I been present I should have voted in the affirmative with the rest.

I now move that the resolution on the same subject, submitted by myself, being Miscellaneous Document No. 186, be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WASHBURN introduced a bill (S. 2069) to amend the act of June 3, 1875, for the sale of timber and stone lands; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2070) to provide for the restoration to the State of Michigan of two flags carried by the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry Volunteers, now in the War Department; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 89) making an appropriation to defray expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CAFFERY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO H. R. 65 (NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL).

On page 46, line 9, after the word "million," insert "sixty thousand." Immediately following line 11 of the same page insert: "Of this sum \$60,000 shall be available for the production and test of a 10-inch high-power steel wire wound rifle adapted to the naval service. *Provided*, That the plan of construction and design of the said gun shall be selected by a board of naval officers to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, from plans and designs proposed to the said board, subject to the approval of the Secretary; *And further provided*, That the board shall be satisfied that the party whose plan may be approved can convey to the Navy Department a legal right to the use of the inventions not public property involved in the construction of the said gun.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. PLATT, it was

Ordered, That leave be granted to Walter Sutfens to withdraw from the files of the Senate the papers in connection with his bill for correction of military record, no adverse report having been made thereon.

KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon submitted the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate copies of all reports, correspondence, and other papers on file or of record in the Department of the Interior relating to the matter of an alleged erroneous survey made of the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon, which reservation was defined and prescribed by a treaty between the United States of America and the Klamath and Modoc tribes and the Yakoskin Band of Snake Indians, concluded on the 14th day of October, 1854; also to report whether the lands claimed to have been excluded from

said reservation have been occupied, settled, or filed upon by settlers under the land laws of the United States, and to inform the Senate what action the Department has taken in the premises.

OWNERSHIP OF COAL BEDS.

Mr. PEPPER. I submit a resolution which I ask may lie over under the rule and be printed.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, instructed to inquire and report on the matters following:

First, Whether the Government of the United States, under and by virtue of an act of Congress, may be constitutionally authorized and empowered to take possession of and hold for public use, paying a reasonable and just compensation therefor, all the coal beds, and the coal lands, and the coal rights, in case the committee shall be of opinion that such authority and power may be lawfully exercised, then the committee shall inquire touching equitable, economical, and expedient methods of accomplishing the object sought, and report by bill or otherwise.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule and be printed.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. HILL submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the special committee recently appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and other matters contained in certain newspapers be open to the public during the taking of evidence by such committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the resolution lie over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

Mr. DOLPH submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Whereas Elisha J. Edwards, a witness heretofore duly summoned by a select committee of the Senate, and being lawfully required to testify before said committee, has, as appears by the report of said committee, refused to answer questions propounded to him by said committee: Therefore, *Resolved*, That the President of the Senate issue his warrant, in due form, under his hand and the seal of the Senate, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, commanding him forthwith to arrest and bring to the bar of the Senate the body of said Edwards, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and in the mean time to keep the said Edwards in custody to await the further order of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Is the resolution to go over under the rule, or does it come over from a preceding day?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon has not yet made any request regarding the resolution.

Mr. DOLPH. I have no objection to a privileged resolution, and is open to immediate consideration. I suggest that question for the consideration of the Chair.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator allow me a word?

Mr. DOLPH. Let the question be decided.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks that the resolution would go over under the rules on objection.

Mr. DOLPH. I shall not have any controversy about it. I can wait.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is this the resolution the Senator from Oregon submitted on Tuesday?

Mr. DOLPH. It was offered, but ruled out of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Oregon that his resolution submitted on Tuesday went over under the rule.

Mr. DOLPH. Oh!

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will come up this morning during the morning hour.

Mr. HARRIS. I have no objection to the Senator from Oregon proposing the resolution on the last day of session and I objected to its introduction at that time, it being 2 or 3 o'clock in the day and not in order to introduce a resolution then. The Senator from Oregon and I understand the matter.

Mr. DOLPH. I got the impression that the resolution was objected to as not being then in order. However, if it is considered as having been offered at that time I do not wish to reoffer it.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not think the RECORD will show that it was received. I do not know what the RECORD will show, but I know what the facts are.

Mr. GRAY. The RECORD shows (I happened to look at it this morning) that the resolution offered by the Senator from Oregon to-day was not received on Tuesday. The point of order was made against it, and this is really the first presentation of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is correct. The resolution now offered by the Senator from Oregon will go over under the rule.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—TRANSFERS OF PAIRS.

Mr. DUBOIS. On page 543 of the RECORD appears the following:

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I again announce the transfer of my pair with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and I vote "yea."

Mr. VEST. I simply desire to state to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] that I have no doubt we can adjust the paragraph which we have just passed so as to meet his views and mine. I voted against his amendment not because I disapproved of his object entirely, but because I thought it was the wrong place in the bill to consider it.

Mr. ALLEN. I supposed I had the floor when the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] took the floor. I was prepared at that time to move to strike out paragraph 178 and place those articles upon the free list, but the Senator from Maine was recognized and I supposed I would have to await another opportunity.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Maine. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine, which has been read.

Mr. FRYE. I ask the yeas and nays on that.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD].

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON]. The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAFFERY. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER] to the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JARVIS], and vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 34; as follows:

YEAS—25.

Alldrich.	Dolph.	Lodge.	Shoup.
Allison.	Dubois.	Manly.	Squire.
Cameron.	Frye.	Mitchell, Oregon.	Teller.
Carew.	Hansborough.	Morrill.	Washington.
Chandler.	Hawley.	Parkinson.	
Clifton.	Hickman.	Payson.	
Davis.	Hoar.	Sherman.	

NAYS—34.

Allen.	George.	McLaurin.	Ransom.
Berry.	Gray.	McPherson.	Reed.
Blackburn.	Harris.	Martin.	Smith.
Caffery.	Hill.	Mitchell, Wis.	Vest.
Call.	Hunt.	Murphy.	Vilas.
Candlen.	Hunt.	Palmer.	Woolcott.
Cockell.	Jones, Ark.	Pasco.	
Coke.	Kyle.	Peffer.	
Faulkner.	Lindsay.	Rich.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Hate.	Gibson.	Mills.	Stewart.
Blanchard.	Gowdon.	Morgan.	Turpie.
Brice.	Gorman.	Patton.	Wilson.
Bulger.	Hale.	Payson.	Woolcott.
Daniel.	Jarvis.	Proctor.	
Dixon.	Jones, Nev.	Quay.	
Gallinger.	McMillan.		

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FRYE. I intended to have offered three or four amendments, but in order to give the floor at as early a moment as possible to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] I will include them all in one amendment and offer them in that form.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert after paragraph 178.

178. Pine-shingles, 81 per 1,000.

Spruce clapboards, 81.50 per 1,000.

White pine-shingles, 30 cents per 1,000; all other, 30 cents per 1,000.

Picket and palings, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Laths, 15 cents per 1,000 pieces.

Staves of wood of all kinds, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Bugs for wheels, posts, last blocks, saw blocks, car blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only, cedar paving posts, railroad ties and telephone and telegraph poles shall be dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem.

Saved deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, hemlock, white-lancewood, ebony, box, granddilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, 15 per cent ad valorem; veneers of wood, and wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 2 per cent ad valorem.

Casks and barrels (empty), sugar, molasses, and packing boxes and packing box shooks of wood, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. FRYE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAFFERY (when his name was called). The Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER] is detained from the Chamber and I am paired with him; I transfer my pair to the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JARVIS] and vote "nay."

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I transfer my pair

with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). My pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] having been transferred as the Senator from Georgia indicates, I vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 28, nays 35; as follows:

YEAS—28.

Allison.	Dubois.	Lodge.	Sherman.
Cameron.	Frye.	Manly.	Shoup.
Carew.	Hale.	Mitchell, Oregon.	Squire.
Chandler.	Hansborough.	Morrill.	Washington.
Clifton.	Hawley.	Parkinson.	
Davis.	Hickman.	Payson.	
Dolph.	Hoar.	Sherman.	

NAYS—35.

Allen.	Faulkner.	Kyle.	Power.
Berry.	George.	Lindsay.	Reed.
Blackburn.	Gordon.	McLaurin.	Reed.
Call.	Gray.	McPherson.	Smith.
Candlen.	Harris.	Martin.	Vest.
Cockell.	Hill.	Mitchell, Wis.	Vilas.
Coke.	Hunt.	Palmer.	Woolcott.
	Jones, Ark.	Pasco.	

NOT VOTING—21.

Alldrich.	Gallinger.	Mills.	Ransom.
Bulger.	Gibson.	Morgan.	Smith.
Blanchard.	Gorman.	Patton.	Stewart.
Brice.	Jarvis.	Payson.	Wilson.
Daniel.	Jones, Nev.	Proctor.	Woolcott.
Dixon.	McMillan.	Quay.	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALLEN. I move to strike out the entire paragraph 17 after the word "finished," in the first line, and transfer the words "lumber of any sort, planned or finished," as they occur in the first line, to the free list, as paragraph 671.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. Insert as paragraph 671, on page 117, the words:

Lumber of any sort, planned or finished.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not care to raise the question, but I understand that proceeding in this way to the consideration of the free list is out of order.

Mr. ALLEN. What is the suggestion of the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. ALDRICH. The amendment of the Senator from Nebraska is to insert a paragraph on the free list, is it not?

Mr. ALLEN. And to strike out paragraph 178.

Mr. PLATT. It is to strike out from the dutiable list and insert on the free list.

Mr. ALLEN. I will modify my amendment by moving to strike out the entire paragraph, and to place the words "lumber of any sort, planned or finished" on the free list as paragraph 671.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as modified.

Mr. PLATT. I do not think this is within the agreement of amendments which should be proposed and voted upon without debate. I suggest that it might go over until after the speech of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. VEST. I simply want to state for the committee that we have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. The agreement covers the schedule and the amendments to it without regard to number. I stated when I asked for the agreement that I understood there were seven or eight amendments that would probably be offered, stating nothing as to their character, and I asked unanimous consent that there might be no debate upon disposing of the amendments to this schedule.

Mr. DOLPH. But does the agreement extend to amendments of the free list? Does the agreement extend to a proposition to skip over paragraphs 178 and go to another portion of the bill and amend that? If the amendment was confined simply to striking out the paragraph, it would be one thing; but—

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator from Oregon wants to raise a question of order upon the point that the Senator from Nebraska proposes to strike out a clause of paragraph 178, and—

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the agreement may be read under which we are acting.

Mr. PLATT. Let me make a suggestion.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The agreement referred to will be read.

Mr. PLATT. May I make a suggestion? There are some of us who want to discuss this question as to whether lumber shall be put upon the free list. It is an entirely new question, and one which was not under consideration at the time the agreement was made.

Mr. VEST. The Senator from Connecticut is mistaken. I have in my hand the printed amendment offered some days ago by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], and this is one of the amendments. This amendment was pending at the time the agreement was made. It was offered some days ago. Here is a printed copy of it.

Mr. ALDRICH. The same amendment?

Mr. VEST. The same amendment substantially. The verbiage is different, but the substance of it is just the same.

Mr. HOAR. The language of the Senator from Maine in stating the agreement upon which the Chair asked unanimous consent is very clear. It is, "Amendments upon this schedule." An amendment to any other part of the bill does not come within the understanding, I conceive. I should like to have the agreement read.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The agreement referred to will be read by the Secretary.

THE SECRETARY. Page 6514 of the RECORD of proceedings of May 29—

Mr. ALLEN. If I can get the attention of the Chair for one moment, I will withdraw that portion of my amendment which affects the free list and simply move to strike out paragraph 178 at this time.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska will be stated as modified.

THE SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out paragraph 178, in the following words:

178. Lumber of any sort, planed or finished, for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, 81 per thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, 1.50 per thousand feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], to strike out the paragraph which has just been read.

Mr. HALE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAFFERY (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER] to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JARVIS], and vote "yea."

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I again transfer my pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 35, nays 24; as follows.

YEAS—35.

Allen,
Berry,
Blackburn,
Butler,
Caffery,
Caulfield,
Cockrell,
Coke,
Faulkner,

George,
Gordon,
Gray,
Harris,
Hill,
Huntton,
Irby,
Jones, Ark.
Kyle,

Lindsay,
McLaurin,
McPetersen,
Martin,
Mitchell, Wis.,
Murphy,
Palmer,
Pasco,
Peffer,

Pugh,
Rosch,
Smith,
Turpie,
Vest,
Vilas,
Voornhes,
White.

NAYS—24.

Aldrich,
Allison,
Cameron,
Cary,
Chandler,
Cullom,

Dolph,
Dubois,
Frye,
Hale,
Hansbrough,
Hawley,

Hoar,
Manderson,
Mitchell, Oregon,
Morrill,
Perkins,
Pettigrew,

Platt,
Sherman,
Shoup,
Squire,
Teller,
Washburn.

NOT VOTING—26.

Bate,
Blanchard,
Bristow,
Call,
Daniel,
Davis,
Dixon,

Gallinger,
Gibson,
Gorman,
Higdon,
Jones, Nev.,
Lodge,

McMillan,
Miller,
Morgan,
Patton,
Power,
Proctor,
Quay,

Ransom,
Stewart,
Walsh,
Wilson,
Woolcott.

So the amendment was agreed to.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will proceed.

The Secretary read the next paragraph, as follows:

179. Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use, 20 per cent ad valorem; manufacturers of osier or willow, 25 per cent ad valorem; chair cane, or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, 7 per cent ad valorem.

The Committee on Finance reported an amendment to paragraph 179, to strike out "seven" in line 8 and insert "ten," so as to read "ten per cent ad valorem."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary read the next paragraph, as follows:

180. Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shoofs, and packing boxes and boxes, shooks, of wood, not specially provided for in this act 30 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. McMILLAN. I move an amendment to that paragraph. In line 10, after the word "shooks," I move to insert:

Slack barrel staves, when steamed and jointed.

I hope that the committee in charge of the bill will accept this amendment, because this class of staves are entirely different from others now placed on the free list. I do not wish to detain the Senate, but I call attention to the fact that this class of staves go through ten hands before they become marketable. A great many of them are made in the State which I in part represent. In the replies to tariff inquiries quite a number of statements are made showing the necessity of this duty to prevent the competition of Canada. If this duty is not put on it simply means that these staves will hereafter be manufactured in Canada instead of the States of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and other States which now produce them. I hope that the committee will accept this amendment.

Mr. VEST. The committee can not accept the amendment. We put staves upon the free list and now we have put planed and dressed lumber on the free list. There is no reason, it seems to us, for making an exception as to these staves.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Secretary read the next paragraph, as follows:

181. House or cabinet furniture, wholly or partly finished, manufactured of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. SQUIRE. It seems to me that to be consistent we ought to give the people who are to have their lumber free their cabinet furniture free; or if we are going to make an exception in behalf of the people who build houses on the prairies of the West we ought to—

Mr. PEPPER. If the Senator from Washington will pardon me, I have just such an amendment to offer.

Mr. SQUIRE. I shall be glad to hear the amendment. I will state before I take my seat that we have at present duties on many other articles—the hardware, the nails, the glass, and very many other elements that enter into the construction of houses—and it seems to me very unjust that the lumbermen of this country should be discriminated against to the extent they are. It appears to me that if you are to pursue this subject consistently to its legitimate conclusion you should certainly furnish people with all the other articles I have mentioned, also their cabinet furniture for their houses free of duty.

Mr. COCKRELL. Debate is not in order.

Mr. PEPPER. I move to amend by striking out the last six words of the paragraph, after the word "act," and inserting:

shall be exempt from duty.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. Strike out in line 16, after the word "act," the words "twenty-five per centum ad valorem" and insert:

shall be exempt from duty.

Mr. PEPPER. I only ask for a yea-and-nay vote upon the amendment.

Mr. ALDRICH. If this amendment shall be voted down, I give notice that I shall move to strike out 25 per cent ad valorem and insert 35 per cent in this paragraph. My reason for doing so is that the ordinary household furniture made in the United States is produced here cheaper than anywhere else in the world, and it is exported to a very large extent. The only furniture to be imported under the provision of this paragraph is fine furniture for the use of people who can afford to have luxuries from France or England, mostly from France—articles of pure luxury, on which the duty should be increased rather than decreased, in my opinion.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER].

Mr. PEPPER. On that I ask for a yea-and-nay vote.

which might mar her splendid past or impair her future; but I have no doubt, no misgiving as to the good results that would flow from the proposed legislation.

Emancipate us from the commercial and financial tyranny of the present system, and we shall no longer look with longing regret to the past, and we shall realize that the golden age of prosperity is not behind us, but before us, in all the radiance and glory of that hope which springs "eternal in the human breast." [Prolonged applause.]

[Mr. LESTER withholds his remarks for revision. [See Appendix.]

By Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BRETZ, from the Committee of the Whole, reported that they had had under consideration a bill (H. R. 3825) to suspend the operations of the law imposing a tax of 10 per cent upon notes issued during the period therein mentioned, and had come to no resolution thereon.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (S. 1325) for the relief of A. P. H. Stewart;

A bill (S. 1886) to facilitate the entry of steamships; and

A bill (S. 2020) supplementary to an act approved April 6, 1894, of the award rendered at Paris, August 15, 1893, by the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, in relation to the preservation of the fur seal.

The House then, on motion of Mr. SPRINGER (at 5 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.), adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. RICHARDS, from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill (H. R. 4465) for the relief of John C. Howe; which, with the accompanying report (No. 1022), was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7207) granting a pension to Mary Jane Debois, and the bill (H. R. 7219) granting a pension to Mary A. Ayer; and the same were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows: By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 7310) to incorporate the National Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAINES: A bill (H. R. 7311) to provide a fog bell at City of Hudson light station, New York—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ELYNN: A bill (H. R. 7312) directing town-site boards in Oklahoma to close up their trust in six months, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LACEY: A joint resolution (H. Res. 189) requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain providing for the arbitration of disputes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HIT: A resolution declaring the policy of the United States regarding the Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BALDWIN: A bill (H. R. 7313) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to determine and pay certain claims against Fond du Lac Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BYNUM: A bill (H. R. 7314) for the relief of William Allen, late a member of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 7315) to restore Mary A. White, widow of Lewis W. White, to the pension rolls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARVIN of New York: A bill (H. R. 7316) for the relief of John Guloke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 7317) granting a pension to Marcus D. Settle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7318) for the relief of Franklin Goins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 7319) for the relief of Noble L. Barner, late lieutenant, Company D, Thirty-third Wisconsin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MONEY: A bill (H. R. 7320) for the relief of Marcus Settle, of Mississippi—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARSON: A bill (H. R. 7321) for the relief of Boyd E. Baile—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POST: A bill (H. R. 7322) for the relief of George Stodd—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7323) for the relief of H. J. Cosgrove, George H. Martin, and Marshall De F. Wilder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUNDY: Affidavit of John H. Snyder in support of House bill 7126, for the relief of John H. Snyder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOMBS: Petition of 150 citizens of Brooklyn, in favor of Government control of telegraph lines—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GROW: Papers to accompany House bill 7299—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

By Mr. LUCAS: Resolution of the General Association of Congregational Churches of South Dakota, against the transmission of lottery advertisements through the mails—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MCCLURE of Minnesota: Petition for granting of pension to Franklin Gains—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERCER: Papers to accompany House bill 7292—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Missouri: Memorial of A. H. Lucas, requesting balance of pay and bounty for Missouri troops engaged in protecting railroads taken in charge by the United States Government—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PICKLER: Resolution of General Association of Congregational Churches of South Dakota, asking the enactment of a law preventing common carriers from transmitting lottery advertisements—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

MONDAY, June 4, 1894.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D. The Vice-President being absent, the President *pro tempore* took the chair.

On motion of Mr. TELLER, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin presented sundry petitions of citizens of Wisconsin, praying that mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLISON. I present a memorial of the salt manufacturers of the United States, relating to the duty on salt, and as I think it is rather an important matter, I ask that it may be printed as a miscellaneous document.

THE PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection, the memorial will be printed as a document and lie on the table. It is so ordered.

Mr. MANDERSON presented a petition of 22 citizens of Omaha, Neb., praying that mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of W. H. Cheever and 43 other citizens of Hillsboro, N. H., praying that mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from

the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 34) authorizing Commander Dennis W. Mullan, United States Navy, to accept a medal presented to him by the Chilean Government, report it without amendment.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 29th ultimo, intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

EXPENSES OF INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 89) making an appropriation to defray expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, to report it favorably without amendment, and to ask unanimous consent for its present consideration, on the ground that the contingent fund of the Senate is entirely exhausted, and there is no means of defraying expenses of investigations now ordered and pending.

Mr. HOAR. It seems to me that there should be a quorum of the Senate present before a matter so important as that is dealt with. I suggest that there is no quorum.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Secretary will call the roll, the suggestion of the absence of a quorum having been made.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Davis,	Jones, Ark.	Pasco,
Arlison,	Dolph,	Kyle,	Peffer,
Berry,	Gallinger,	Lindsay,	Smith,
Blackburn,	George,	McMillan,	Teller,
Butler,	Hale,	Menderson,	Vest,
Call,	Harris,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Voorhees,
Chandler,	Hill,	Mitchell, Wis.	White,
Cockrell,	Horrill,		
Coke,	Irby,	Palmer,	

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. No quorum have answered.

Mr. HOAR. Let the roll of absentees be called, if the Chair pleases.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection, the Secretary will call the roll of absentees.

The Secretary called the names of absent Senators, and Mr. McLAURIN and Mr. FETTERBERG answered to their names.

Mr. HIGGINS entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the result of the roll call be announced.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Less than a quorum of Senators have answered to their names. There are 37 Senators present.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The Sargeant-at-Arms is directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Mr. WALSH, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. LODGE entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. HOAR (at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes a. m.). I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Massachusetts will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOAR. Would it be in order to move to take a recess until 10 o'clock?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. In the opinion of the Chair less than a quorum can not take a recess.

Mr. DOLPH. We can adjourn.

Mr. HOAR. Would it be in order to move to adjourn until 11 o'clock?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. No; not to adjourn until 11 o'clock. A motion to adjourn would be in order.

Mr. HOAR. I supposed that under the new rule a motion to adjourn might be made to a fixed hour. I supposed that it would be embraced in the motion lately adopted. But I will accept—

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair is of opinion that a motion to adjourn to a fixed hour of the same day would not be in order, while the Chair would hold differently if it were a motion to adjourn to a given hour on a coming day. But even then there would have to be a quorum if it amounted to a change of the hour of meeting.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CAREY entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. There is a quorum of the Senate present.

Mr. HOAR. I move to dispense with all further proceedings under the call.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. There are forty-three Senators present. The Senator from Massachusetts moves to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The joint resolution reported by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] will be read.

The Secretary read the joint resolution (S. R. 89) making an appropriation to defray expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, etc. That there be appropriated, and made immediately available out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000 for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate of the United States, including compensation to stenographers to committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page.

Mr. COCKRELL. I was instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to ask for the present consideration of the joint resolution on the ground that the contingent fund is absolutely exhausted, and there is no money to defray the expenses of investigations ordered and pending.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Missouri asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CAREY presented petitions of sundry citizens of Albany County, Wyo., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life-insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MILLER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Copeville, Tex., praying that mutual life-insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PALMER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Peoria, McLean, Bureau, and Cook Counties, all in the State of Illinois, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes the funds of mutual life-insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

CEMETERY LAND IN MICHIGAN.

Mr. BERRY. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5779) to grant certain lands to the township board of Inwood Township, Michigan, for cemetery purposes, to report it without amendment. At the request of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] I ask unanimous consent that the bill be now considered. It is a very short bill, and one to which there will, I think, be no objection whatever.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 1 north, range 1 west, Marquette land district, Michigan, is hereby granted to the township board of Inwood Township, in the State of Michigan, for the purpose of maintaining a public cemetery thereon.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Arkansas asks unanimous consent of the Senate that the bill be now considered.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee what is the necessity for the bill. There is a general statute, I understand, that enables towns to take 160 acres for cemetery purposes.

Mr. BERRY. As I understand from the report of the House committee which accompanies the bill (the Senator from Michigan can explain it better than I), the bill proposes to grant a piece of land which belongs to the Government, and is absolutely valueless for any other purpose. The town desires it for cemetery purposes, and there is no objection to it from any quarter. It is not—

Mr. TELLER. If there is no controversy with individuals the city or town can take it without any special act. There is a general act which authorizes it. I object until it is under *senate*.

Mr. McMILLAN. The bill passed the other House after a very careful examination, and it is requested by our people in the upper peninsula. The land is of no earthly use to anybody

Mr. TELLER. There must be some reason why they want a special act, because a general act affords all the relief the city wants, unless there is some controversy with individuals.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask that the report be read. That will give the explanation. There is a report attached to the bill.

Mr. TELLER. Let the report be read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. MOON, from the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, February 21, 1894.

Mr. McMILLAN. Before the reading is continued I will explain that this land has already been occupied for a cemetery, and hence the necessity for having the bill passed.

Mr. TELLER. If within 3 miles of the village there is no reason in the world why they should not take it, but I do not care about objecting to the bill, not knowing anything about the case.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. GRAY. From the special committee to investigate attempts at bribery, etc., I submit additional testimony; which I ask may be printed, to accompany the report heretofore made by me.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It will be so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. IRBY introduced a bill (S. 2079) for the erection of a public building at Rock Hill, S. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2080) to establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. TELLER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2081) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2082) for the relief of the bona fide purchasers of land in section 36, township 1 north, range 9 west (San Bernardino meridian), in the State of California, and to quiet their title to the same; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. COKE introduced a bill (S. 2083) to grant to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. PASCO submitted sundry amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 591) to donate to the county of Laramie, Wyo., certain bridges on the abandoned Fort Laramie military reservation, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the President *pro tempore*:

A bill (S. 1325) for the relief of A. P. H. Stewart;

A bill (S. 1886) to facilitate the entry of steamships;

A bill (S. 2020) supplementary to an act approved April 6, 1894, of the award rendered at Paris, August 15, 1893, by the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington February 29, 1892, in relation to the preservation of the fur seal; and

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. VEST. I ask the Senate to take up the bill (H. R. 6448) to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River be-

tween New York City and the State of New Jersey. It is a measure to which there can be no objection.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Missouri asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill indicated by him. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VEST. In order to save time I ask that the Secretary merely read the substitute reported from the committee.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It will be so ordered if there is no objection.

The Secretary proceeded to read the amendment of the Committee on Commerce, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute, and was interrupted by

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BERRY in the chair). The hour of half past 10 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

Mr. VEST. I ask that we may finish this bill. It will not take more than a few moments.

Mr. HARRIS. If it leads to no debate I shall not object. I reserve the right, however, to object if it leads to debate.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I object now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES; which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In paragraph 182, line 1, page 39, after the word "effect," strike out "July," and insert "January;" in the same line, after the word "and," strike out "ninety-four," and insert "ninety-five;" in line 2, after the word "and," strike out "thereafter," and after the word "act," in line 4, insert "after January 1, 1895."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. PLATT. Is that a committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators in favor of the amendment will say "aye;" (putting the question) contrary "no." The "ayes" appear to have it. The "ayes" have it, and the amendment is agreed to. The reading of the bill will proceed.

The SECRETARY. Amendment of the committee, page 39, insert as a new paragraph:

182—

Mr. MANDERSON. What was the amendment agreed to? I did not understand it.

Mr. ALLISON. No amendment has been agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment was agreed to. Mr. MANDERSON. What was the amendment?

Mr. ALLISON. I was not aware of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it can be reconsidered. It will be reconsidered.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that the amendment be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the amendment.

The SECRETARY. In paragraph 182, line 1, page 39, after the word "effect," strike out "July," and insert "January;" in the same line, after the word "and," strike out "ninety-four," and insert "ninety-five;" in line 2, after the word "and," strike out "thereafter;" and after the word "act," in line 4, insert "after January 1, 1895;" so as to make the paragraph read:

182. That so much of the act entitled "An act to reduce revenue, and to provide for the payment of duties, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890, as provides for and authorizes the issue of licenses to produce sugar, and for the payment of a bounty to producers of sugar from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown in the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed to take effect January 1, 1895; and it shall be unlawful to issue any license to produce sugar or to pay any bounty for the production of sugar of any kind under the said act after January 1, 1895.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ALLISON. I understood on Saturday that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] was to give some explanation this morning of this question. I supposed he would take the floor, and that is one reason why I inadvertently allowed the question to be passed upon.

Mr. VEST. The Senator from Iowa is mistaken. I said nothing about the date at which the repeal of the bounty was to take place. My remarks on Saturday, as the RECORD will show, were addressed entirely to the duties imposed upon sugar in 1890 and the subsequent schedule, in regard to which I said that I might say something to-day, but I did not discuss the question of limitation.

I will take this occasion, since I have the floor, and as I shall not

attempt to take it again possibly until in the evening, if then, to state that the RECORD shows that in the closing hour of Saturday the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] declared very emphatically, not to say aggressively, that the sugar stock was not upon the market at all in New York in 1890.

Mr. HOAR. I do not know what the Senator is about to say, but if he will pardon me I should like to suggest to him that the Senator from Rhode Island has not yet come in. He will probably be here in a few minutes, and the Senator had better address his reply to him.

Mr. VEST. I was not about to say anything that is personal to the Senator. This is simply a question of fact, and he can refer to the RECORD, or I will take pleasure in stating to him what I propose to say. The Senator from Rhode Island said [and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] made the same statement] that what is known as the sugar trust was not formed in 1890, and that its stock was not upon the New York market.

Mr. TELLER. It is utterly impossible to hear what the Senator from Missouri is saying.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hopes the Senate will be in order.

Mr. VEST. In the closing hour of Saturday's discussion the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Rhode Island said that the sugar trust had not been formed in 1890 and that its stock was not upon the New York market at that time. Quoting from the RECORD, the Senator from Rhode Island said:

Mr. ALDRICH. The sugar trust was not formed at that time.

That was 1890.

Mr. VEST. It was formed at that time.

Mr. ALDRICH. It was not formed. There was no stock on the market. It was formed in 1887, and the records will show it. It changed its name afterwards and went into New Jersey and got an act of incorporation, but the same companies remained in it.

Mr. ALDRICH. There was no stock on the market.

I stated in rep. that I would undertake to show this morning, as we were then about to adjourn, that the Senators were entirely mistaken, and that this stock was upon the market in 1890, and large quantities of it were sold. The name of this trust was then the Sugar Refining Company. It afterwards took in the Spreckels refinery, and was incorporated in New Jersey and called the American Sugar Refining Company.

I have in my hand the World Almanac for 1891, which shows that in 1890 there were sold on the New York market 8,569,521 shares of this stock, which at \$100 a share would amount to eight hundred and fifty million dollars, and the fluctuations which I mentioned on Saturday occurred in 1890 under the effect of legislation by Congress or the manipulations that occurred just afterwards in New York.

Mr. President, I repeat to-day, and I solicit attention to it by Senators on the other side, that the record shows that this sugar duty was reported in the House of Representatives by the Ways and Means Committee in March, 1890, with 35 per cent ad valorem duty upon sugars up to No. 16 of the Dutch standard and 40 per cent ad valorem on sugars over No. 16 of the Dutch standard. This schedule remained until the last night before the report of the Ways and Means Committee to the full House; and then, under some influence, about which a member from Illinois asked the significant question, "what had caused the change in the spirit of their decision," the whole schedule was revolutionized and 40 cents on the hundred pounds put upon all sugars over No. 16 Dutch standard—a change from 16 cents on the hundred, which was the schedule up to that time, to 40 cents on the hundred pounds.

That bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives in that condition. After the other schedules had been disposed of, the Finance Committee of the Senate reported the McKinley bill, as it was called, which had 60 cents on the hundred pounds, with the tenth of a cent in addition by the conferees as to all sugars that came from countries that imposed an export bounty; in other words, as against the German sugars. So that the duty imposed by the Finance Committee was 60 cents on the hundred pounds. In addition to this, they imposed upon the yellow sugars between No. 13 and No. 16 of the Dutch standard, an additional duty of 30 cents on the hundred pounds, taking them off the free list, where the McKinley Ways and Means Committee had placed them.

In that condition our friends of the Finance Committee sent their bill to the Senate. It went into conference, and the duty was reduced by the conferees to 50 cents on the hundred pounds on sugars over No. 16 of the Dutch standard, with the one-tenth as against the German sugars.

So the Republicans of Congress finally adopted a duty of 60 cents differential on refined sugars, which is the law to-day, and yet our friends stand up with us being under the control of the sugar trust, and with granting the demands of that great organization.

Mr. President, we are continually asked here to give the principle upon which this bill is made. I should like to know the principle upon which that change took place; I should like to understand what principle entered into that sort of the legislation which caused them to report from this committee a 60-cent duty in favor of this trust. I know nothing else that could have caused it except some influence unknown to the public. Whatever it may have been, I have the same right to make the suggestion which has been so frequently made to us.

I am not interested as to what principle actuated them. An insatiable desire for principle all at once seems to obtain on the other side of the Chamber. In 1890 they were not so particular about principle. If it is a legitimate inquiry as to principle when a change is made in favor of the sugar trust, it should be made in regard to the legislation of 1890. It supposes they are now hunting for a principle to act upon by that overruling desire of the human race to find something new and with which they have never been familiar.

St. Paul tells us that when he went to Athens he found the Athenians, together with the strangers who were sojourning there, continually asking for and talking about some new things. An old writer tells us that "various is the mind of desultory man, studious of change, and fond of novelty." So our Republican friends are now hunting up a principle in regard to the sugar trust, and I wish to know what principle they are now hunting for a principle to act upon by that overruling desire of the human race to find something new and with which they have never been familiar.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President—
Mr. FRYE. Before the Senator proceeds, I should like to understand what is the condition of this amendment? It was declared carried, and there has been no motion to reconsider, and no reconsideration by unanimous consent, so far as I know.

Mr. MANDERSON. There has been a reconsideration by unanimous consent.

Mr. FRYE. There has been?

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair so understood. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] having stated that he did not understand what was being taken upon the amendment, the Chair stated that, if there was no objection, the vote would be reconsidered and the amendment would be considered as before the Senate.

Mr. FRYE. So that it is now reconsidered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is now before the Senate.

Mr. FRYE. That is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. VEST. Before my friend from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] takes the floor, I wish to say that I neglected to inform the proffer of the New York papers for 1890, showing the quotations of this sugar stock upon the New York market, so as to put beyond any question my assertion that the stock was then marketed and sold.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, the suggestion made by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] this morning, to my mind, is the leather and prunella of this debate, and I shall leave the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], as he had the controversy on Saturday with the Senator from Missouri, to deal with the question which he has suggested.

I think we shall all agree that the sugar schedule is the most important schedule in this bill. It carries with it one-third of all the duties raised in the bill, or perhaps a little more than one-third. Therefore its importance as to revenue, its importance also as to the industries of our country relating to sugar, and its importance in its relation to the consumers of sugar in the country is such that I confess in the beginning I should have greatly preferred that some member of the majority of the Finance Committee should have unfolded to us just what is proposed, and the effect of this proposal upon the industries, upon the revenue, and upon the consumption of the country.

I have heard it said many times on the other side of the Chamber that it was the policy of the Democratic party, so far as possible, not only to levy revenue duties, but to levy those duties especially upon articles of luxury, exempting articles of prime necessity.

It is one thing to exempt articles of prime necessity and one-third of the revenues to be raised by tariff duties now proposed to be raised from this prime article of necessity. I think that requires some explanation, at least to the extent of showing why this great article of prime necessity should be so taxed.

Mr. President, it is worth while for us to consider the various stages of progress until we have arrived at this schedule; and in considering this schedule I shall consider it in its entirety, because it is one thing.

The law as it now stands exempts entirely from duty all sugars known as raw sugars, and places a duty of one-half a cent a

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be again read.

The SECRETARY. Strike out paragraph 189, and insert:

189. Horses and mules, \$30 per head: *Provided*, That horses valued at \$150 and over shall pay a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. HALE. Let us have the yeas and nays upon that. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Arkansas for my own information. I am not very well acquainted with the matter—what is the process by which the officers ascertain the ad valorem value of the Canadian horse at the custom-house? I suppose there is some process. Of course it is very familiar to the Senator from Arkansas, but it does not occur to me.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I presume the process is the same as that by which they ascertain the value of any other article. The invoice of the price of the horse is first submitted, and then the question of value has to be determined by the appraiser according to what he believes the horse to be worth.

Mr. HOAR. I understand that, of course. I remember when I was once in a law school the professor asked a student what the law was upon a certain point, and he replied very sagaciously that that would be for the court to say. I suppose it would be for the appraiser to say; but I should like to know how the appraiser ascertains the value. For instance, suppose the horse is vicious, suppose he is unsound, suppose he has any of the thousand defects that deceive the very elect. How does he ascertain the value? Suppose he has remarkable speed or any other mark of excellence.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I suppose he would ascertain the value in that case as in the case of anything where there was a possibility of fraud or of the concealment of defects or where the excellence of the article could not be easily discerned on its face. The method of ascertaining the value of the horse has to be determined by the appraiser.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator from Arkansas go a little further and say how he applies in ascertaining the value of a horse the method of ascertaining the value of anything else? There must be some method. The Senator says he does it in the same way he does anything else. I do not know what "anything else" the Senator has in his mind. What does the man do when a drove of two or three hundred Canadian horses arrive at the custom-house on the Vermont or New Hampshire or Maine border? You see droves of horses coming down through our cities and towns from Canada in the season. Every year there is a great number. Now, here is a drove of 300 horses, and they reach the custom-house. What does the appraiser do to determine whether those horses are worth \$25 apiece or \$125 apiece? He does something.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I presume a man of ordinary intelligence who is an appraiser would know whether a horse is worth \$500 or \$150.

Mr. HOAR. I did not say \$500; I said \$25 or \$125.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. He would make up his judgment of the value of horses by such means as would be satisfactory to him, just as he would ascertain the value of anything else. I am aware that the Senator from Massachusetts believes that the value of no article can be ascertained in the custom-house, and that values ought to be measured by weight and tariffs ought to be levied by weight and number alone.

Mr. HOAR. Where did the Senator get that knowledge as to my belief?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I believe it is an easy matter for an intelligent American citizen, whose duty it is to ascertain the value, to find out what the value of any article is when his duty requires him to do so.

Mr. HOAR. I undertake to say that the intelligent American citizen with whom I am acquainted, including, I suspect every member of this body with one or two exceptions, can not fix the value of a horse that he is going to buy unless he knows something of the history of the animal.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Then the Senator would not be selected as an appraiser to value horses.

Mr. HOAR. I do not know anybody who would be selected. I suppose they do not have a special appraiser for horses and nothing else in the custom houses? I suppose the appraiser is appointed through the civil service or in some other way.

Mr. SHERMAN. If my friend from Massachusetts will allow me, I will state that there is usually only one appraiser at any of the smaller custom houses in the country.

Mr. HALE. The real answer to the Senator is of course that under the difficulties I have not so accurately portrayed the appraiser has to take the valuation of the man who brings in the horses. There is no doubt about that. There is no such opportunity for fraud on any single article or animal as upon the horse.

Mr. HOAR. The citizens of Massachusetts almost without

exception, so far as I know, are absolutely defenseless in the matter of purchasing horses unless they know the history of the animal, or unless they trust either the warranty or the word of the seller. Ordinary men are almost entirely helpless.

Now, the Senator who is making himself responsible for the conduct of a great measure of civil polity and administration has put into the bill, I suppose, a hundred specific duties (I have not counted them), on the ground that an ad valorem duty will not do. We have just had a long debate, and he has got a specific duty on sugar. Then when he is asked as to a great article in which some of our States are interested (my own State not so much as the States in New England north of us, or the States in the Northwest), how an ad valorem duty can be applied by the appraiser with any protection either to the revenue or the American producer he answers, "The appraiser does it just as any intelligent citizen does anything else," and that is all the answer he is willing to give me.

I suppose, therefore, it is all the answer he can give me. The Senator nods his head. It is all the answer he can give me. Why do you have a specific duty on sugar? Why do you have a specific duty on rice? Why do you have a specific duty on coal? Why do you have a specific duty on Tennessee marble? Why do you have a specific duty on iron? Why do you have a specific duty on lead and a hundred other things in this bill?

Mr. SHERMAN. Potatoes and everything else.

Mr. HOAR. I do not know that they have a specific duty on potatoes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, they have specific duties all through. Mr. HOAR. I think the American people have a right—I think the people I represent have a moral right and a constitutional right to know, if it is to be known, why it is that in making this law these things have specific duties and this other product has an ad valorem duty. If there is a drove of five hundred horses brought to the custom-house at St. Albans or whatever port at the extremity of Vermont, or a custom-house in Maine or in Northern New Hampshire, I undertake to say that the citizen with average intelligence, I undertake to say that four-fifths of the members of this body can not tell in regard to that drove its value within thousands of dollars. I should like to appeal to my friend from Maine [Mr. HALE], who comes from a State where they could be brought in, if that statement is the least exaggerated.

Mr. HALE. The appraiser can not judge it. It is just exactly as the Senator from Massachusetts puts it. A drove of horses, perhaps not five hundred—

Mr. HOAR. Two or three hundred come in very often. Mr. HALE. A horseman frequently brings two or three hundred. He brings them up to the custom-house, and there is not a man in the custom-house who has the slightest qualification for estimating the value of those horses.

Mr. HOAR. Or who can acquire it in any way.

Mr. HALE. Or can acquire it in any way. There may be one hundred horses worth not over \$30 apiece, another hundred worth \$60 apiece, another worth \$80 apiece, and no man can make that discrimination. The point the Senator from Massachusetts makes is the practical point.

Mr. VEST. With the consent of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] I should like to ask the Senator from Maine, who speaks rather as an expert, how the appraisers estimate the value of horses over \$150 in value, upon which a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem is imposed in the McKinley law?

Mr. HALE. I was just coming to that point.

Mr. VEST. And the Senator from Maine proposes that rate now in his amendment.

Mr. HALE. When you get up to a grade of horses above \$150 in value, you find very few horses. You soon then get into the domain of the thoroughbred horses, the horse that is worth anywhere from \$200, \$300, \$400, or \$500 to \$1,000. A horse of that kind is valuable; he has his antecedents and is known; he will not be admitted until inquiry is made about him, and it is learned. His pedigree will be brought, it will be presented, it will be shown what he is.

It is an article that speaks for itself, and the valuation can be arranged. That is the merit of this provision. When you come to the class of horses which can be distinguished by value and ad valorem rate can be put upon them. That is the only safe way to do it. It would not do to put on so much a head, say \$60, because it might be a \$5,000 horse. Its value is easily told; but on the lower class, ninety-nine one-hundredths of all that will come in, no man can tell whether a horse is worth \$40, or \$60, or \$100.

Mr. KYLE. Will the Senator permit me a word? The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts wish to rise to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. HOAR. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. KYLE. I should like to state that race horses are not

brought into this country in droves. They are brought ordinarily in private cars.

Mr. HALE. That is what I have said, that very few are brought in. They are not brought in in large numbers. Valuable horses do not come in in droves. The Senator from South Dakota is right about it.

Mr. KYLE. I should like to state further that in almost any county in the United States you can get a man who, within \$5 or \$25, can tell the value of any horse.

Mr. HALE. But you will not find him in a custom-house.

Mr. KYLE. They do not put lawyers or merchants in the custom-houses to value horses.

Mr. HALE. Neither do they put horse jockeys in custom-houses. They will not be found there.

Mr. KYLE. They find plenty of practical men for that practical work.

Mr. HOAR. I think the Senator from Maine is mistaken. I think they will find a great many horse jockeys in the custom-houses under the proposed law. They will have droves of horses under their charge, and they will be Canadians.

The idea of the Senator from Arkansas, in his sweet simplicity, thinking that the single appraiser in a custom-house on our Canadian border, who has to deal with every department and every article, is to be safe against the combined ingenuity of a man who is both a horse jockey and a Canadian! Either of these taken alone would cheat the average American citizen out of his eye teeth. You talk about the shrewdness of Yankees. When we get a little in Massachusetts we think we are shrewd in some things, but there is not a Massachusetts citizen who can safely buy a horse of a Vermont man; a Vermont man can not buy one of a man from Maine or New Hampshire, and none of them undertake, with any sort of security, to buy one from a Canadian.

Mr. HALE. Or a "bluenose?"

Mr. HOAR. Or a "bluenose." I do not use that phrase disrespectfully, because the Nova Scotia people are among the most highly respectable people we have on the coast.

Now, the idea of so framing a tariff bill if you want to get either honest revenue or honest protection, or want to get protection with incidental revenue, or revenue with incidental protection, or revenue without protection, or protection without revenue! It will excite the universal derision of all mankind when you send this act out to the country with an ad valorem duty on horses, and then say that the representative of the Committee on Finance of the Senate said you would find out their value just as you would find out the value of other things, and that any intelligent American citizen can do.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to give in a brief sentence two of the answers of the farmers of Oregon to the propositions contained in the pending bill:

The whole Republican State ticket elected by large pluralities. HENMANN and ELLIS by increased majorities. Latest figures on Legislature are:
 *Senators—Republicans, 18; Democrats, 7; Populists, 3. House of representatives—Republicans, 47; Populists, 7; Democrat, 1.

Mr. HOAR. That is the voice of the average American citizen.

Mr. ALDRICH. One Democrat pulled through for the house of representatives.

Mr. DOLPH. In explanation of the senate it should be stated that the seven Democrats in the senate are seven hold-overs [laughter], and they were not elected at this election.

Mr. ALDRICH. The press bulletin continues:

Some Democratic counties for the first time in their history give Republican pluralities.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE].

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I do not quite understand why the committee having in charge the pending bill has not made some increase as respects this paragraph. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] this morning read some statistics showing that horses to the value of about \$1,200,000 were imported into the United States last year. He stated that the average ad valorem was 30 per cent on those horses and that they were worth about \$100 each. So it seems that under the specific duty of \$30 per head the Canadians who have imported their horses into our country have paid about 30 per cent ad valorem on the horses.

If we were to make the duty 30 per cent ad valorem, we would receive from it no such revenue as we have received from the specific duty. It certainly must be known to everyone who has been in Canada or lives on the border of Canada that the Canadian market for horses outside of the United States is a limited one. We at one time, if I recollect correctly, put a 20 per cent ad valorem duty upon horses, and when we did so, if I remember

the tables in former years, the average value of Canadian horses was about \$50 or \$60. The same horse, as soon as he got into a city on our side of the line, was sold in the wholesale markets at \$100 to \$125.

Now, if I were to frame a project or a scheme whereby the Canadians—I was about to say could swindle, but I will not say that—could take money out of the Treasury of the United States, and also out of the pockets of our people illegitimately, I should propose the provision suggested in the bill. If we are to have a duty upon horses at all let us have it specific. I take it, the object of this duty is to raise some revenue; I think so. I have a great deal of sympathy with the Senator from Missouri, who smiles at my observations. I was very sorry he had to pay into the Treasury \$75 for \$15 worth of ponies. I am rather sorry that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PUFFER] has withdrawn his amendment, because I suppose it was in sympathy with my friend from Missouri, who was obliged to pay a large revenue to the Government for the sake of importing two or three ponies from Mexico.

But I think there is something a little beyond the mere question of 20 per cent on horses, as respects the first paragraph, a series of paragraphs. Every Senator on this floor knows, as respects this paragraph and the subsequent paragraphs, that among the farmers of the United States the production of these animals is such that they have rapidly diminished in price from that cause and for other reasons. I know that in my State very good horses can be bought now for about one-half the price that was obtained for them three or four years ago.

Now, in this situation, why is it that we are insisting upon a provision which will allow the Canadian farmers to bring in their horses in close competition with ours and give them especially the benefit of the best market as against the farmers of the West and the Northeast.

Mr. McMILLAN. I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Iowa to the fact that in 1893 the value of all horses exported from Canada was \$1,461,000, and the value of those sent to the United States was \$1,123,000. So nearly all the horses they export come to this country.

Mr. ALLISON. I am obliged to the Senator from Michigan for calling my attention to that fact. It is perfectly well known that the Canadians have no other market for horses except ours. Nevertheless, with an area such as we have, with opportunities for raising horses and food for horses in our country without limit, it is proposed in the pending bill to allow \$1,000,000 worth of horses from Canada, probably to be enlarged in value to a million and a half, to come in in competition with our farmers.

If there is any reason why we should sit here and legislate for the benefit of the Canadian Dominion against ourselves, I should be glad to have the Senator from Arkansas explain what it is. Does anybody believe that the general range of prices of horses will be diminished by this importation? Will the importation of \$1,000,000 worth of horses from Canada affect the price of horses to those who are to purchase them? I do not believe it will. Therefore there is nothing in the paragraph except a concession to the Dominion of Canada, which has no market, and the proposed provision gives to the Canadians a market of 68,000,000 people. If I were to characterize a provision in the bill as an absurdity it would be this one, and if I should say that it is an unjust provision against every farmer who tills the field I should tell the truth. So I should prefer to have a specific duty upon horses put in the bill, and I should put it so high that the Canadian who gets the benefit of our market should pay for it.

Mr. KYLE. Will the Senator from Iowa explain why he wants a duty of \$30 per head on horses?

Mr. ALLISON. I wish to have a duty of \$30 per head in order that we may swell to a limited degree the revenues which yesterday the Senator from South Dakota voted to postpone on sugar for a year. That is one reason. Another reason is that if we are not to prohibit the importation of horses, I should put such a duty on them as would bring it at least within 10 per cent of the duty which the Senator voted for yesterday upon that essential article used by every family in the United States, called sugar, and which has been characterized on the other side of the Chamber as a revenue duty. I should be glad to have some Senator on the other side who yesterday voted for 44 per cent revenue duty upon sugar, an article of absolute essential consumption, tell me why he now proposes a duty of only 20 per cent upon horses, which are raised upon the farms, requiring two, three, and four years of care before they are fit for the market.

That is one reason why I would put \$30 a head on horses, but give a duty of 20 per cent on the horses that come from Canada, called sugar, and give our people an opportunity of raising horses in competition with Canadian horses, and thus give them the advantage here as against the men who raise horses in Canada.

Mr. KYLE. The point I wish to get at is, how it is that a

SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 7, 1894.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. TELLER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the Senate of May 31, 1894, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, dated the 4th instant, together with a letter of March 1, 1894, from Maj. Alexander MacKenzie, Corps of Engineers, relative to the construction of locks and dams on the Mississippi River; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, calling attention to the erosion of the beach at Sandy Hook, abreast of the battery of pneumatic guns, by the recent storm along the Atlantic coast, and inclosing an estimate for \$7,500 to construct a sea wall at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and recommending that such appropriation be made; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED LABOR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. VILAS, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. SMITH, Mr. GALELERY, and Mr. PATTON as the special committee under the resolution of the Senate of yesterday on the existing public distress.

CALL OF SENATE.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest that there is no quorum present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen.	Dixon.	Kyle.	Peffer.
Allison.	Dubuois.	Landis.	Perkins.
Berry.	Frye.	McClarin.	Potter.
Blackburn.	Gallinger.	McMillan.	Reacher.
Carey.	George.	Maddison.	Teller.
Chandler.	Hale.	Martin.	Vest.
Cochran.	Harris.	Mott.	Voorhees.
Daniel.	Hoar.	Parso.	Washburn.
Davis.	Jones, Ark.	Patton.	White.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Thirty-six Senators have answered to their names. There is no quorum present. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. Let the roll of absentees be called.

The Secretary called the roll of absent Senators.

Mr. CAFFERY, Mr. FAULKNER, Mr. COKE, and Mr. QUAY entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. ALLISON (at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes a. m.). Has a quorum appeared?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum has appeared.

Mr. HOAR (at 10 o'clock and 18 minutes a. m.). I inquire if it would be in order for the Senator from Tennessee to move to adjourn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state, in response to the parliamentary inquiry of the Senator from Massachusetts, that the motion would be in order.

Mr. HOAR. I hope it will be made.

Mr. HARRIS. I am inclined to think the Chair is quite right in his ruling. The Senator from Tennessee declines just at this moment to make the motion, notwithstanding he has the right to do so.

Mr. RANSOM, Mr. VILAS, and Mr. HAWLEY entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes a. m.). Forty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. HARRIS. I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection it is so ordered. Petitions and memorials are in order.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of A. Jacobus and sundry other citizens of Tennessee, praying that the funds of mutual life-insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Asa Dickey and sundry other citizens of Newbern, Tenn., praying that the pending tariff bill be so amended as to provide that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations, operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident and other benefits to the members, and dependents of such members, shall be exempted from the provisions of the bill requiring taxation in any form, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LINDSAY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Princeton, Ky., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Hopkins, Jefferson, and McLean Counties, all in the State of Kentucky, praying that mutual life-insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DANIEL presented a memorial of the board of directors of the Virginia penitentiary, at Richmond, Va., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 6840, prohibiting the transportation of convict-made goods from one State to another; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of J. H. Spencer and sundry other citizens of Martinsville, Va.; of W. F. Howard and sundry other citizens of Pulaski, Va., and of Robert Cabanis, Richard W. Newman, and sundry other citizens of Virginia, praying that mutual insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Brunswick, Ga., praying that an appropriation be made for a national exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga., during the fall of 1895; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Detroit, Mich., praying for certain remedial amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of William Adgate and sundry other citizens of Ionia County, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Hatch antiopium bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of James T. Hurst and sundry other citizens of Wayne County, Mich., and the petition of Lucius Lilley and sundry other citizens of Lenawee County, Mich., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR presented the petition of Joseph S. Bradley and 40 other citizens of Hudson, Mass., and the petition of Lizzie C. Flavell and 18 other citizens of Plymouth, Mass., praying that mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the trustees of the Middlesex Institution for Saving of Concord, Mass., praying that they be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Mannfield and Homeland, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Puritan Council, No. 1013, of Gardner, Mass., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN presented sundry petitions of citizens of Ohio and a petition of sundry citizens of Steubenville, Ohio, praying that mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. McLAURIN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5778) to supply a deficiency in the grant of public lands to the State of Mississippi for the use of the State University, reported it with an amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (S. 3022) to transfer the Bureau of the United States Geological Survey and the United States

Commission of Fish and Fisheries to the Department of Agriculture: which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HARRIS (by request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia) introduced a bill (S. 2033) to provide for the appointment of a public administrator in the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2094) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 91) to provide for the printing of a digest of the laws and decisions relating to the appointment, salary, and compensation of officials of the United States courts; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT TO SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLE, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6514) extending the time of payment of purchasers of lands of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 6123) authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River, at the foot of Dickson street, in the borough of Homestead, in the State of Pennsylvania; and

A bill (H. R. 6418) to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Companies to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River between New York City and the State of New Jersey.

CLAIM AGAINST ESTATE OF LELAND STANFORD.

Mr. HOAR. I submit a resolution for which I ask present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the justice and equity of the claim of the United States against the estate of the late Leland Stanford, and to report thereon, whether it be expedient that such claim should be forthwith relinquished and put at rest.

Mr. HOAR. It will be observed that this is merely a resolution of inquiry, committing the Government or the Senate to nothing as yet.

I desire to say at this time, with the leave of the Senate, that it seems to me the Government ought at once to consider the question of absolutely extinguishing and putting this claim at rest. I do not suppose that anybody ever seriously supposed that the estate of the late Leland Stanford was liable for the Central Pacific debt to the Government; but whether there be a technical claim or whether there be a claim founded in law and equity or not, this great estate has been devoted to a public purpose. It is one of the illustrious examples of munificence and public beneficence.

I met our late esteemed colleague in the south of France year before last, a few months before his death, when the disease which terminated his life was already apparently the master. He expressed to me his feeling in regard to the great property which he had accumulated. He expressed in his simple fashion a simple religious faith. He said he cared not much for the statements of faith of the churches; but of one thing he was satisfied, that the Creator of this universe was benevolent and beneficent, and that he designed his creatures here, all of them, for happiness; that he believed with the great resources of this country every American citizen ought to have without severe and degrading labor the necessities and comforts of life, and ought to receive a good education at the public charge. He spoke of the devotion of his own property to this great end, and said he hoped it at least would be true that every child on the Pacific coast, the poorest as well as the wealthiest, should receive a good education.

Mr. President, whether we have a claim against that estate or not, if it be a claim it is a claim that it will take twelve or fifteen years in the courts to settle. If it is \$15,000,000, it is 20 cents apiece to the people of the United States, and that is all. And

is it right, not merely to distress the closing years of the life of Mr. Stanford's widow (because that is a personal question which must not be considered in the presence of a public duty), but to postpone, to imperil, to embarrass, and perhaps entirely to destroy a great benefit for the benefit of the poor?

The rich people of that coast, as elsewhere, will take care of their children; but, Mr. President, if there be any socialism which has truth or justice in it, it is the socialism which devotes the wealth of the rich to the education of the poor.

I maintain that the Government of the United States ought, as soon as the proper legislation can be devised and enacted (and I believe in that I shall have the sympathy of both sides of this Chamber), to put this question at rest, and to say that, without affecting in the least our claim against others, the devotion of this great sum to the education of the poor of the Pacific coast, and through that largely of the whole country, shall take immediate effect, without embarrassment, without delay, without the contrivance of ingenious lawyers, without even anything which shall address itself to the sense of duty of public officials, who can do nothing but their legal duty in this matter.

This, as I have said, is a mere resolution of inquiry, but I hope the Judiciary Committee will lead with it at once, and that the Senate will deal with it at once.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, so far as I know, this is without precedent in the history of either House of Congress. I certainly object to the resolution offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. It is a direction to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the equities of the \$15,000,000 claim asserted by the Federal Government against the estate of a late citizen of this country. It goes further, and directs the Committee on the Judiciary to report to the Senate as soon as may be whether that claim shall be relinquished and set at rest.

The unprecedented feature of this resolution, as it presents itself to my mind, consists in the fact that this inquiry is to be made into, and this disposition is to be made of, a claim that has already been asserted by the proper authorities of the Federal Government for a debt due to the Federal Government from this estate.

I apprehend that no one will fail to share with the Senator from Massachusetts the admiration he expresses for the public spirit that was manifested in the will of the late Senator Stanford, devoting such a large proportion of that vast individual estate to purposes of education; but the question is, did he devote that sum to educational purposes from his own estate and his own property, or did he seek to divert to such laudable uses \$15,000,000 of money that did not belong to him, but that belonged to the Federal Government?

Our Attorney-General, we are told, has already presented this claim for \$15,000,000 to the executrix of this estate, and has already taken the preliminary steps to test the question as to whether it is Leland Stanford or the Government of the United States that furnishes the \$15,000,000 which goes to the building and the endowment of this great educational institution upon the Pacific seaboard.

It is the first time, Mr. President, that I have ever heard or ever read of an attempt being made by either House of the Federal Congress to stay the hand of the law officer of the Government, and that, too, after he has taken the steps leading up to a judicial determination of the issue involved.

Mr. HOAR. I can cite a great many precedents to the Senator.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have not found one which stands on all fours with this proposition. But whether the records be filled with precedents or not, for one I enter my protest against any attempt upon the part of either House of Congress, or both Houses of Congress, to throttle the inquiry made by the constituted authorities of this Government looking to the assertion of a just and honest claim which she seeks to make good against the estate of any man.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under the agreement of the Senate, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

Mr. MANDERSON. Before passing from this subject I ask consent to inquire of the Senator from Kentucky whether to his knowledge the Government of the United States, through its proper legal channel, has commenced proceedings against those who are living who were connected with Leland Stanford?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I answer the Senator, and say that until yesterday none of us knew that the legal authorities—I refer to the Attorney-General of the United States—had taken any initiatory steps in these claims, either toward the living or toward the estates of the dead; but this resolution goes further. If it shall be ascertained, and if it shall be reported by the Committee of the Judiciary to the Senate that there are no equities surviving to the Government in this case, and that the claim should be relinquished and set at rest, quoting the language of the resolution, I beg the Senate's attention to the fact that the

tion of the salmon fisheries of Alaska; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CALL presented a petition of the Auditors and Deputy Auditors of the United States Treasury Department, praying that House bill No. 7097 be so amended as to increase their salaries to \$2,500 per annum; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PATTON presented the petition of H. C. Rowe and 59 other citizens of Benton Harbor, Mich., and a petition of Potomac Council, No. 761, Royal Arcanum, of Benton Harbor, Mich., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MANDERSON presented a memorial of Garfield Council, No. 26, American Protective Association, of North Platte, Neb., remonstrating against appropriations of money by Congress for sectarian purposes and favoring the entire separation of church and State; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of Albert M. Hardy and sundry other citizens of West Swansey, N. H., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations, operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members and dependents of such members, shall be exempt from all the provisions of the bill requiring taxation in any form; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented the petition of Walter V. Arbuckle and sundry other citizens of Edgar County, Ill., and the petition of John D. McClure and sundry other citizens of Knox County, Ill., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Douglas Park Council, No. 17, Royal League, of Chicago, Ill., praying that the pending tariff bill be so amended that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations, operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members and dependents of such members, shall be exempt from all the provisions of the bill requiring taxation in any form; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLISON presented petitions of H. L. P. Hillyer and sundry other citizens of Grundy Center; of H. L. Merrill and sundry other citizens of Ottumwa; of D. I. Gilman and sundry other citizens of Woodbury County; of I. S. Struble and sundry other citizens of Le Mars; of Edward L. Camp and sundry other citizens of Linn County, and of I. W. Traer and sundry other citizens of West Liberty, all in the State of Iowa, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of sundry life insurance policy holders of Clark County, Mo., and a petition of sundry life insurance policy holders of St. Louis, Mo., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Henry, Tenn., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR presented the memorial of Rev. R. P. Hammons and 8 other members of the Pastors' Union, of Fort Scott, Kans., remonstrating against the assumption that the suppression of the lottery traffic as applied to church fairs, etc., would injuriously affect the charitable work of the churches; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of L. T. Buchanan and 43 other citizens of Waukeget and Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts, praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WHITE presented sundry petitions of citizens of San Jose, Cal., and a petition of sundry citizens of Fowler, Cal., praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Fullerton, Cal., and a petition of sundry citizens of California, praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails

as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 6338, relating to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of A. M. Elston and sundry other citizens of Elston, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WALSH presented sundry petitions of citizens of Augusta, Ga., and a petition of sundry citizens of Thomaston, Ga., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Southern Immigration Congress, of Augusta, Ga., praying for the establishment of a permanent exposition at Washington, D. C.; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of 33 citizens of Wilton, Me., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VOORHEES presented sundry petitions of citizens of Michigan City, Ind., and a petition of Potomac Commandery, No. 494, United Order of the Golden Cross, of Washington, D. C., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WALSH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Sparta, Ga., and a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Georgia, praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BLANCHARD presented a petition of sundry citizens of Orleans County, La., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1841) to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, offices, or manufactories shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2097) to release to the estate of the late Leland Stanford, of California, the claim, if any, of the United States against said estate, so far as it has been, or may be, given to the Leland Stanford, jr., University; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask that the bill be read.
The bill was read the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the President of the United States is authorized to release to the estate of the late Leland Stanford, of California, or any devise or beneficiary thereof, the claim, if any, of the United States against said estate, so far as the same was given in his lifetime, or has been devised or bequeathed, which may have been or shall be conveyed by his legal representatives since his death to the Leland Stanford, jr., University, so called. Said release to be so framed as not to discharge any other person or corporation who may be liable for such claim.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2098) for the relief of Elizabeth B. Russell, of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 2099) granting a pension to Esther C. Hardee; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2100) to add certain conditions and limitations to grants of public lands hereafter made by the Government of the United States to certain corporations, companies, and individuals, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill (S. 2101) for the relief of the legal representatives of Albert Blaisdell, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2102) to provide for a permanent exposition at Washington, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a bill (S. 2103) to increase the pension of Albert Wells from \$30 to \$72 per month; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GORDON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2104) to incorporate the Washington City Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 2105) for the relief of the trustees of Free and Accepted Order of Masons, in the town of Keysville, county of Charlotte, State of Virginia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2106) to authorize the purchase of certain manuscript papers and correspondence of Thomas Jefferson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. WHITE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1057) for the relief of William H. Wheaton and Charles L. Chamberlain, of California; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. MANVOEKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUNTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DUBOIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FORNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLANCHARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DANIEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH], coming over from a previous day.

The SECRETARY. A resolution relative to the arrest of Elisha J. Richards, of California.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Oregon does not seem to be present at this moment. I ask that the resolution may lie over.

Mr. HOAR. Without prejudice.

Mr. ALLISON. Without prejudice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL], coming over from a previous day.

The SECRETARY. A resolution relative to the appointment of a special committee to investigate the organized efforts of corporations to control elections of members of State Legislatures and members of Congress.

Mr. CALL. I ask that the resolution be allowed to go over without losing its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The morning business is closed.

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Mr. McLAURIN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5778) to supply a deficiency in the grant of public lands to the State of Mississippi for the use of the State University.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, before the word "lands," in line 5, to insert "unoccupied and uninhabited;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, That the governor of the State of Mississippi, and his successors, authorized to select out of the unoccupied and uninhabited lands of the United States within the said State 20,000 acres of land, in legal subdivisions of not less than one township, and shall certify to the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall forthwith, on receipt of said certificate, cause the State of Mississippi patent for said lands. *Provided*, That the proposed said lands, when sold or leased, shall be and forever remain a part of the endowment of the University of Mississippi.

Mr. PLATT. I think there should be some explanation of the reason why we should give the land to the State. I do not know

that there is any objection to the bill, but I think there should be an explanation of it.

Mr. McLAURIN. The Committee on Public Lands has unanimously recommended the passage of the bill with the amendment that is reported. Every State in the Union except the State of Mississippi had donated to it two townships of land by Congress after it had been admitted into the Union. The State of Mississippi has received only one township of land, and this bill is intended to make up the deficiency.

Mr. PLATT. May I inquire how many acres of land the Government now has in the State of Mississippi from which it may select this land?

Mr. McLAURIN. I do not know the number of acres of land, but all the best land of the State of Mississippi has been taken up. The land of the first township that was donated was worth about \$5 an acre. The land from which this selection will have to be made, if Congress passes the bill, will not be worth over \$1 or \$1.25 an acre.

Mr. HOAR. How does it happen that the State of Mississippi is behind the other States in the amount of land it has received? I should like to know, as a matter of history, how it happens that that State has had a less proportion than the other States?

Mr. McLAURIN. I do not know why it was, except that Congress has given but one township to the State, and that was owing to the fact that when the State was a Territory, before it was admitted into the Union, there was granted to Jefferson College, in the State of Mississippi, I think as much as a township of land. Then Mississippi and Alabama constituted the same Territory, and the land was given in what is now the State of Alabama. That land was disposed of by Jefferson College. The Territory of Mississippi did not get the benefit of it; the State of Mississippi did not get the benefit of it.

A case almost similar occurred in the State of Indiana, where, when it was a Territory, there was donated to the Territory a township of land that was given by the Territorial Legislature to Vincennes College or seminary. Afterwards, when the State of Indiana was admitted into the Union, the State undertook to exercise control over that land and gave it to an institution of learning at Bloomington, Ind. The institution at Vincennes carried the case to the courts and carried it through all the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and they held that the State had no right to it. Afterwards Congress donated to the State of Indiana to supply the deficiency.

This land was given to Jefferson College while the State of Mississippi was a Territory. Neither the Territory of Mississippi nor the State of Mississippi ever had any control over the land that was donated to the college. The land was in what is now the State of Alabama. It would have been an anomalous condition of affairs if the State of Mississippi had undertaken to control land that was in the State of Alabama after it was admitted into the Union. So in fact the State of Mississippi never received more than one township of land. All the other States in the Union have received two townships. Florida, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have received as many as three townships. Minnesota and Ohio, I believe, received as many as four townships. I suppose the reason why Mississippi received only one township of land was that Jefferson College had been given one township.

Mr. HOAR. Does the Senator from Mississippi understand that Massachusetts has ever received any land? He says all the States received townships of land. Or does the Senator mean the States that contained public lands in their borders?

Mr. McLAURIN. I suppose it is the States that contain public lands. I have here a list of the States that have received two townships of land. All the States which were admitted into the Union up to 1845 were given every sixteenth section of land. All the States after that time were given the sixteenth section and the thirty-sixth section of land.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator used the phrase "all the States." I suppose he did not mean to have that taken literally, but as applying only to land States.

Mr. McLAURIN. Only to the States that were admitted into the Union and had public land. Of course no lands were given in States that did not contain any public land.

Mr. HOAR. I sympathize very heartily and entirely with the desire of the Senator from Mississippi that his State university should receive this endowment from the public property of the United States, and should receive their full and equal share. I hope when the question comes up of dealing with the great California university, and of preventing a mere doubtful technical claim, that has not a shadow of justice or merit in it, from hanging over that great institution for ten or fifteen years, the Senator will be as prompt, if he shall find

the facts to be as I understand them, to unite in putting that amendment on its feet. I make no objection to the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Public Lands.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BERRY. I move that the bill (S. 1625) to supply a deficiency in the grant of public lands in the State of Mississippi for the use of the State university be indefinitely postponed, as it relates to the same subject as the bill which has just been called up by the Senator from Mississippi, and passed.

The motion was agreed to.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 544) to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to divide the postal clerks of the Railway Mail Service, known as railway postal clerks, into seven classes, whose salaries shall not exceed the following rates per annum: First class, not exceeding \$800; second class, not exceeding \$1,000; third class, not exceeding \$1,200; fourth class, not exceeding \$1,300; fifth class, not exceeding \$1,500; sixth class, not exceeding \$1,600; seventh class, not exceeding \$1,800.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE AT BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6135) to amend an act to authorize the construction of a bridge at Burlington, Iowa, approved August 6, 1886, and amended by an approved February 21, 1890.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HIRAM SOMERVILLE.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1301) for the relief of the legal representatives of Hiram Somerville.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment in line 3, after the words "sum of," to strike out "seven hundred and fifty-five," and insert "five hundred and five," so as to make the bill read:

Resolved, etc. That the sum of \$55 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the legal representatives of Hiram Somerville, deceased, late of Marion County, Ill., as such applies furnished by him to the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HEIRS OF EDWARD AND NELLIE MORRISON.

Mr. SHOUP. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 2710) for the relief of the heirs of Edward Morrison and Nellie Morrison, now deceased.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to issue a patent in fee simple to the heirs of Edward Morrison and Nellie Morrison, late of Oklahoma Territory, now deceased, for the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter and lot 7, section 8, township 12 north, range 7 west, Indian meridian; the south half of the southeast quarter, section 29, township 13 north, range 7 west, Indian meridian; the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and lot 8, section 8, township 12 north, range 7 west, Indian meridian; and the north half of the southeast quarter, section 29, township 13 north, range 7 west, Indian meridian, in lieu of patents issued on March 6, 1892, to "E. B. Morris" (or Edward Morrison), now deceased, and allottees under section 13 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WETMORE AND BROTHER, OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 210) for the relief of Wetmore and Brother, of St. Louis, Mo., which has passed the Senate three times heretofore.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Wetmore and Brother, of St. Louis, Mo., \$220, being the amount in part of fees due to them as attorneys in colored bounty cases, retained and covered into the Treasury.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. FRYE submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 188) to authorize the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Companies, or either of them, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Delaware River between the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, having met after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House of Representatives numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and agree to the same.

That the House of Representatives recede from its amendment numbered 5.

M. W. RANSOM.

WILLIAM F. FRYE,

U. S. SENATOR.

MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

GEO. D. WISE,

ALLAN C. DUBROW, JR.,

THAD. S. MAHON,

MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. HIGGINS. I should like some explanation as to what is covered by the conference report. In the way these reports are made by numbers, no information is given to us of what is yielded or agreed to by one body or the other.

Mr. FRYE. The amendments are of very slight consequence. The first amendment struck out the word "cross" and put in "not to exceed," that is, 300 feet span; the second amendment struck out the words "two years" and inserted "one year," as the time in which the plans should be furnished to the Secretary of War; the third amendment struck out "ten years" as the time in which to complete the bridge and inserted "seven years;" the fourth amendment struck out "two years" as the time in which its construction should be commenced and inserted "one year;" and the fifth amendment provided for giving the United States free use of the bridge in consideration of the granting of the charter, and the House recedes from that.

Mr. HIGGINS. That is very satisfactory.

The report was concurred in.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6888) for the registry or enrollment of the bark Skudensnas, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 1950) to authorize the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Companies, or either of them, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Delaware River between the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on the 8th instant, approved and signed the act (S. 1424) to amend section 8 of "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Calumet River," approved March 1, 1893.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 6888) for the registry or enrollment of the bark Skudensnas, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of half past 10 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Before that is done, I move to amend by inserting as a new paragraph to come in after paragraph 198, the following:

Broom corn, 50 per ton.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert as a new paragraph: 199. Broom corn, 50 per ton.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I do not care at this time to discuss the subject. I believe if no duty is imposed on broom corn it will be imported in large quantities. The American farmer is entitled to the markets of the United States, and therefore a duty ought to be placed on this product.

I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAMERON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER]. I make this announcement for the day. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. CHANDLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPE].

Mr. FRYE (when Mr. GORMAN's name was called). The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] is detained from the Chamber by illness, and is paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES]. I shall not repeat the announcement again to-day.

Mr. MC MILLAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD]. If he were present I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I announce for the day that I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. PLATT (when his name was called). I vote "yea;" and I desire to say that my colleague [Mr. HAWLEY] has been called home by the death of a relative. For the day he is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER].

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], who was detained by business from the Chamber yesterday and will be to-day. I desire to make the announcement now for the day.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HARRIS. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. BATE] is paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. Both Senators are absent from the city under the order of the Senate. I make the announcement for the day.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY] and vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS. At the suggestion of his colleague, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], I transfer the pair which I announced for this vote to his colleague [Mr. LINDSAY], who is detained from the Chamber to-day by sickness in his family, and I vote "nay."

Mr. MC LAURIN. My colleague [Mr. GEORGE] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. LODGE. I desire to announce my pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 24; as follows:

YEAS—18.

Allison,	Gallinger,	Pfeffer,	Shoup,
Culom,	Hale,	Perkins,	Teller,
Dixon,	Hoar,	Quay,	Washburn.
Dubois,	Manderson,	Sherman.	
Frye,	Morrill,		

NAYS—21.

Allen,	Gray,	Martin,	Smith,
Berry,	Harris,	Mills,	Veal,
Blackburn,	Huntton,	Mitchell, Wis.	Vilas,
Call,	Jones, Ark.	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Cockrell,	Kyle,	Pasco,	Walsh,
Cole,	McLaurin,	Pugh,	White.

NOT VOTING—43.

Aldrich,	Caffery,	Daniel,	Gibson,
Bate,	Camden,	Davis,	Gordon,
Blanchard,	Cameron,	Dolph,	Gorman,
Brice,	Carry,	Faulkner,	Hansbrough,
Butler,	Chandler,	George,	Hawley,

Higgins,	Lodge,	Patton,	Squire,
Hill,	M. Millan,	Pettigrew,	Stewart,
Irby,	McPherson,	Power,	Turpie,
Jarvis,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Proctor,	Wilson,
Jones, Nev.	Murphy,	Ransom,	Wolcott.
Lindsay,	Palmer,	Roach,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum having voted, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Frye,	Martin,	Sherman,
Allison,	Gallinger,	Mills,	Shoup,
Berry,	Gray,	Mitchell, Wis.	Smith,
Blackburn,	Hale,	Morgan,	Teller,
Call,	Harris,	Morrill,	Veal,
Cameron,	Hoar,	Patton,	Vilas,
Chandler,	Huntton,	Pfeffer,	Voorhees,
Cockrell,	Jones, Ark.	Perkins,	Walsh,
Cole,	Kyle,	Pettigrew,	Washburn,
Culom,	Lodge,	Platt,	White.
Davis,	McLaurin,	Pugh,	
Dixon,	McMillan,	Quay,	
Dubois,	Manderson,	Roach,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Secretary will call the roll upon agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MC MILLAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD], but I have an arrangement by which I may vote to make a quorum, and I shall vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). As I have transferred my pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], I vote "nay."

Mr. MORRILL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL].

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired ordinarily with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], but I will transfer my pair to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JARVIS], and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON]. The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DOLPH (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], but with the right to vote to make a quorum when my vote will not change the result. I will therefore let my vote stand for the present. I did not observe, when I voted, that the Senator is not in the Chamber.

Mr. PASCO. The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] is necessarily absent from the Chamber, and is paired for the day with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY].

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 25; as follows:

YEAS—19.

Allison,	Frye,	Manderson,	Quay,
Culom,	Gallinger,	Pfeffer,	Sherman,
Dixon,	Hale,	Perkins,	Shoup,
Dolph,	Hoar,	Pettigrew,	Washburn.
Dubois,	McMillan,	Platt,	

NAYS—25.

Allen,	Huntton,	Jarvis,	Vilas,
Berry,	Jones, Ark.	Palmer,	Voorhees,
Blackburn,	Kyle,	Pasco,	Walsh,
Cockrell,	McLaurin,	Roach,	White.
Cole,	Morgan,		
Gray,	Mills,		
Harris,	Mitchell, Wis.	Vest.	

NOT VOTING—41.

Aldrich,	Daniel,	Iroy,	Proctor,
Bate,	Davis,	Jarvis,	Ransom,
Blanchard,	Faulkner,	Jones, Nev.	Squire,
Brice,	George,	Lodge,	Stewart,
Bulfinch,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Turpie,
Caffery,	Gordon,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Wilson,
Call,	Gorman,	Morrill,	Wolcott.
Camden,	Hansbrough,		
Cameron,	Hawley,	Murphy,	
Carey,	Higgins,	Patton,	
Chandler,	Hill,	Power,	

So the amendment was rejected.

The Secretary read the next paragraph, as follows:

199. Hay, \$2 per ton.

The Committee on Finance reported an amendment, in line 6, to strike out "\$2 per ton" and insert "20 per cent ad valorem." Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The proposed amendment is withdrawn, leaving the paragraph stand as it came from the other House.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the word "dollars" I move to strike out "20" and insert "three," so as to make the rate 3 per ton.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In paragraph 199, line 6, strike out "two" and insert "three;" so as to read:

Hay, \$3 per ton.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, my first intention was to move an amendment to make the duty on hay \$4 a ton, which is the rate under the existing law, but upon second thought it seemed to me there was so much justice in asking the other side of the Chamber to give a duty of \$3 per ton, which is a reduction of 25 per cent, precisely the same ratio of reduction which has been made on rice, that I concluded to offer the amendment in this form.

Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to certain important facts connected with the hay crop which perhaps are known to almost every Senator, and yet possibly some Senators have overlooked them. The total production of hay in the United States for the year 1893 reached the enormous amount of 65,766,158 tons, and it had a home value of \$570,882,872. It was the largest crop of hay ever raised in the United States, exceeding any former crop by 17,295,698 tons, and exceeding in value any former crop by \$155,751,506.

For the information of Senators and the country I will here insert a table showing the hay crop in the several States for the year 1893, which is as follows:

	Production.	Home value.
	Tons.	
Alabama	114,084	\$1,282,301
California	2,846,446	22,570,000
Connecticut	512,522	8,969,135
Illinois	3,273,874	29,006,524
Indiana	2,875,572	26,340,240
Iowa	6,662,589	58,115,148
Kansas	4,374,459	30,516,213
Maine	1,129,485	13,700,665
Massachusetts	724,535	12,586,538
Michigan	1,869,245	17,122,384
Minnesota	2,791,702	12,758,078
Mississippi	651,346	55,794,772
Missouri	135,486	1,302,030
Nebraska	2,569,563	12,611,659
Nevada	3,395,772	33,155,148
New Hampshire	526,840	9,182,821
New Jersey	7,398,208	82,688,697
New York	3,095,772	33,155,148
Ohio	3,178,426	45,759,334
Pennsylvania	470,794	4,519,622
Texas	1,628,691	16,233,925
Virginia	2,308,859	16,233,925
Wisconsin	11,408,183	100,944,128
All other		

During the reading of the table, The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from New Hampshire that his time has expired.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that I may be allowed five minutes more.

Mr. PLATT. This is a pretty important item, and I trust five minutes more will be accorded to the Senator from New Hampshire.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from New Hampshire will proceed.

The reading of the table having been concluded, Mr. GALLINGER. As I before said, and it will bear repeating, the total production of this crop last year was 65,766,158 tons, and the home value was \$570,882,872.

Mr. President, it was charged yesterday that we on this side of the Chamber are talking sectionalism.

Mr. HOAR. Has the Senator from New Hampshire the value of the cotton crop for the corresponding year?

Mr. GALLINGER. I can not give the Senator from Massachusetts exact figures as to cotton. The last statistics I find are for the year 1888, which give the production of cotton for that year at 3,438,188,060 pounds, of a value of \$229,130,209. The junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] tells me that the production for the year 1893 will not be much over 3,000,000,000 pounds, of a value of about \$260,000,000, or less than one-half that of the hay crop.

For one, I do not like to talk sectionalism. I have as little sectionalism in my heart perhaps as any Senator on either side of the Chamber. Yet I can not refrain, in this connection, from calling attention to the remarkable fact that out of 65,766,158 tons of hay produced in the United States, not including the Northern States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, the Northern States produced 49,826,365 tons, or about 77 per cent of the whole. The production of the States named is included under the head of "all other States,"

and hence can not be accurately determined. Including these States, the total production of the North is doubtless very near, if not quite, 85 per cent of the whole. I find that the value of the hay crop of the little State of New Hampshire is more than double that of the three great Southern States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas.

In 1893 we imported from foreign countries 104,481 tons of hay, of the value of \$962,221, on which we collected a duty of \$416,721.56. That was on a duty of \$4 a ton.

Now, it is proposed to reduce the duty to \$3 a ton (a reduction of 50 per cent), and to open our American market to the hay from the Canadian Dominion, which, I submit, will strike a blow that will be well-nigh ruinous to the hay industry in all the States bordering upon Canada. It does seem to me, in view of these facts, which we find in official documents, that there are Senators on the other side, living in States which will be disastrously affected by the proposed reduction, who will join Republicans in placing a duty of \$3 a ton on hay, which, as I before said, is exactly the relative duty that is given to Southern rice. I appeal with a great deal of confidence to the other side of the Chamber on this question, as the equities are so strong as to be absolutely unanswerable.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President, I hesitate to say anything on this subject for the reason that it may be supposed I am speaking especially for my own State, and if I know my own sentiments in relation to the matter, it is not for my State that I speak when I ask for protection, but for the whole country.

Now, with regard to Connecticut, it is true, as reported, that the value of the hay crop of the State of Connecticut, is about \$9,000,000 annually. Therefore there is a good deal of interest in the State among our farmers in relation to this duty. Whether the people of the whole State, if every man were to consider his own private and selfish interest, would desire the duty to be retained may well be a question; for, while to the farmers themselves this is the principal crop in Connecticut, it is probable that we in Connecticut buy more hay than we raise.

All our live stock, persons engaged in cartage, the rich people who have nice equipages and square-tailed horses, the horse-railroad companies, and all people who are not farmers and use hay night with, perhaps, if they were entirely selfish, to have the duty reduced; that is, if they thought that a reduction of the duty would cause a decrease in the price of the hay. Yet I think there would be a universal sentiment among the people of Connecticut that the present duty ought to be retained, and it is for the interest of the other States just as much as it is for the farmers of Connecticut that it should be retained. We buy some of our hay from the far West. We purchase some from Minnesota, from Illinois, and from the great hay-producing States west of us. We even purchase prairie hay, which people go out upon uncultivated land and mow and have baled.

Mr. President, it does seem, as suggested by the Senator from New Hampshire, that this great crop might receive the same proportional treatment which the rice crop has received. The duty on hay is by no means as high as the duty on rice. The duty on rice under the McKinley act averaged 111 per cent. It has been reduced 25 per cent, so that it would average 83 or 84 per cent under the present bill, but the duty on hay only averaged 43 per cent, and the duty under the pending bill would average about 21 per cent.

So while the duty on rice was reduced 25 per cent it is proposed to reduce the duty on hay over 50 per cent. The sense of the American people calls for fair play, and I certainly think we are asking no more than fair play when we ask that the same proportional reduction shall be made in hay that was made in rice.

But, Mr. President, it was my intention when I rose to speak a little for the State of New York. The State of New York does not seem to have any Senators here this morning to speak for it. I think New York is perhaps more interested in retaining the present duty on hay than even the State of Connecticut, by reason of its proximity to the Canadian border, from whence hay can be easily imported and will be imported in great quantities in competition with our farmers and the farmers of New York. If the duty should be reduced.

A gentleman who is surpassed by none in the matter of statistics, formerly in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Nimmo, sent me a communication with regard to the interest of New York farmers in having the present duties retained, and I ask leave to put the portion of it which I have marked in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The matter referred to is as follows:

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE FARMER-CONSUMERS.

The full force of Canadian agricultural competition is thrown against the agriculture of the State of New York from the fact that the latter provides

of Ontario and Quebec border that State on the north and west. From a certain investigation I have ascertained the following facts:

1. The average value of the imported sugar in the State of New York is 36 per cent higher than the value of the sugar produced in Canada.

2. The average cost of sugar in the hands of New York is 37 per cent higher than the cost of sugar in the hands of the State of New York is 44 per cent higher than the cost of sugar in the hands of the State of New York.

3. The average cost of sugar in the hands of New York is 36 per cent higher than the cost of sugar in the hands of the State of New York is 44 per cent higher than the cost of sugar in the hands of the State of New York.

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How much more important is the home market than the foreign market for New York farmers is illustrated by the following figures: During the year 1890, the average value of the sugar produced in the State of New York was \$2,700,000. The average value of the sugar imported into the State of New York was \$2,700,000.

7. The average cost of sugar in the hands of New York is 36 per cent higher than the cost of sugar in the hands of the State of New York is 44 per cent higher than the cost of sugar in the hands of the State of New York.

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country have been given by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

It seems to me that no one can give a good reason why the duty should not be put at least at 83, then by no means giving such a rate as Southern rice has. We ought to go back to the McKinley rate of 84. The Senator from New Hampshire has moved an amendment making it \$3, and I do not believe any Senator can give a reason why any hay should not be accorded the same relative treatment that has been given to rice.

Mr. DOLPH. The Senator from New Hampshire said that he appealed with confidence to the majority of the Senate for an increase of the proposed duty upon hay. I am amazed at the hopefulness of the Senator from New Hampshire. My opinion is that the Democratic majority are among those who "having eyes see not" and "having ears hear not," and who will not be convinced. It does not appear to me to be an agreement of the Democratic caucus, because when amendments have been drawn in a Democratic caucus, as we understand, although I grant we have no official reports of the proceedings of those secret meetings, they seem to be abandoned or adopted, not according to the Democratic agreement, but according to the will or pleasure of one or two Senators. As I said yesterday, the Senator from Arkansas has only to indicate what he desires, and the whole Democratic column votes either "yea" or "nay."

Now, Mr. President, as has been often said here, the great complaint is that the duties derived under the depressed condition of our industries are not sufficient to carry on the Government. The Treasury is depleted. It has become necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to assume at last doubtful powers, and to sell \$50,000,000 of bonds of the Government, drawing 4 per cent or 4 1/2 per cent interest. Still it is proposed to deprive the Treasury of revenue by reducing the duty upon hay.

I find by referring to the official reports that the greatest amount of revenue derived from duties upon hay ever received in the last twenty years at any time in our history was received in 1893 under the McKinley law. There were collected from duties on hay \$416,724.86.

The largest revenue received before was in 1881, when there was a large importation, an importation of 165,350.61 tons. Then the revenue collected from the duties on hay was only \$393,126.40. Now, the effect of the McKinley law has been not only to increase the revenue derived from duties on hay—a tax, everyone must admit, upon the Canadian producers of hay—but to decrease the duty on hay. Last year a revenue of \$416,724.86 was derived from the importation of 104,181.21 tons. The importations in 1890, before the passage of the McKinley law, amounted to \$124,036.67. The imports fell off in 1891 to 29,242.18 tons under the old duty of \$2 a ton for a portion of the year, and 29,988.59 tons under the McKinley law under a duty of \$4 a ton. In 1892 the importation had decreased from over 124,000 tons in 1890 to 79,71.81 tons.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. DOLPH. Mr. President, I will conclude the few remarks I desire to make on the next amendment. It will take me but a minute to do it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I only desire very briefly to utter a word of warning to my colleagues on this side of the Chamber, for it seems to me that they have overlooked the economic principle which was developed here last night. On the 7th of May, for example, as we know, it was sound policy to put a duty of \$2 a ton on hay. The duty was \$2 a ton, and it was developed the fact that the new economic principle which had come in and overruled the former one was the fact that the Senator from Maine had displayed ingratitude in speaking to the Senator from Missouri.

Now, Mr. President, here is a specific proposition giving a specific duty of \$2 per ton on hay, but if the Senators on this side of the Hall continue to make speeches such as have been made here this morning, that proposition will be abandoned. We shall return to the ad valorem duty if they continue in this same line of argument. The first thing they know they will find under this new principle of political economy that hay is landed on the free list. To get up here and state that five-sixths of the hay crop is raised in the Northern States is an argument most disastrous to any proper protection on that article. To appeal for a duty on hay because it is desirable to protect our markets against Canadian invasion, in the interest of our farmers, is a mistake. There are economic arguments which have been passed by and abandoned. The ground and controlling argument is that this side, if it is to have anything for the industries which it represents, is to keep silent. Reticence, silence, gratitude for the little that is given, are what are expected from this side.

It is a great mistake, Mr. President, if we desire to keep these concessions, as they are called, to get up here and point out that it is a great Northern industry of Northern farmers. That is

not what is asked of us. We are expected to "bead low, and in a boardsman's key, with inhibited breath and whispering humbleness," to express our gratitude because the industries and the products of our States are not wholly destroyed. I desire to point out to my colleagues on this side who have been making these arguments this morning that instead of appealing with confidence to the ground of reason and good sense and the interests of the Northern farmer, the way to preserve anything in the bill that is offered in the way of an improvement is to keep as silent as possible. In that way we may possibly save a few remains of what we consider proper protection to our interests, but not by making a reasonable argument, and certainly not by showing that five-sixths of the product comes from the Northern States. At the same time, Mr. President, we shall continue to oppose this bill as before.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, the State which I in part represent is affected very seriously by these amendments and reductions. Michigan is a great agricultural State, and so near the border of Canada that probably it is affected as much as any other. The trouble is that the proposed policy is but one-sided. The Canadian is getting all the advantage. They admit free of duties only those commodities in the production of which they have so much the advantage of us as to prevent us from reaching their markets. They secure from us unlimited markets for their surplus products. For these favors they give no concessions in their tariff on manufactured articles.

For the past fifteen years the policy of Canada has been to shut out all our American products. In 1878 American products to the amount of \$10,000,000 were sold in Canada. In 1893 we sold only \$3,000,000 worth. In 1877 Canada imported from this country \$13,855,079 worth of flour and grain, including peas. In 1893 the imports were cut down to \$1,339,429, showing the advantage entirely on their side and that they are working directly against the interests of the American.

The Canadian farmer has a double advantage over us, because his land is worth much less than our land; and, secondly, he pays his labor at least 35 percent less than the American labor receives. So, in reducing the duties as we seem to be doing, we are working directly against our own interests and in the interests of the Canadian farmer, who lives near the State of Michigan and other States adjoining Canada. I would say something about the other reductions of duty proposed on agricultural products, but evidently it is not possible to obtain from the other side of this Chamber that protection for farm products which will retain to our farmers the markets of their own State.

Mr. VEST. The Treasury reports show that the people of the United States received from abroad in 1893, \$962,221 worth of hay, and we exported for the same year \$519,640 worth, half of which went to Great Britain. This was timely hay, not clover hay.

So far as the sectional argument is concerned, the State of Missouri is one of the largest hay-producing States in the Union; and, as my friend from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON] reminds me, Virginia is a large hay-producing State, and Texas is a very large hay-producing State. So the sectional question can not rise except in some partisan imagination. One-half of the hay that is exported competes with Canadian hay in Great Britain. Of course, a large portion of the market for the Western and Southern hay is found in the Northeastern States. Our States are as much interested in this question as New England can possibly be. Yet the same stale, old, exploded, partisan attack is made here that every item of the bill has been constructed upon sectional lines.

Mr. President, those of us who assisted in framing the bill and are expected to defend it, labor under great disadvantage in this debate, if it can be called a debate, which I very much doubt. We have no cloture rule in the Senate. We are unable to avail ourselves of the majority which we have here. Democratic Senators upon whom rests the responsibility refuse to remain here after 6 o'clock and they put us in the hands of the Republicans upon the other side of the Chamber; and the country should know it. I know and we all know where the responsibility rests. If our people would stay here and furnish a quorum, for one I would insist upon remaining in this Chamber until at least 10 or 11 o'clock every evening and forcing the consideration of this measure. The country to-day is laboring under depression, anxiety, and solicitude beyond anything ever known in our history; and Senators upon the other side pretend that they are not filibustering against the bill when every act and every word they utter shows that it is their intent to beat it and to keep the McKinley law in operation and upon the statute book.

The first agreement we had was that general debate should close in two weeks. It lasted five weeks. We then upon yesterday made an agreement under the five-minute rule, and every Senator who was present understood the meaning of it. After-

wards Senators upon the other side nullified it by availing themselves of a technicality, a fraud, a pretense, a humbug in parliamentary law, by which they could move to strike out the last word and repeat their speeches, five minutes at a time, *ad infinitum*. So from day to day and hour to hour the intention of the other side has been made manifest—I mean a large number of the Senators on the other side, those who have been most prominent in what they call this discussion.

Mr. FLAHERTY. Of course we mean to defeat it if we can.

Mr. VEST. The Senator from Connecticut avows it openly. Then beat it like men and do not assassinate it by parliamentary tactics and technicalities for delay. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], we are told by the public press, has kept at the head of the paper he owns and controls in New Hampshire, the epigrammatic enunciation that "it is better to kill time than to kill industries." Everything indicates what is the purpose here. We exhausted more than two hours and a half here upon eggs. We have now started in to take half a day upon hay. At the same rate it will take six months before the Senate comes to a vote upon this measure; and in the meantime business is stricken down like an ox in the shambles, and men are holding up their trembling and hopeless hands from every portion of the country asking that this anxiety be terminated.

If we on this side refuse to speak in order to save time the senior Senator from Maine comes in in the afternoon and taunts us and says we are hunted by the Republicans, and we are said to be terror-stricken by his martial appearance and that of the Senator from New Hampshire. If you want to beat this bill stand up and beat it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. VEST. Let me add one sentence and I am through.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SHERMAN and others. No objections.

Mr. VEST. I protest, in the language of a distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House years ago under similar circumstances: "You desire to beat this bill strike it in fair and open debate. Do not let it be nibbled to pieces by pismires and kicked to death by grasshoppers."

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I must confess my surprise at this lecture coming from the Senator from Missouri. I have some recollection of the past, which it seems to me ought to have kept him silent at present. In regard to the McKinley bill and every such bill which has been brought before the Senate since he has been a member, he has resorted to the same tactics. The minority have a right to do it, and they ought to do it if they think the measure justifies it.

The McKinley tariff bill was debated here time and time again, and if there was any five-minute limit to the debate it must have been very rarely; indeed, I do not know of any case in which it was agreed to have that rule adopted in regard to the debate on that bill. We, however, have done it here now, and it has been by the courtesy of this side of the Chamber that this debate is now limited to five minutes, by means of which our arguments are broken into fragments.

The opposition of the Democrats to bills of a similar character and to other political measures has gone far beyond any opposition which has been shown to this bill. I recall one bill which the majority of the Senate desired to pass, but which was defeated by the minority by prolonged debate.

In all the tariff bills which have been considered here the other side have resorted to the same expedients which are now resorted to by this side to secure fair debate; and agreements were denied over and over again to limit debate on tariff bills, because the other side wanted to consume time, and we were obliged to have long sessions in order to pass the bills at all.

It seems to me, therefore, that it does not become the Senator from Missouri to lecture this side of the Senate for what I regard as very liberal treatment by this side. If we chose to do it we could probably defeat this bill by actual resistance and by availing ourselves of the rules of the Senate. There is not a member on this side of the Senate who does not regard this measure as a measure injurious to the people of the United States, both North and South, and as destructive to our industries.

It is not our delay which is causing the trouble in the country, but it is the fear of your action which paralyzes industry in every part of the United States. We would be justified in resisting—and sometimes I think we will not be excused for not resisting—this measure to the same extent that measures introduced by us were resisted by the other side of the Chamber. As I have said, they have defeated one important measure, and thus set a bad example for the future, of a minority defeating the will of the majority.

I am one of those old-fashioned Senators who believe that we have the right to free and fair debate; that we ought to be re-

strained only by such limits as our own reason should dictate, and not such as should be settled by the other side. Any attempt by the other side to prevent us from exercising our power and to restrain debate comes with ill grace from them.

We must determine the matter for ourselves, as we have determined it, as I determine it for myself. Others around me have expressed the opinion I entertain, that we shall give to this measure only that opposition which is demanded by the interests of our people—not to defeat the will of the majority, but so that the will of the majority as exercised here shall not be wrongful, unjust, and destructive to all American industries. That is the way we feel about it.

I, for one, do not intend to utter a single word or spend a single minute to prevent the action of the majority on this bill: because I believe it is the constitutional right of a majority to pass such legislation as they think proper; but we must determine for ourselves the extent of our opposition, and how far it shall be carried.

The plan of moving to strike out the first or the last word in a clause in order to gain an additional five minutes for debate has been resorted to over and over again, as Senators on the other side of the Chamber know, and it has never been objected to. Our power to extend debate is almost unlimited. It is our courtesy which has enabled the other side to have the debate carried on under the five-minute rule, and I hope the usual courtesy will be extended to our side. If this concession is not granted to us, it will only create resistance. The motion to strike out the last word of a clause, or the first word, or to insert a word, has always been adopted as a means of getting an additional five minutes. It is done in the other House, and has been done here.

Mr. DOLPH. I ask the Senator if it has not been done during the whole period of his service in the Senate?

Mr. SHERMAN. It has always been done. I do not recall—perhaps I am mistaken in that—any case in which the Democratic minority yielded to the five-minute rule of debate on a tariff bill. If Senators say they do remember such a case as that, I do not. Their custom has been always to resist to the fullest extent to satisfy their own sense of duty and their duty to their constituents.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I am surprised that the Senator from Missouri this morning undertook to lecture both sides of the Chamber and to assume that, because we desire limited debate on this schedule, we are determined to defeat this bill by filibustering methods; and I am especially surprised that he should make statements respecting the conduct of this bill heretofore.

The Senator says that we had two weeks allowed for general debate, and that instead we have occupied five weeks. No Senator knows better than the Senator from Missouri that we never had any time for general debate, two weeks or otherwise. I distinctly stated when a suggestion of that kind was made that it was a new project in the Senate; that we never had, as they have in the House of Representatives, what is known as general debate, and then limiting the debate to five minutes. When I said that, the venerable Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] admitted its truth and said we could debate this bill to eternity if we so chose.

Now, the Senator from Missouri comes in and undertakes to say that because there was a suggestion of a debate for two weeks before the schedule was read we were cut off from debate. No such idea ever prevailed on this side of the Chamber or on that. The Senator from Missouri, as every other Senator on that side of the Chamber, knew there was no limitation of debate in this Chamber, no such thing as general debate, and yet he talks about two weeks' general debate.

The Senator says that Senators on this side intend to defeat the bill by filibustering, and he illustrates by our spending two hours yesterday on eggs. Is it not important that we should spend a couple of hours upon a question like that, especially when, as I am ready to believe, it was by his dictation that these very amendments were wired in and wired out.

The Committee on Finance gave us notice on the 7th day of May that they would propose a duty on eggs; they led us to slumber here as to hostility to that amendment, but the very moment when it was reached, and after, as I stated on the floor yesterday, I had committed myself by letter and by speech to those who were greatly interested in this industry, stating that the Democratic Committee had conceded a duty upon this article, we were told that the committee withdrew this amendment, and then the Senator from Missouri talks about two hours in debate.

Mr. President, more than half the time occupied in this debate has been occupied by that side of the Chamber in the most trifling resistance to amendments which would not have been material to the bill. They stand here and force us to discuss

briefly these amendments, because of their tactics in the management of the bill. Therefore, so far as I am concerned, I resent absolutely the suggestion made by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to ask a question before the Senator sits down. What is his recollection, as one of the oldest members of the Senate, of the construction of the five-minute rule in regard to the right to offer formal amendments? What has been the practice of the Senate?

Mr. ALLISON. Under our five-minute rule there is no need of offering formal amendments. The Senator from Massachusetts may, if he chooses, offer amendments without limit, as I may offer amendments, on this paragraph regarding hay, from now until Sunday morning comes in.

Mr. BERRY. The Senator did not—

Mr. ALLISON. I can not allow myself to be disturbed, as I have only five minutes.

I have known these formal amendments to be made in this Chamber, although it is not usual, for the reason that there is no necessity for doing it. I call the attention of the Senator from Missouri to the fact that, although the Senator from Massachusetts has supposed the universal custom was to offer formal amendments, it was within his power to offer amendments without limit to the paragraph under consideration. Therefore, it is sticking in the bark for the Senator from Missouri to talk about this side engaging in offering amendments merely for the prolongation of time. It is absurd.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. On which I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. DOLPH. Let the amendment be reported.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The Secretary read the amendment proposed by Mr. GALLINGER.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAFFERY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], and vote "nay."

Mr. CHANDLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY]. I am paired with the junior Senator again to-day, and the Senator from New York were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. MC MILLAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD].

Mr. MANDERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN]. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY] is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER]. We have transferred those pairs, so that the Senator from Kentucky will stand paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER], and vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY] and vote "nay."

Mr. MORRILL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALH], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY] and vote "nay."

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAREY. I inquire whether the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. CAREY. I was temporarily absent. I am informed that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL, with whom I am paired] has transferred his pair with me to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY]. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] so that I can vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. CULLOM (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted without observing the absence from the Chamber of the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. I withdraw my vote.

Mr. DANIEL. I am just informed that the Senator from

Mr. SHERMAN. I do. Let it go over until to-morrow anyway. I do not wish to displace it.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will go over on objection, and take its place on the Calendar as heretofore.

FRANCIS M. TOMLIN.

Mr. BERRY. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 1127) for the relief of Francis M. Tomlin.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Francis M. Tomlin, of Columbia County, Arkansas, \$180, erroneously paid to the United States for certain described land in township 19 south, range 22 west, of the fifth principal meridian.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMMA A. RIPLEY.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 447) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of a certain land warrant to Emma A. Ripley.

The bill was read by the Secretary.

Mr. CALL. I should like to know what committee reported the bill?

Mr. McMILLAN. The Committee on Private Land Claims. It was looked into very carefully, and the chairman was quite well satisfied that this scrip was lost when claimed. There is a very elaborate report with the bill, showing that the scrip was lost by this lady, and that there is no authority for the Department to issue it unless such a bill is passed. I hope the Senator from Florida will allow it to pass.

Mr. CALL. I think the bill had better go over until we can understand it thoroughly. I understand it is a bill to provide for issuing a warrant where the original has been lost.

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes.

Mr. CALL. I think the bill had better go over.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Florida objects, and the bill goes over.

E. DOUGLASS.

Mr. WASHBURN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1319) for the relief of E. Douglass, late Indian agent at White Earth Indian Agency.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from Committee on Claims with amendments: In line 3, after the word "the," to strike out "Interior" and insert "Treasury;" in line 6, after the word "in," to strike out "his hands" and insert "the Treasury;" and in line 7, after the word "of," to strike out "four hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-five" and insert "five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Ebenezer Douglass, late Indian agent at White Earth Indian Agency, in the State of Minnesota, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$566.66, for money paid out and services performed by said Douglass, at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in closing the accounts with said agency.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN F. W. DETTE.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 203) for the relief of John F. W. Dette, which has heretofore passed the Senate, and has been again favorably reported.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of War to cause to be examined the terms and conditions of the contract of John F. W. Dette with the United States to build a stone wall of masonry around the national cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri; and whether by reason of any change or modifications in the contract the cost of the work per perch was increased, and what loss was incurred on any additional work required by the changes or modifications, and what, if any, sum is reasonably and equitably due to him, in addition to the amount already paid him, by reason of the changes or modifications in his contract, and to report the result to Congress.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELISHA B. BASSETT.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1432) to correct the military record of Elisha B. Bassett.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the President of the United States to revoke, disapprove, and set aside so much of general orders numbered 253, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn., dated October 23, 1863, by command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, general in command, as confirms so much of special field orders numbered 171, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Murfreesboro, Tenn., dated June 23, 1863, Maj. Gen. Rosecrans commanding, as dismissed Capt. Elisha B. Bassett, captain of Company B, Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, from the service for cowardice exhibited by deserting his command while engaged with the enemy at the affair of Thompson Station, and to cause to be issued and delivered to his widow a certificate of honorable service as of the 23d day of June, 1863; but his widow and heirs shall not be entitled by virtue of this act to any pay or allowance subsequent to the 23d day of June, A. D. 1863.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The first bill on the Calendar under Rule VIII will be called.

"The bill (S. 686) to amend an act entitled 'An act to divide the judicial district of North Dakota,' and to provide for the fees and compensation of the officers of the circuit and district courts of the said judicial district, was announced as first in order, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider it."

The bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment was in section 1, line 15, after the word "repealed," to strike out—

And all suits, prosecutions, and processes, recognizances, bail bonds, and other proceedings of whatever nature pending or returnable to said court on the days last named are hereby transferred to and shall be made returnable and have force in the said respective terms provided in this act in the same manner and with the same effect as they would have had in this act not been passed.

So as to read:

That sections 3 and 5 of the act approved April 25, 1890, entitled "An act to divide the judicial district of North Dakota," are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That the terms of the district court for the district of North Dakota shall be held at Bismarck on the first Tuesday of March in each year, and at Grand Forks on the first Tuesday of May in each year; at Grand Forks on the second Tuesday of November in each year, and at Devils Lake on the first Tuesday of July in each year. And the provisions of law now existing for the holding of said court on the first Monday in April and February of each year is hereby repealed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, after line 30, to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That all suits, prosecutions, and processes, recognizances, bail bonds, and other proceedings of whatever nature pending in or returnable to said district and circuit courts, respectively, on the days named in the act to which this is an amendment, are hereby transferred to and shall be made returnable and have force in the said respective terms of said district and circuit courts, respectively, as provided in this act, in the same manner and with the same effect as they would be returnable and have effect in said courts, respectively, at the terms heretofore as now fixed by the act to which this is an amendment, as though this act had not been passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5778) to supply a deficiency in the grant of public lands to the State of Mississippi for the use of the State University.

The message also announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution to print 6,000 copies of the complete compilation of all the annual, special, and veto messages, proclamations, and inaugural addresses of the Presidents of the United States from 1789 to 1894, inclusive; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution to print 8,000 copies of the fourteenth annual report of the director of the Bureau of Ethnology; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the President *pro tempore*:

A bill (H. R. 2710) for the relief of the heirs of Edward Morrison and Nellie Morrison, deceased; and

upon the details of this tariff bill, listening to no reason, giving no reason, concealing its identity, indifferent whether it shall persuade anybody, or convince anybody, changing its own mind, not only on important matters of detail, but in essential matters of principle, every few weeks, might as well announce its conclusions in the newspapers along with the reports from the Weather Bureau as to go through the formality of a vote in the Senate.

When Congress met last December, we had a message from the Executive to the effect that a tariff bill had been prepared.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit.

The public knew nothing about it. The House of Representatives who were expected to pass it was ignorant of its contents. The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives had not seen it. They had not even had a meeting. The Democratic majority of that committee was totally unacquainted with it. Important schedules of that measure, afterwards adopted, had not even been disclosed to the committee itself. I would not undertake to penetrate Democratic mysteries too far, but there is good reason to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury was not acquainted with it. But the infant itself appeared in due time. It was held at the baptismal font by the Representative from the State of West Virginia, whose name was not as its godfather in baptism. It survived and had a sickly and feeble life, though it was sorely wounded in the house of its friends.

The bill came to the Senate. Three Democratic Senators met in conclave. They brought us another bill, never submitted to the full committee, except with an agreement which prevented Democratic Senators from voting according to their opinions. It was reported back, accompanied by statements which showed had no majority of the committee in its favor. It remained here till the 7th of May. On the 6th, I think it was, perhaps a day or two earlier, the statement that important changes were contemplated was declared to be a falsehood by the Democratic leaders. But on the 7th 408 amendments came in changing the whole structure of the bill, never submitted to the Committee on Finance at all. None of the amendments seem to have any relation to the opinion of the Senator who moves them. Few of them are defended in debate or reconciled with each other.

This is the first debate in American history in which the shameless doctrine has been avowed that the judgment, conscience, sense of constitutional duty, interest of his constituency, pledged public faith of his party, of an American Senator had nothing whatever to say in his vote. You may give reason, and you are as far off as ever from obtaining his vote. That still is the rule in Congress, the way. You may show him that all these are on one side. You may show him that his vote is to violate all these. He will smile, or he will answer you with a gibe or a personality. But the vote will be unchanged.

Here is the coal schedule. Did not your party promise free coal in the election of 1892? Certainly. Did not you who are to give your votes against it make the promise with your own lips? Certainly. Why is the promise then not to be kept? Is the House of Representatives opposed to it? That House has declared its opinion in an emphatic majority. Is the President opposed to it? He told you his opinion in his message before any legislator in either House acted upon his legislative mind. Has the Committee on Finance discovered some new and good reason against it? That committee has never acted upon the question at all. It is notorious that the Democratic majority of the Committee on Finance has had little to do with framing this bill. The Senator from Indiana, the chairman of that committee, and the Senator from Tennessee who has charge of the parliamentary conduct of the measure upon this floor, neither of them will undertake to answer any question, either of fact or reason, as to the smallest detail of the measure. Another member, the senior member, save one, I believe, on the Democratic side of that committee, is reported to have recently testified, in substance, in regard to its most important item—that of sugar—that he knew nothing as to what was to be in the bill; that he had not been consulted, but that he heard a rumor that they were about to do something in regard to sugar.

Have the three gentlemen who have made up this present measure found some grave reasons of state to constrain them? I think every one of them has told us on the Senate floor that he remained personally unchanged. But he said he found they could not pass a bill which contained such a provision. Is the majority of the Democratic party in favor of a duty on coal? That majority is notoriously the other way. Who is it? Where is this unscrupulous and hidden power, greater than the President, greater than the House of Representatives, greater than the Finance Committee, greater than the Democratic party, greater than the sense of constitutional duty, greater than obligations and pledges of public faith, greater than conscience, greater than honor, which is constraining you to do this thing? It is not the Senators from the coal-producing States. Both the Senators from West Virginia have declared that they should support the measure agreed upon by their Democratic associates,

whatever might be its policy in regard to coal. Both the Senators from old Virginia, if I mistake not, have made a similar statement. The Senator from Alabama has made publicly what I think the junior Senator from Alabama is also willing to say freely to anybody who asks him, that they shall support the policy of the party, whatever may be done with this particular industry. Does anybody claim or believe that the senior Senator from Maryland, now absent, would break down the measure pressed by the entire Democratic party because of his individual opinion as to certain items?

Where is the man, if it be a man; where is the Senator, if it be a Senator, who is exerting this mighty power—secret, irresponsible, irresistible, before which the knees of Democratic committees and Democratic majorities tremble, their arms are paralyzed, and their tongues are dumb?

If the Senator from Arkansas be the Jupiter in this debate, the Senator from Missouri be the Mercury. He is the chief speaker. He comes to the assistance of his puzzled colleagues whenever it becomes necessary for the Democratic majority to ascend into the region of the higher mathematics. One would almost think, to hear the volubility with which he deals with paragraph and schedule, that his head was an ant-hill of units and tens. There would be an infinite pathos and tragedy, as it must seem to himself, in the suffering of the Senator from Missouri, but for the infinite comedy of which exhibits to the world at large. It is the Senator who for the past ten or twelve years as he inveighed against the doctrine of protection. Robber tariff and plunder barons, and monopolist giants have terrified his life in the daytime and haunted his innocent pillow in the nighttime. He enlisted years ago a soldier for the war of extermination against all protected industries. But the doctrine of protection seems to have appeared to him as he was rallying forth for his first encounter, demanding of him a high tariff on sugar for the benefit of the Democratic planter of Louisiana and the Democratic millionaire of the sugar trust.

The only parallel that I can think of with the experience of the Senator from Missouri is the encounter of Dominie Sampson with the gypsy Meg Merrilies, as it is told in his matchless fashion by the poet of the North. The Senator certainly resembles the dominie in personal worth, in learning—especially on economic questions—in guileless simplicity, and in fidelity to the patron in whose service he is engaged. The Senator's struggle, in his horror and terror of the protection demon, is well portrayed in the dominie's encounter with the gypsy.

Meg may be fairly taken to represent the sugar trust, and the Dominie the simple-hearted Senator from Missouri.

The figure of Meg Merrilies, well known, though not seen for many a revolving year, of once being the eyes and ears of the dominie, is as follows: "I ken'd ye wad be here," she said, with her harsh and low voice; "I ken wha ye say, but ye man'd do my bidding."

"Ye bein' late," said the alarmed Dominie. "Avoid ye!—Conjuro te, sceleratissima—nequissima—apudissima—iniquissima—atque miserrima—conjuro te!"

Meg stood her ground against this tremendous volley of superlatives, which Sampson hawked up from the pit of his stomach, and hurled at her in thunder. "Is the carl daff," she said, "wi' his glamour!"

"Conjuro," continued the Dominie, "Aljuro, contorator atque viriliter impero tibi!"

"What in the name of Satan are ye feared for, wi' your French gibberish, that would make a dog sick? Listen, ye sticket stibbler, to what I tell ye, or ye shall rue it while there's a limb o' ye hingin' to another!"

"Assuredly," said the Dominie, "I am dubious, for woman, I am perturbed at thy words and my flesh quakes to hear thee."

"In the name of all that is good," said the Dominie, "durst, I say—I am strong—I will resist." Here his speech was cut short, for Meg, armed with supernatural strength (as the Dominie asserted) broke in upon his guard. * * *

"So ye has eat naething a' day!" said Meg, heaving a large portion of this mess into a brown dish.

"Noted," answered the Dominie—"sceleratissima—that is, guilewife."

"Hae, then," said she, placing the dish before him, "there's what will warm your heart."

"I do not hunger—malicea—that is to say, Mrs. Merrilies," for he said unto himself, "the savor is sweet."

"Ye dinna eat instantly and put some sal in ye, * * * I'll put it down your throat, for ye're aye wad be nae!"

Gape, sinner, and swallow!

Sampson, afraid of eye of newt and toe of frog, * * * had determined not to venture on the snuff of the stew was fast making his obituary.

"Saul," said Hunger, "feasted with the witch of Endor."

And McKinley put a duty on refined sugar.

"And," quoth Fear, "the salt which she sprinkled upon the food showed plainly it is not a nectarine banquet, in which that reasoning never occurs."

"And you have put a great many Northern industries on the free list, which shows this is not a protective measure."

"So ye like the meat?" said the hostess.

"Ye," answered the dominie, "and I give thee thanks—sceleratissima—which means—Mrs. Margate."

"Now, ye man! tak a dram!"

"I wish ye were here," said the conjuro te—that is, I thank you heartily, "for, he thought to himself, in for a penny in for a pound, and he fairly drank the witch's health in a cupful of brandy. When he had put this capstone upon Meg's good

cheer, heart as bowed, mightily devoted, and afraid of no evil which could befall mankind.

With a few further remarks, said Mr. McMillan.

"With this measure," repeated Simpson, slowly.

This new bill, Mr. President, is the first Democratic measure that has been enacted for thirty-four years. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the silver bill of 1890 did not, I believe, receive a Democratic majority either in this or the other Chamber. Indeed, it is a little singular that there was not, since this bill was reported, been a Democratic speech made in its favor. The chairman of the committee, indeed, made a speech in favor of another measure as different in principle, substance, and effect as are the five points of Calvinism from one of Ingersoll's lectures. The principal single topics in that speech were the denunciation of the greed, wickedness, and consciousness of the persons engaged in protected industries in this country, and the special exposure of the infamy and fraud of specific duties. The first Democratic speeches, even from the three Senators who framed the measure, to the Senator from Texas.

Who, say, the world never consented.

have consisted in disavowing the authorship or proprietorship of this bill, and saying that somebody else made it and is forcing it down their throats. Indeed, I feel as if the world to ask as to what this bill contains, with the hope of getting an intelligent answer, would be the Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Finance Committee, and next to him the Senator from Tennessee, who is its parliamentary manager on this floor. And, Mr. President, if the Republican orator in the coming campaign desires to find a magazine of arguments against most of its principal and distinguishing provisions, there will be no better place for him to find them than in the speeches of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee, the Senator from Indiana, now its chairman, and the Senator from New Jersey, and the Senator from Missouri, and the Senator from Texas, formerly chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the other House, and a sort of *ad interim* member of the Finance Committee of the Senate when the learning of the endurance or the digestive powers of any of the regular apostles of free trade gives out.

John Randolph, in a famous taunt, compared the coalition of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay to a combination of the Puritan and the blackleg—of Whig and Black George. I would not dishonor the brave and constant Puritan, as profound in civic wisdom as he was sincere in religious faith, by comparing him with the fickle, frivolous Mungump. Nor do I find anything either of honor, character, or capacity in the Democratic leader of to-day to remind me of Henry Clay. But surely there was never a political union so incongruous or so ridiculous as that which seems to inspire the council of the present Administration in uttering its edicts to the disgusted, puzzled but obedient Democratic Senators of the Finance Committee. A paragraph of high protection is followed by a paragraph of free trade. The Socialist or the Populist gets in an item here to be followed in the next line by protection to a trust. The American manufacturer has an increased tax put on the material of his industry and is comforted by reading in the same schedule a clause which operates as a bounty to his Canadian competitor. The method of carrying this bill is as wonderful as the contents of the measure itself. For fear of indiscretion, its main contents, its principle, its policy, are carefully concealed from the chairman of the committee who reported it, and from the Senator to whom its parliamentary conduct is assigned.

If you will ask the Senators who are expected to defend it in debate why one doctrine is applied to one product and a totally different one to another of the same sort, you are held at the pointlessness which answers you does not approve it and does not understand it, but that it was necessary to pass the bill. I would not be guilty of indelicacy, but I suspect there can not be found in all literature a choicer collection of emphatic theological language than in the private utterances of the Senator from Texas and the Senator from Missouri in regard to the details of the measure they are compelled to advocate. If you press your inquiries too far the button is touched and the axe of the motion to lay upon the table comes down upon your necks. The Democratic champion of free speech is talking about a cloture. The New England independent demands the application of Democratic party discipline. The civil service reformer compares the Executive, who is using patronage to force his assistants down to another of the same sort, to a head of a cent line. I saw a cartoon the other day in which the draftsman made up in enthusiasm for what he lacked in artistic skill, in which the present Executive was compared to Horatius at the bridge:

Admired brave Horatius,
Bravest soul in mind,
Thirty-three thousand foot before
And the tripod foot behind.

Mr. President, if there be any bridge by which our worthy Chief Magistracy is standing just now, it is the Pons Asinorum, which his Democratic pupils in the Senate will never be able to get over.

These financial problems are more puzzling to the free trade intellect than the famous fifth problem of Euclid. Our modern Horatius will successfully defend his bridge.

The most remarkable circumstance of the whole of which I have spoken is this curious substitution, for the ordinary conduct and function of the legislator, of the best of solemn, mysterious, unknown, secret political power. Somebody somewhere pulls a string and the regular Democratic majority is duly regenerated. We have heard of one kind of political magic in the Southern States, but this is the first time the political ward-wise pillar has made its appearance on a national scale. The Senator from Tennessee is a general, but his methods are those of the ancient Roman and not of the modern civil-service reformer. We are told by the historian that when the Roman general was to arrange his order of battle he sacrificed an ox to Mars, and the soothsayer consulted the entrails. Our Senator would consult the entrails of a dead man to obtain information not to advise, but to pretend no knowledge of his own. He had but one answer, "*Lucius bos.*" That was sufficient for army and the people. What soothsayer consults the entrails, or in what white-porched temple near our Tiber the sacrifice is made, or the entrails are consulted, I cannot say. But we get but one answer to our inquiries, "*Lucius bos.*" The boss has given his orders.

Why is Tennessee's marbled specific and Connecticut freestone ad valorem? *Lucius bos.* The boss has given orders.

Why do you have specific duties for the South and ad valorem for the North? *Lucius bos.* The boss has given orders.

Why do you give duty and bounty both to the sugar trust? *Lucius bos.* The boss has given orders.

Why is rice 84 per cent ad valorem with a specific duty and wheat free, but barley 50 per cent ad valorem? *Lucius bos.* The boss has spoken.

The power which is to pass this bill is a coalition between the aristocrat and the Populist; between the spirit of the old slave master and the spirit which would make war on property, on frugality, on honest labor, on honest, moderate earnings. The alliance is the spirit of sectionalism of the South and that spirit at the North which never has known the impulse of a true nationality. It protects by enormous duties, upon which it piles enormous bounties, the industry of the South and the ill-gotten gains of the trust. Its warfare is upon the savings bank, upon the life insurance, upon the yeoman, upon the farm, and upon the workman in the mill. The power which is behind it may seem to some as if it were a half-victor, but history will not let us know well that it is doomed. Its success will be as short lived as it is mischievous. It may last for a day, for a year, and perhaps for a Presidential term. But in the end the issue of this contest cannot be doubtful. The stars in their courses fight against it. The spirit of the American people is against it. The spirit of honest labor, the spirit of American liberty, are on our side. And in the future, as in the past, God giveth to liberty nothing but victory.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. HOAR. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PEPPER. Let the amendment be stated, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. In paragraph 35, on page 13, line 8, before the words "per cent," it is proposed to strike out "forty" and insert "sixty," so as to make the paragraph read:

"petroleum, kerosene, gasolines, opera glasses, and other optical instruments and trunks for the same, 60 per cent ad valorem."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The PRESIDING OFFICER will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAMERON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER], and withhold my vote.

Mr. CULLJOM (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], and if he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS], if he were here I should vote "nay."

Mr. MILLS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], who is paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], so that the Senator from Massachusetts and I can vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. LODGE. Under that arrangement I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I announce my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], if he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHoop]. I do not observe the Senator in the Chamber and therefore I withhold my vote.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest to the Senator from California that I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH], and if

the Senator will agree to a transfer of pairs, I suggest that his pair with the Senator from Idaho be transferred to the Senator from Alabama, which will enable us both to vote.

Mr. WHITE. That is entirely satisfactory. I vote "nay."

Mr. HOAR. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DANIEL. I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE], but I am at liberty to vote to make a quorum, and I vote "nay."

Mr. GORDON. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and I will enable the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] and me to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. DUBOIS. Under that transfer of pairs I vote "yea."

Mr. QUAY. Is the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] recorded as voting?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is not recorded. He has requested the present occupant of the chair to state that he is detained from the Senate by sickness.

Mr. QUAY. Being paired with that Senator, I withhold my vote.

Mr. PATTON. I inquire if the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. PATTON. Then I withhold my vote.

Mr. FRYE. The senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] is detained from the Senate by illness. He is paired for to-day with the senior from Nevada [Mr. JONES].

Mr. HARRIS. I simply desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. BATE] is absent under the order of the Senate, as is the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. They are paired with each other.

Mr. CAFFERY. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER] to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JARVIS], and vote "nay."

Mr. BRICE. I have transferred my pair with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY] for the day, and I shall vote during the day without making any further announcement. I vote "nay" on this question.

Mr. GORDON. In order to save time hereafter, I beg leave to state that the pair I have just announced of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] will stand during the day.

Mr. DANIEL. As I am informed that a quorum has voted without counting my vote, I desire to withdraw it, and announce my pair with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE].

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 30; as follows:

YEAS—21.

Albion.	Frye.	Manderson.	Sherman.
Allison.	Hale.	McNeill, Oregon.	Teller.
Candler.	Hawley.	Morrill.	Washington.
Dixon.	Hoar.	Perkins.	
Dodge.	Logan.	Platt.	
Thurston.	McMillan.	Ransom.	
		Powers.	

NAYS—30.

Beary.	Coke.	McLain.	Reach.
Blanchard.	Eastburn.	McLaurin.	Vest.
Blanchard.	George.	Martin.	Vilas.
Brace.	Gordon.	Mills.	White.
Bunker.	Harris.	Harper.	White.
Caffery.	Hunt.	Pasco.	
Call.	Jones, Ark.	Peterson.	
Cassell.	Kyle.	Ransom.	

NOT VOTING—31.

Alles.	Gibson.	McPherson.	Shoup.
Bate.	Gorman.	McNeill, Wis.	Smith.
Candler.	Gray.	Morgan.	Squire.
Cassell.	Hawley.	Palmer.	Stewart.
Cary.	Higgins.	Patton.	Turpie.
Culbren.	Hill.	Peterson.	Wilson.
Daniel.	Irby.	Proctor.	Wolcott.
Davis.	Jarvis.	Pugh.	
Gaugher.	Jones, Nev.	Quay.	

So the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PERFECTION].

Mr. McMillan. Mr. President, I can not let the wool schedule pass without a protest, however ineffectual, on behalf of the farmers of Michigan, a State which stands fifth among the wool-producing States of the Union. In Michigan the wool is about the first large product which the farmer brings to market. The money which he obtains for his wool is used to pay the expenses of harvesting. The country banks obtain their supplies of money from the Eastern centers on shipments of wool, and in this way the moving of the crops is assisted and made easy. Again, it has been found that sheep will thrive on what are called the "pine barrens" from which certain kinds of timber

have been cut; and in this way large quantities of new land are brought into use.

Under the influence of a tariff designed to be protective the production of wool in Michigan has increased steadily from 133,375 pounds in 1840 to 12,378,318 pounds in 1890. When the McKinley law was passed the intention was to give adequate protection to wool, but by an error only half the duty intended to be placed on fine wools was provided for. As a result wool graded with fine Ohio washed was subjected to a duty of but 6 cents, instead of 22 cents, as intended. Hon. John T. Rich, the governor of Michigan, in his address before the National Woolgrowers' Association, last October, well expressed the feelings of the Michigan woolgrowers, when he said:

"It is useless to expect during the present Congress any amendment to the law of 1890 which will help our case at all. On the contrary there is a good ground to fear that such changes are liable to be made in the law that will hurt our case."

The question is, What can be done to assert this threatened action? This is the real purpose for which you were called together. It is generally understood that the majority in Congress purposed to put wool on the free list, and remove the competing duty on manufactured wools. Such a plan would on the free list did not operate directly wool-raising in the United States, protection on manufactured wools would be better than no protection at all, and it is possible to make a market for our wool in the country instead of selling it in a foreign country to be turned to our disadvantage.

But with his own finished product on the free list, the wool-grower would not feel an interest in the protection which his business had only a remote and incidental benefit. If he did not at once insist that all or some part of his business should be protected, he would be free to sell his wool at a price which would be determined by the market. It is evident that the people are so stupid that they do not see the fact that the combined wool interests of this country are the most to be attacked at once and are appealing to the sympathy and self-interest of the manufacturers. They are afraid to place wool on the free list. If this is accomplished, they will then ask the injured and indignant woolgrower to get even with the manufacturer by helping to put the manufactured article on the free list.

The final result of free wool must be that we shall come to depend on foreign lands not only to raise wool, but also to manufacture wools. Hon. M. E. Rumsey, of Leslie, Mich., states the case fairly in a letter, from which I quote:

I have owned sheep for the past twenty-five years—

Says Mr. Rumsey—

and am able to know something of the cost of raising wool. We in the country north of Michigan keep sheep on land worth from \$30 to \$60 an acre, and in order to make the business profitable we must have adequate protection against Australia and other countries, where a rental of a cent an acre is paid. I am paying—

Mr. Rumsey is a dealer as well as a grower—

from 8 to 10 cents a pound for wool, all because of the prospect that wool is to be placed on the free list. I have written the Senators of the wool-line committee of Michigan, and the reason is that the price of wool has declined the world over. Still, two years ago I bought wool from the farmers of Michigan for from 12 to 18 cents a pound, and now I can buy it for from 12 to 16 cents a pound, and this year from 12 to 17 cents, according to quality and cleanliness. We are down to free-wool prices this year, or nearly so, because of the almost certainty that before this year's clip is shorn it will be free to compete with the world's supply. Free wool will drive the sheep from Michigan, at least all except the mutton varieties.

The little village of Saline, Mich., beautiful for situation, is one of the headquarters for breeders of stud flocks of merino sheep. At Chicago and at the Michigan State and local fairs, the Saline sheep have won a large share of the prizes; and the names of the Shaws, the Hoyts, the Smiths, the Woods, of the breeders of this country, are known wherever in this country merino sheep are raised, and several of these breeders have a trade in Australia. Prior to the election of 1892 sheep for breeding were selling for from \$10 to \$40 a head, with occasionally a much higher price for exceptional stock. The tariff agitation and the settled conviction that wool was likely to go on the free list has ruined the sheep-raising business.

Mr. Benjamin N. Smith furnishes an example of the present condition of affairs in the case of Mr. Jessup S. Wood, a sheep-breeder of wide reputation. Mr. Wood decided last fall to give up to his son the business at which he had been so successful. He had a flock that cost him on an average \$40 a head. It had been carefully culled every year and represented half a century of the most skillful breeding, each individual being a type of breed. His son, having an equally good flock and one large enough to stock the place, the elder Mr. Wood offered his sheep for sale, but could not get a bid on them. Then, failing to sell them at private sale, the owner resolved to fatten them and sell them for mutton. This he did, and last March he sold them with the 15 cents a pound, or about \$1.50 a head! In just four months a sheep that had been paying property at \$40 dropped in value to \$1.50.

During last winter Mr. A. S. Wood sold at 50 cents a head a number of sheep that six months previous would have readily brought from \$10 to \$15 for the Texas or the Western trade. With wool from six to ten cents a pound, less than one-quarter of the usual number of lambs are being raised this year. Mr. Wood writes that if wool is to go on the free list, the Michigan farmers must kill their sheep; for it is useless to try to compete

with Australia and South Africa, where land is cheap and labor is a small item.

The pasturage of a sheep in Michigan is worth 2 cents per head per week for six months in the year; and 5 cents per head per week for the other six months, making \$1.82 a year. It takes an extra good grade of flock to average 10 pounds of wool to a sheep, and at present prices these 10 pounds are worth between seventy and ninety cents. Thus there is a loss of over 50 per cent on raising wool; and this means simply a slaughter of the sheep.

Mr. H. D. Platt, of Ypsilanti, a man of wide experience in all that pertains to farming, gives his experience with Shropshire-down ewes, which he keeps for their wool and to fit their increase while lambs for market. The sales of wool and lambs for the past three years are given as a demonstration of the effect of free wool on the business of the farmers of Michigan. In 1892 Mr. Platt sold his wool unwashed for 26 cents a pound and the lambs for 6 cents a pound. In 1893 he sold his wool for 22 cents a pound to a free trader who sold it later in the season for 15 cents. The lambs sold for 5 cents a pound. In 1894 he sold his wool for 14 cents and his lambs for 4 cents.

These figures show that since the cry of free wool has been raised the price of wool, as well as the price of the best mutton (lamb), has decreased, and if the threat of free wool is fulfilled the flock-masters of the Northwest will have to go out of business.

When the McKinley bill became a law the woolgrowers of Michigan expected to have at least a living chance with the manufacturers, but with free wool and protected woolsens there is nothing but the ruin of the wool industry, and this will in turn affect every farmer in the State.

Even the expectation of free wool has quite wiped out a majority of the flocks of fine-wool sheep. Mr. J. Everts Smith, the treasurer of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, states that he has a flock of thoroughbred merinos which he started about thirty years ago by the purchase of fifty-eight ewes, for which he paid \$30 each. He has given his best efforts to the improvement of his flock by judicious selections of males, for which he has paid hundreds of dollars. Previous to the last election he was doing a good business in supplying the ranchmen of the West with the means to improve their flocks, and was building up a good trade with Australia and South America. Since last November trade has been at a standstill. Wool, unshorn, is worth but from 7 to 10 cents a pound; and this the Democrats say is raw material.

Every fine-wool sheep in Michigan to-day is being kept at an absolute loss, and it is only the disinclination to sacrifice what it has cost so many years to perfect that has spared any of the flocks.

"Last fall," Mr. Smith continues, "I sold about one hundred ewes for 80 cents each, that would have sold readily a few years ago for \$25 each. I have saved a few for 'seed,' and my course is what nearly every breeder of my acquaintance has taken. I write as a breeder of a stud flock, but what I say will apply in some degree to every man who owns a flock."

Mr. President, I shall support the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas, as well as any other amendment which will tend to the protection of this great industry.

Mr. BERRY. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], who I understand is going to take the floor, has kindly yielded five minutes of his time to me for the purpose of making a statement that I wish to make.

On Friday last the question arose in the Senate whether it had been customary, when the Senate was by unanimous consent acting under the five-minutes rule, to move to strike out the last word in order to get an opportunity to speak an additional five minutes. During the discussion that day the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] used the following language:

The rules of the Senate are construed by its immemorial usage. The five-minutes rule, as it is called, has been in force in some form or other, which has been applied to the Calendar for forty years. During that time it has been the invariable custom of Senators to move and not strike out the last word and treat that as an amendment. I do not think it is convenient for the Senator who sits here who has not done it. I presume, twenty times in his life.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] added:

Always.

On the following day the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] used the following language:

The plan of moving to strike out the first or the last word in a clause in order to gain an additional five minutes for debate has been resorted to over and over again, as Senators on the other side of the Chamber know, and it has never been objected to. Our power to extend debate is almost unlimited.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] said:

I wish to say that the agreement under which we are proceeding was entered into yesterday in my absence, but I shall endeavor to keep it in letter and spirit. I know, and so does every Senator on either side of the Chamber

know, that ever since I have been in the Senate it has been customary for Senators on both sides, who were not satisfied with having spoken for five minutes on any amendment, to move another merely formal amendment, for the purpose of extending their remarks five minutes more. That has come to be the practice in regard to this rule, and Senators who complain about it know that it is so as well as I do. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] have stated this morning that during their long service in the Senate that had been the universal custom.

Mr. President, having been here for nine years and not having remembered to have ever heard the motion made, I consulted the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], who is an experienced man and has been here for seventeen years. He said he had no recollection of ever having heard the motion made. I then consulted the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST]. He said he had never heard the motion made, though it might have been done. I consulted a Republican Senator of long experience, and a very prominent one on the other side of the Chamber, and he made the same statement to me.

I had a conference with our Journal clerk, Mr. Spencer. He said it might have been done in the morning hour under the five-minutes rule or on an appropriation bill where an order had been made to act under the five-minutes rule. He would not say that it had; he thought possibly it had; but never had it been done within his knowledge where the Senate was acting under the five-minutes rule by unanimous consent.

I then, last Saturday, went to the librarian, Mr. Church, and the assistant librarian, Mr. Baker, and talked with them in regard to it, and I ask the Secretary to read the statements that they make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The statements will be read if there be no objection. The Chair hears none.

The Secretary read as follows:

SENATE LIBRARY, CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I have examined with as much care as I could in the limited time given me both the Journal and the RECORD from the Forty-ninth to the Fifty-second Congress, inclusive, for precedents (both under the Anthony rule in the morning hour and under orders of the Senate as to the five-minute rule) for striking out the last word in an item or bill. I have not been able thus far to find any such precedent, although it is possible that I may have overlooked them. The nearest approach to it is where Senator Plumb, in the second session of the Fifty-second Congress, made a motion (after the adoption, by order of the Senate, of the amendment to strike out the whole appropriation bill, which was rejected. See RECORD, second session Fifty-second Congress, page 3391.)

I have made my examination of your question as thorough as possible in the above list and can only say that if any such precedent exists it has escaped my notice.

Very truly, yours,

ALONZO W. CHURCH,
Senate Librarian.

HON. J. H. BERRY,
United States Senator.

SENATE LIBRARY, CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1894.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have examined carefully the Senate Journal from the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress to the Fifty-second Congress, which covers a period of about eight years, and I have failed to find any precedent to strike out the "last word" of a bill or amendment when the bill was being debated under the five-minute rule.

Most respectfully,

JAMES M. BAKER,
Assistant Librarian.

HON. JAMES H. BERRY,
Senate Chamber.

Mr. BERRY. I will only add that I requested them to go back to the Forty-ninth Congress, because that was the Congress when I first got into the Senate.

Now, I do not say that no precedent exists. Precedents may be found, but I have failed to find them. I simply put this in for the purpose of stating that I did not at the time remember such a precedent, and I wanted to show that there are able and experienced Senators here who have been here longer than I, and that they are equally ignorant of such a custom, if ever such a custom has existed. I simply wanted to put in the RECORD these statements, and I have no comments to make.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator from Pennsylvania will pardon me one moment, I merely wish to say that the question of striking out the last word has nothing to do with it. It is the question of moving an informal amendment, an amendment pro forma for the purpose of debate.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President—

Mr. SHERMAN. If the Senator from Pennsylvania will allow me a moment, I wish to state that after consulting the convenience of Senators so far as I could I have ascertained that a number of Senators desire to speak on the wool question to-day; and I shall ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to-morrow morning, not interfering with other public business, to take the floor upon the question.

Mr. QUAY addressed the Senate. After having spoken one hour and twenty-five minutes,

Mr. HOAR said: Mr. President, the Senator from Pennsylvania yields to me for a moment. I see the Senator from Texas [Mr.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, June 12, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read, corrected, and approved.

LAWS OF UTAH.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the secretary of the Territory of Utah, transmitting two copies of the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly of Utah at its thirty-first session.

The SPEAKER. These volumes have been deposited in the Library for the use of the House.

LAND GRANT, STATE UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5778) to supply a deficiency in the grant of public lands to the State of Mississippi for the use of the State University.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Before the word "land," in the forty-ninth line, insert the words "unoccupied and unincumbered," so as to read: "Out of the unoccupied and unincumbered lands of the United States."

The amendment was concurred in.

WETMORE & BRO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 210) for the relief of Wetmore & Bro., of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. COBB of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay to Wetmore & Bro., of St. Louis, Mo., the sum of \$239, being the amount in part of fees to be then as attorneys in colored bounty cases, retained and covered into the Treasury.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish to ask if this bill, or a similar bill, has been reported by the House committee?

Mr. COBB of Missouri. I will state to the gentleman that this bill has passed the Senate several different times, and was twice unanimously reported by the House committee. It has been reported by the committee of the present House, and was in the last Congress. The amount being very small, I was in hopes no objection would be raised to its present consideration, it having passed the House committee and the Senate in former Congresses.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have an explanation of this bill.

Mr. COBB of Missouri. I would ask leave to state that this is for the payment of fees due to these attorneys in colored bounty cases, which were retained and covered into the Treasury and withheld without any authority whatever on the part of the Auditor. A bill for the relief of these parties has twice, I think, passed the Senate and has been twice favorably reported in the House. It is money that they are clearly entitled to, and it has been so admitted by the Treasury Department.

Mr. SAYERS. I suggest to the gentleman that he let it lie up on the table until it can be investigated, and call it up hereafter.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. Let me ask the gentleman a question. Has the gentleman himself made a personal examination of the claim?

Mr. COBB of Missouri. I have, sir; in the Fifty-second Congress, at which time it was reported unanimously by the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. And after that personal examination the gentleman thinks the bill should pass?

Mr. COBB of Missouri. I do. It is a just and equitable claim, and has been so declared by both the Senate and the House repeatedly.

Mr. COOMBS. What is the amount covered by the bill?

Mr. COBB of Missouri. Two hundred and twenty dollars.

Mr. COOMBS. What is the purpose of the repayment?

Mr. COBB of Missouri. It is for attorneys' fees in colored bounty cases withheld improperly by the Auditor.

Mr. COOMBS. How old is the claim?

Mr. COBB of Missouri. Ten or twelve years, I think.

Mr. SAYERS. I suggest to the gentleman to let it lie on the table for the present, until investigation can be made of the matter. He can call it up to-morrow.

Mr. COBB of Missouri. The amount being so small, I had hoped

there would be no objection. But I ask consent that it lie on the table for the present.

There was no objection.

SALARIES OF RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 544) to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of the railway postal clerks. Mr. BUREAU. I ask unanimous consent that that bill lie on the table for the present.

There was no objection.

HIRAM SOMERVILLE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 1301) for the relief of the legal representatives of Hiram Somerville; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

NATIONAL HOME FOR COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7085) to provide for the erection of a national home for the aged and infirm colored persons, and for the maintenance of the inmates thereof.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read subject to objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$100,000, out of all moneys, arrears of pay, and bounty which were due the estates of deceased colored soldiers who served in the late war and were in the hands of the commanding officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, and have been repaid into the Treasury, and are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, in the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of erecting a national home for the aged and infirm colored people, and to acquire in fee simple the inmates of the same, the building or buildings for said home to be erected in the District of Columbia, upon lands owned by the association known as the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, a corporation duly incorporated under and by virtue of the incorporation laws of the District of Columbia. *Provided*, That no money shall be paid to said association until the deed of said property shall have been approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, and until the association shall have given good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the Attorney-General, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of their duties in the proper administration of the association fund.

Sec. 2. That the plans, specifications, and contracts for the buildings to be erected for said home shall be submitted and subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay the money hereby appropriated to the association known as the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, in the manner provided for and upon the fulfillment of the terms of this act.

Mr. COOMBS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I ask some explanation of this bill.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Mr. Speaker, a short explanation of the bill would about comprise what the report embodies, and if there is no objection I ask for the reading of the report.

The SPEAKER. In the absence of objection, the report will be read.

The report (by Mr. OUTHWAITE) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7085) to provide for a national home for aged and infirm colored persons, and for the maintenance of the inmates thereof, have had the same under consideration and beg to submit the following report.

The purpose of the bill is to provide for the establishment of a national home for aged and infirm colored people, and a sum of money now lying in the Treasury of the United States which is due the estate of deceased colored soldiers is sought to be used for this purpose. A joint resolution was passed by Congress in 1867 (see Statutes at Large, volume 15, page 28), which provided that all moneys certain to be due colored soldiers should be paid to the commanders of the Freedmen's Bureau.

As that time most of the colored people from the Southern States who were entitled to the money that has been claimed, had not returned to their homes, and where they had, it was impossible to trace it. The law now governing the proper adjudication of these claims requires that the heirs of the deceased colored soldier must be ascertained by record evidence, and that the money be distributed to be entitled to by a notary public or clerk of the court in the several States, but as no marriage record was ever kept of the slaves it is impossible that the law can be complied with, so that in a great many cases the proper proof cannot be made. The Second Auditor of the Treasury in 1892, in his annual report, makes the following statement:

Upon the Bureau (referring to the Freedmen's Bureau) was discontinued in 1872 the unexpended balance of said funds was turned over to the Adjutant-General's Department for disbursement, and every effort was made to locate the heirs of the deceased. In many instances it was ascertained that the payees were dead, and in all such cases the funds were held for seven years and then repaid into the Treasury on the legal presumption of the death of the payees. The total amount of the unpaid claims is \$1,000,000. It was found that more than one-half of that sum had been claimed, the actual amount remaining unclaimed being \$250,000.

Your committee find that while all the money has been claimed (and in many instances as many as ten persons from as many different States laid claim as the lawful heirs of one deceased soldier) since the date of the report the sum still retained in the Treasury is at least \$200,000, while under existing conditions, can never be paid out on account of the utter insolvency of the proof furnished to establish the claims. There have been many requests by the colored people generally for the sum for the advancement and benefit of their race, but as there was no law in existence whereby this money could be so used no progress was made. The State of Maryland has a number of colored gentlemen in the District of Columbia formed a corporation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a home for the aged and infirm colored people of that State, and by private subscription have acquired a tract of land in the District of Columbia, and have thereon, and have come to Congress to transfer to them for that purpose a portion of the fund in the Treasury which justly and equitably, as long as the money is retained in the Treasury, should be used for the benefit of the colored people who were once slaves, and more subject to destitution and pauperism than any other class of people in the country. It is not the province of this Government to establish charitable institutions as it is not the province of this Government to establish charitable institutions.

tions, but rather assist those already established in the District, these people suffer for want of an institution of their own.

There are at the present time only ten colored people permitted admittance in the charitable institutions in the District of Columbia on account of lack of accommodations, and those are provided for in the basement of the Children's Asylum on Eighth street; therefore it is eminently proper that they should receive recognition to such an extent as will enable them to care for the needy and aged of their own race out of the funds which really belong to them, and are withheld in the United States Treasury.

In taking this money for the purpose set out, it is only giving the colored people the benefit and use of the fund that rightfully belongs to them, and which, if not appropriated for their use, or some other, will lie idle in the Treasury of the United States until some disposition is made of it. The fact should clearly be borne in mind that this fund would be paid to the heirs of the deceased colored soldiers if proper proof could be made, but inasmuch as the requirements of the Department cannot be complied with, satisfactory regulations as to identification of the claimants can not be now be made, unless some legislative action is taken whereby the money can be utilized for the benefit of these people it will remain there as the property of the people who are entitled to every penny of it will be deprived of what is justly due them. The total number of colored soldiers who served during the war was 189,017, distributed among the several States as follows:

Louisiana	24,052
Kentucky	23,703
Tennessee	20,133
Mississippi	17,899
Maryland	8,718
Pennsylvania	8,612
Missouri	8,344
Virginia	8,723
Arkansas	5,526
South Carolina	4,462
Ohio	5,092
North Carolina	8,035
Alabama	9,969
New York	4,125
Massachusetts	3,966
Georgia	3,486
District of Columbia	3,269
Kansas	2,080
Rhode Island	1,537
Illinois	1,811
Connecticut	1,764
Indiana	1,567
Michigan	1,387
New Jersey	1,185
Florida	1,844
Delaware	851
At large	733
Iowa	490
West Virginia	186
Wisconsin	155
New Hampshire	125
Vermont	120
Maine	104
Minnesota	104
Colorado Territory	95
Texas	47
Officers	7,122
Not accounted for	5,083
Total	189,017

Now, the sum proposed to be appropriated in this bill and for these institutions and for the benefit of the colored people of the country is less than the cents for each colored soldier who served in the Federal cause during the rebellion.

If it were not for the difficulties in the way of individuals making their proof to entitle them to the payment of their just claims against the Government there would not be so many instances among the people requiring assistance.

"Therefore, it appears to this committee that there can be no just and reasonable objection to the Treasury of the country contributing in this manner for the object of this bill out of the patriotic earnings of the colored people which must forever remain unpaid to the owners thereof through no fault of theirs.

The committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. COOMBS. I would like to ask first as to the amount of the appropriation contained in the bill?

MR. OUTHWAITE. One hundred thousand dollars.

MR. COOMBS. What is the amount of this fund on hand?

MR. OUTHWAITE. Two hundred and forty thousand dollars, as I understand.

MR. HULL. Two hundred and forty thousand dollars was unclaimed, but the total amount repaid is \$504,000.

MR. OUTHWAITE. Yes, that is true; I thank my colleague for the suggestion.

MR. COOMBS. This does not use the whole of that fund?

MR. OUTHWAITE. Not at all.

MR. COOMBS. Is it supposed to be for the colored people of all sections of the country?

MR. OUTHWAITE. Yes; all are admitted. It is a national home.

MR. PICKLER. How is it to be governed?

MR. OUTHWAITE. By a board of trustees which has been already incorporated, consisting of colored citizens of the District. They have obtained a site by purchase through subscription already made. They expect to continue the present system throughout the country of obtaining subscriptions for the benefit of maintaining the institution.

MR. HULL. As I understand, this board is composed of representatives from all the colored churches of the District of Colum-

bia. It is under the control of the religious denominations of the colored people of the District of Columbia.

MR. POWERS. I understand that the bill proposes to give away this money for the purposes of a home for aged and infirm colored people, on the ground that the colored soldiers were unable to prove their legitimacy.

MR. OUTHWAITE. Not the colored soldiers, but those people who are claiming to be heirs of certain colored soldiers.

MR. POWERS. Now, is it not just as easy to formulate some legislation that will do away with the red-tape regulations which cut off that proof, and to enable the heirs to get this money?

MR. OUTHWAITE. It is not; because there are conflicting claims. There are in some instances as many as ten claims pending against the same sum. You know that the colored people, who were slaves, in moving about changed their names, and it would be impossible to arrive at any certainty with regard to the proper heirs of many of these persons.

MR. POWERS. You are proposing to give away the fund that belongs to these heirs.

MR. OUTHWAITE. Not to give it away at all, but to put into use for the benefit of this race that fund which they have been unable individually to draw from the Treasury, owing to the impossibility of establishing their claims.

MR. POWERS. That fund is in the Treasury, clothed with a sort of trust, in favor of the heirs of colored soldiers.

MR. BRITZ. Yes; but you can not establish who the heirs are.

MR. POWERS. Is there any difficulty about framing some regulations by which these heirs may be excused from making technical proof?

MR. OUTHWAITE. There is great difficulty, because there is no way of establishing who are the heirs in a large number of instances.

MR. COOMBS. In other words, as long as this fund remains there it can never be of any use to them.

MR. OUTHWAITE. That is the fact.

MR. HULL. There are \$240,000 of this fund not claimed at all.

MR. TALBERT of South Carolina. Is this a winding up of the old Freedman's Bureau, established a while after the war?

MR. OUTHWAITE. It is.

MR. TALBERT of South Carolina. In connection with funds supposed to be lost?

MR. OUTHWAITE. No, funds paid back.

MR. HULL. Pay due to colored soldiers, which has not been claimed.

MR. TALBERT of South Carolina. There is no way to get it out of the Treasury, excepting by a special enactment of this sort?

MR. OUTHWAITE. No, sir.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for unanimous consent?

MR. CANNON of Illinois. I desire to hear the bill read.

MR. OUTHWAITE. The bill has been read.

MR. CANNON of Illinois. I have just sent for a copy of the bill.

MR. OUTHWAITE. I have a copy of the bill, which the gentleman can have.

MR. CANNON of Illinois. (Examining the bill.) I just wish to glance at this bill. Mr. Speaker, this thing ought not to be rushed. It is right; let us know it; and if it is wrong, let us know it. The light is not going to hurt it.

MR. OUTHWAITE. I am ready to throw all the light upon the subject that I can.

MR. CANNON of Illinois. I want to ask the gentleman if it is contemplated here in the District of Columbia, out of the National Treasury, to found a national home for aged colored people, to be supported from the National Treasury?

MR. OUTHWAITE. It is not expected to support it from the National Treasury; and, answering the gentleman correctly, it is not proposed to establish this home out of the National Treasury, but this is a fund which was paid back from the Freedman's Bureau—unclaimed amounts. It is a portion of that fund, the unclaimed portion of \$504,000 which was paid back by the Freedman's Bureau, the amount then remaining unclaimed being \$240,233. This is \$100,000 of that. Now as to the other proposition, it is distinctly not proposed to support this institution out of the National Treasury.

There is an organization of the colored people of the country, which organization expects to support it, and which has proceeded so far as to procure the necessary land for a site. If the gentleman has any doubt about that proposition, I am quite willing to offer, and to have passed, an amendment at the proper place, providing that this institution shall not become a charge upon the Treasury of the United States.

Insurance Agents' Association, of Detroit, Mich., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Reed City, Mich.; New York City, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of the Hamilton County League of Building Associations of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying that national building and loan associations and local building and loan associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Tennessee, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Nashville, Tenn., and a petition of sundry citizens of Harriman, Tenn., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MORRILL presented a petition of sundry citizens of New York City, N. Y., Cambridge and Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the abrogation of the extradition treaty with Russia; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CULLOM. I present a memorial signed by members of various fraternal beneficiary orders composing the National Fraternal Congress, having a combined membership of over 2,000,000, complaining that the income tax bears heavily and unjustly upon members thereof, nine-tenths of whom can ill afford to bear the burden of this additional tax. I move that the memorial lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I also present a memorial signed by many hundred citizens of St. Louis, Mo., in which the memorialists "respectfully but vigorously protest against the recent adoption of the Allen amendment to the Wilson tariff bill, by which barbed wire is put on the free list.

Wire-makers by trade depend wholly upon this business for their living, and feel confident that this recent action of our Senators will seriously cripple if not destroy this important branch of the wire industry." I move that the memorial lie on the table, as the bill to which it refers is now under consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cook County, Ill., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Eureka, Ill., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Galesburg, Ill., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HARRIS presented sundry memorials of wholesale and retail liquor dealers of Springfield and Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on whisky, and also against an extension of the present bonded period; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURPIE presented the petition of S. C. Keel and sundry other citizens of Green Oak, Ind., praying that the pension claim (No. 354342) in favor of Elizabeth New, be made special; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented memorials of sundry wholesale and retail liquor dealers of Terre Haute, New Albany, Evansville, Lafayette, Logansport, Fort Wayne, and Indianapolis, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on whisky, and also against an extension of the present bonded period; which, on motion of Mr. TURPIE, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of Thomas Campbell and sundry other citizens of Vincennes, Ind., praying "that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members and dependents of such members shall be exempt from all the provisions of the bill requiring tax-

ation in any form;" which, on motion of Mr. TURPIE, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present a resolution adopted by the Kansas City (Mo.) Transportation Bureau, transmitted by its president, A. J. Vanlandingham, in favor of the so-called Patterson amendment to the act regulating commerce, as reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives on May 31, 1894. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL presented sundry memorials of wholesale and retail liquor dealers of Kansas City, Mo., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on whisky, and also against an extension of the bonded period; which, on motion of Mr. COCKRELL, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Gentry County, Mo., praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MANDESON presented the memorial of David Wise & Co., of Lincoln, Neb., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on whisky, and also against an extension of the bonded period; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HUNTON presented a petition of the Goodman Manufacturing Company, of Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating convict labor; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. HOAR presented the petition of Frederick W. Abbott and 31 other citizens of Taunton, Mass., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members, and dependents of such members, shall be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PALMER presented petitions of the employés of the wire, rod, and billet mills of Joliet, Lockport, and Waukegan, all in the State of Illinois, praying that the Senate shall reconsider its action placing fence wire on the free list and that it shall restore the tariff upon the same to 14 cents per pound; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Illinois, praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented sundry memorials of wholesale and retail liquor dealers of Illinois, remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on whisky, and also against an extension of the present bonded period; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of employés of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Companies, of Rankin and Allentown, in the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Cincinnati Barbed Wire Fence Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, remonstrating against the adoption of the so-called Allen amendment to the Wilson tariff bill placing barbed fence wire on the free list; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Highland, Ill., praying that a duty of not less than 60 per cent ad valorem be placed upon laces and embroideries and articles wholly or partly composed of wool, whether made of metal, cotton, flax, silk, or wool; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented sundry memorials of wholesale and retail liquor dealers of various cities in Illinois, remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on whisky, and also against an extension of the present bonded period; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Winnebago County, Ill., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLISON presented the petition of D. L. Pratt, Jr., and sundry other citizens of Woodbury County, Iowa, and the petition of M. L. Temple and sundry other citizens of Iowa, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Iowa, praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FRYE. I present a petition of 35 citizens of West Scarborough, Me., and a petition of 13 citizens of Augusta, Me., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill. I ask that the petitions lie on the table, the Committee on Finance having agreed to report an amendment which responds to the request of the petitioners.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

Mr. LODGE presented the petition of John R. Story and 55 other citizens of Essex County, Mass., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Herbert A. Boynton and 22 other citizens of Newtonville; of H. A. Hallett and 13 other members of Crescent Council, No. 71, Royal Arcanum, of Chelsea; and of C. W. Boyer and 114 other citizens of Somerville, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented sundry memorials of citizens of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on whisky, and also against an extension of the present bonded period; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DANIEL presented the memorial of A. Goodman, of Pocahontas, Va., remonstrating against an increase of the internal-revenue tax on whisky, and also against an extension of the present bonded period; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Thad. Wooten and sundry other citizens of Norfolk, Va., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

GONZAGA COLLEGE LAND.

Mr. FAULKNER. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6576) to provide for the closing of part of an alley in square 622, in the city of Washington, D. C., and for the relief of the president and directors of Gonzaga College, to report it without amendment. A similar Senate bill was reported favorably some time ago, and is very important that the measure should be passed. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. FAULKNER. I move that the bill (S. 1855) to provide for the closing of part of an alley in square 622, in the city of Washington, D. C., and for the relief of the president and directors of Gonzaga College be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. KYLE. I am directed by the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2110) to aid and encourage the holding of a Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., in the year 1895, and making an appropriation therefor, to report it favorably without amendment, and to request that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations to be considered as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. CAFFERY. I am directed by the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1881) for the relief of Edward H. Murrell, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. STEWART. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 1515) to amend chapter 6 of Title XXII of the Revised Statutes relating to mineral lands and mining resources.

Mr. VEST. I suggest to the Senator from Nevada that we have better get through with morning business. I have a report from a committee to submit.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Morning business is not yet concluded.

Mr. VEST. I am directed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 172) granting full permission to the State of Maryland and to the several State courts within the city of Baltimore to occupy the old United States court-house in the city of Baltimore for the period of five years, to report it without amendment. Both the Senators from Maryland are very anxious to have the joint resolution considered, as it is of pressing and immediate importance. It refers to the occupation of the United States court room in the city of Baltimore. The court is in session, and it is necessary for it to have the use of this room.

Mr. HOAR. Let the joint resolution be read for information.

Mr. BERRY. Let us finish the morning business first.

Mr. HARRIS. I suppose there will be no objection to the consideration of the joint resolution when the routine morning business has been concluded.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Missouri for the purpose of calling up the joint resolution at the conclusion of the routine business.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted a written report to accompany the bill (H. R. 6171) to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company to change its motive power for the propulsion of the cars of the said company.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself May 11, 1894, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, submitted a favorable report thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. BLACKBURN, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6016) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 2120) for the relief of William T. Holman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2121) to establish a system of assessment and permit work, and to make service connections with water mains and sewers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (S. 2122) to increase the pension of Mrs. Eunice Lin Gallup Rhoades; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. SHOUP submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN. I offer an amendment intended to be proposed to the post-office appropriation bill, which I ask may be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to have the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio read, if it is not long, as that bill has been under consideration by the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). If there be no objection the proposed amendment will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Cincinnati to Atlanta, and from Cincinnati to Chicago, and 200,000. *Proviso.* That no part of the appropriation made herein for purchase shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed amendment will be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, in the absence of objection.

Mr. HUNTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DANIEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Mr. PEPPER. I find on examination that the bill (S. 1170) to establish an electrical experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery and implements needs some little amendment, and I therefore move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The motion was agreed to.

EXAMINATION OF TREASURY SETTLEMENT.

Mr. HILLS submitted the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That two secretaries of the Treasury and he is hereby, required to examine and certify to the Senate the settlement of the Treasury for the year 1894, and to report thereon to the Senate on or before the 1st day of July next, and to certify to Congress for appropriation in favor of the San Mutual and other insurance companies of New York the amount of the same on the 1st day of July next, and to submit the reasons for said certification, together with a detailed statement of the facts upon

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARRIS (at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia) introduced a bill (S. 2152) to amend sections 720, 721, 722, and 723 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia in relation to marriages; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying letter of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROACH introduced a bill (S. 2153) for the relief of certain Winnebago Indians in Minnesota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BRICE introduced a bill (S. 2154) to authorize a survey and estimates of cost of deepening and widening the Miami and Erie Canal, in the State of Ohio; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 2155), to secure to the public the benefit of improvements on patented articles; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2156) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Blanchard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BLANCHARD introduced a bill (S. 2157) providing for the relief of George Bailey, of Louisiana, late Captain Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2158) for the relief of Jacob A. Wolfson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. ROACH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCPHERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SQUIRE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN (by request) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

ANTONIO MAXIMO MORA.

Mr. DOLPH. Some correspondence came in yesterday from the Department of State concerning the Antonio Maximo Mora case. There was previous correspondence, but the publication has been exhausted. There are only two copies remaining, I am informed. The previous correspondence ought to be printed in connection with that which came in yesterday. I move that it be so printed.

The motion was agreed to.

REPRINT OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. KYLE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee to Establish the University of the United States 2,000 copies of Senator TRENCHARD'S Report on the bill (S. 118, 1893) to establish a national university; also 2,000 copies of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Document No. 35, entitled "A Solution of the Labor Problem," for the use of the Committee on Education and Labor.

EMMA A. RIPLEY.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 447) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of a certain land warrant to Emma A. Ripley. The Senator from Florida [Mr. CALHOUN] objected to this bill some days ago, but afterwards looked into it very carefully and came to me and said he would withdraw his objection.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Emma A. Ripley duplicate of one Porterfield land warrant issued in pursuance of the act of Congress approved April 11, 1890, for 40 acres, upon satisfactory proof of ownership and loss of same, and the execution of a bond,

with good and sufficient sureties, in double the market value of the warrant so to be issued, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, conditioned to indemnify the United States against the presentation by an innocent holder of the alleged lost warrant, and the duplicate shall have all the legal force and effect as had the original.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2111) for the relief of St. Charles College.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army the circumstances, character, and extent of the alleged use and occupation, by the United States military authorities, for Government purposes, during the late war, of the college buildings and grounds of St. Charles College in St. Charles County, Mo., the actual value of such use and occupation, and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what amount, if any, is equitably due to St. Charles College from the United States as the reasonable value of such use and occupation.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, in line 13, after the word "occupation," to strike out the remainder of the bill in the following words:

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to said St. Charles College out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount, if any, so found to be due from the United States; and the acceptance by said St. Charles College of any sum paid under the provisions of this act shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of every kind and nature for said use and occupation, and all damages resulting therefrom.

Mr. COCKRELL. The amendment proposed by the committee will make doubtless supposing that the same bill was before the committee which was first before it, and not the bill passed at the last Congress. I suggest therefore that the amendment be disagreed to, in order that the bill may be passed just as it has passed Congress twice before.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT WATER-MAIN ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. PROCTOR. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 6895) to regulate water-main assessments in the District of Columbia.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, after the word "assessment," in line 10, to strike out the remainder of the bill in the following words:

And provided further, That in all cases now pending where assessments have been regularly made, and where there has not been paid a sum equal to \$1.25 per linear foot, as estimated above, then only so much shall be collected as will make the whole sum paid equal to \$1.25 per linear foot. But this act is not intended to give any ground of action for the refunding of any sum already paid in excess of \$1.25 per linear foot.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, That hereafter assessments levied for laying water mains in the District of Columbia shall be at the rate of \$1.25 per linear front foot against all lots or land abutting upon the street, road, or alley in which a water main is proposed to be laid, and the same shall be assessed only on their front, with a depth of not exceeding 100 feet; any excess of the other front over 100 feet shall be subject to above rate of assessment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. PROCTOR. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendment. The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. PROCTOR, Mr. FAULKNER, and Mr. MARTIN were appointed.

TIMBER INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. ROACH. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 313) appropriating funds for investigations and tests of American timber.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to appropriate \$40,000 for the continuance of the timber investigations and the speedy publication of results, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forestry Division.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

LABOR DAY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. KYLE. We are on the Calendar just about down to Order of Business No. 245, which is Senate bill 730. I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill; which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first Monday in September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th day of May, and the 4th day of July are now made by law public holidays.

Mr. KYLE. I should like to say for the information of those who do not know, that something like twenty-five States of the United States have now settled upon the first Monday of September or the 1st day of October. In order to make the observance uniform, that all may enjoy vacation privileges upon the same day, the labor organizations of the country have united in asking that the first Monday of September be set apart as a holiday.

Mr. ALLISON. Is the day mentioned in the bill the 1st day of September?

Mr. COCKRELL. The first Monday of September. I thought to be the 1st day of September. I move to strike out "Monday," and insert "day," so as to read, "the 1st day of September."

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Then it would come on Sunday once every few years.

Mr. COCKRELL. So does the 4th of July, and so does any fixed holiday fall upon Sunday occasionally.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It should be fixed on a week day.

Mr. SHERMAN. I think if the labor organizations have fixed their own time, as it is said twenty-three States have done, we had better let them have a week day. I do not myself like to encourage holidays on Sunday. There is too much old Presbyterianism in me for that.

Mr. COCKRELL. Neither do I like to encourage holidays on Sunday; but if there is to be any symmetry in our holidays this one ought to be fixed on the first day of the month, just as we have the 4th of July, the 25th of December, the 30th of May, and so on, for public holidays. However, I have no objection to letting it go; and I withdraw my amendment if there is any objection to it.

Mr. SHERMAN. We had better leave it the first Monday, as we now create the holiday. The 4th of July was created by a great event, and could not be changed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri is withdrawn.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIME POINT MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 4961) granting certain rights over Lime Point military reservation in the State of California.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to grant to the citizens of the town or city of Sausalito, Marin County, Cal., the right to occupy and improve for the purpose of a road only for the use and benefit of the citizens of the United States, and for no other purpose whatever, a portion of the tract of land owned by the United States in the State of California, known as the Lime Point military reservation.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOLLIE CRANDALL.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I should like to call up a little pension bill. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 1490) to pension Mollie Crandall.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mollie Crandall, widow of Clark P. Crandall, deceased, and late captain of Company C, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her at the rate of \$20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suppose Mrs. Crandall is now receiving some pension.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. She is.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest that the words be added—
In lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I have no objection to that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time, and passed.

E. R. SHIPLEY.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 199) for the relief of E. R. Shipley. A similar bill has passed Congress three times heretofore without objection.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to appropriate \$450 for the payment in full to E. R. Shipley for moneys paid, by direction of Post-Office Inspector Edgerton, to parties having money in registered packages stolen from the post-office in Springfield, Mo., on the 23d day of June, 1884.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH G. UTTER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Calendar, under Rule VIII, will be proceeded with.

The bill (S. 1345) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Joseph G. Utter was announced as first in order on the Calendar; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLE, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution; in which the concurrence of the Senate was requested:

A bill (H. R. 6558) to amend section numbered 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mining claims;

A bill (H. R. 7334) to sell certain lands in Montgomery County, Ark., to the Methodist Episcopal Church South;

A bill (H. R. 7489) to amend section 3 of an act to withdraw certain public lands from private entry, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1889; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 193) to appoint three members of the Board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

CORPORATE INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Mr. CALL. I desire to give notice that to-morrow morning at the conclusion of the regular morning business I shall ask the privilege of calling up the resolution I introduced some days ago relative to the appointment of a special committee to investigate the organized efforts of corporations to control elections of members of State Legislatures and members of Congress.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of half past 10 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President, the subject of taxation has puzzled statesmen and economists long before this body came into existence. It is as old as organized society. Government is for the people and they must contribute to the support of national organization and public institutions. All agree to this; but how to raise the revenue most easily and distribute the burden equally and justly is the problem that puzzles and which now confronts us. Whether on land or chattels, on necessities or luxuries consumed, or on annual incomes, taxation is a burden, and the province of legislation should be to administer public affairs in an economical manner, causing the burden to fall lightly on the shoulders of all, especially the poor. The toiler whose life is spent in the yoke—almost like the beast of burden—gives of his lifeblood to add to the material wealth of the nation and knows little of ease or luxury. The rich are often the children of fortune, living on the fruits of others' labor, and it is right economically and morally that they should bear the larger share of public expense.

There is no better law than the Biblical laws on which to found a prosperous government. The sum of all those teachings

book has overcome my desire to speak, which is almost as strong as that of my distinguished friend from Massachusetts. I have restrained myself, but he has not.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Illinois has undertaken to make a suggestion as to who did and who did not take arms on the side of the country in the late war. It was my misfortune to labor under an infirmity of vision which made it impossible for me to have been accepted as a soldier or to have rendered any efficient service anywhere. I do not think anybody in Massachusetts, certainly no soldier in Massachusetts, thinks that I failed to perform to the full extent of my power, physical or mental, in any way, the services of a good citizen during the rebellion. The whole war was not fought out by the brigadiers-general.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. President, I most heartily apologize for any language which may have amounted to an imputation upon the patriotic men who remained at home during the war and did their duty there. But I must confess that in the face of these frequent allusions to the war and to the part taken in that struggle by gentlemen with whom I politically act, I become impatient, especially when I feel that the imputations ought not to come from those who took no part in the controversy. I detest, I say I detest, I deprecate, these allusions to the past. We are now one country and one people.

The past ought to be forgotten. I ask pardon of the Senator for even supposing that his age is equal to mine. When we gray-haired men pass away from this sphere of action I trust no other recollections will be left than those of fraternity and love between the people of this country; and I trust the time will come when we can discuss a great public question and dispose of it without allusions to sectionalism and to past controversies which have been happily settled, controversies which were brought upon the country by the mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, terrible at the moment, but grand in the result.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator from Illinois, before he sits down—he seems to be adopting somewhat amicable forms of expression—allow me to remind him that I did not make any attack on the conduct of anybody in the war. On the contrary, if I said anything, it would seem to be an extenuation, for I said that the mischief which the Democratic party is doing now was peculiarly a great deal worse than that of the war.

Mr. PALMER. Extenuation is sometimes an assault. The sort of extenuation which is earnest, sincere, kind, and gentle may be received kindly, but the extenuations which carry with them the sting of an apology are much worse than a direct blow.

Mr. President, I did not mean to interrupt the progress of this bill. I most earnestly desire that this work shall be closed. It may be wrong; it may be bad; the country will determine.

Mr. HARRIS. Agreeing with the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hale] in the opinion that we can and will finally dispose of the bill in the next one or two days, in accordance with the agreement which I made with him a short time since, and with what I understand to be the wish of a very large number of Senators on both sides of the Chamber, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, June 25, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 23, 1894.

POSTMASTERS.

William A. Griffin, to be postmaster at Oakdale, in the county of Stanislaus and State of California, in the place of Albert S. Dingley, removed.

Conrad G. Bacon, to be postmaster at Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, in the place of S. Harris Warner, whose commission expired February 14, 1894.

William H. Malone, to be postmaster at Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of Carmi G. Hubbell, whose commission expires July 9, 1894.

Thomas G. Fitch, to be postmaster at Wichita, in the county of Sedgewick and State of Kansas, in the place of Edward B. Jewett, whose commission expires June 23, 1894.

Isaac R. McElroy, to be postmaster at Meridian, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Mississippi, in the place of Mary J. Hancock, removed.

W. H. Korns, to be postmaster at Tekamah, in the county of Bart and State of Nebraska, in the place of Charles E. Bardwell, whose commission expires July 9, 1894.

Albert M. Ensminger, to be postmaster at Bucyrus, in the

county of Crawford and State of Ohio, in the place of John Hopley, whose commission expires July 9, 1894.

William Redder, to be postmaster at El Reno, in the county of Canadian and Territory of Oklahoma, in the place of Reuben R. Hickox, removed.

A. C. Beckwith, to be postmaster at Elkhorn, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Henry Bradley, whose commission expires July 9, 1894.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be additional second lieutenants.

1. Cadet William B. Ladue.

2. Cadet William J. Barden.

ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

3. Cadet William P. Pence, vice Miley, Fifth Artillery, promoted.

4. Cadet Clarence C. Williams, vice Hunter, Fourth Artillery, promoted.

5. Cadet James M. Williams, vice Straub, First Artillery, promoted.

6. Cadet John W. Joyes, vice Gallup, Fifth Artillery, promoted.

7. Cadet Edward P. O'Hern, vice Ruggles, Third Artillery, appointed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

9. Cadet Clarence E. Lang, vice Schumm, Second Artillery, promoted.

To be additional second lieutenant.

11. Cadet Warren H. Mitchell.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

8. Cadet Samuel Hof, vice Daniel, Sixth Cavalry, deceased.

12. Cadet Francis Le J. Parker, vice Blunt, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

13. Cadet George F. Hamilton, vice Alexander, Ninth Cavalry, deceased.

14. Cadet Dwight E. Aultman, vice Slavens, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

15. Cadet William H. Paine, vice Lochridge, Second Cavalry, promoted.

16. Cadet Alston Hamilton, vice Elliott, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

18. Cadet John W. Craig, vice Jenkins, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

19. Cadet John C. Gilmore, jr., vice McClure, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

To be additional second lieutenants.

22. Cadet Hugh D. Berkeley.

23. Cadet Albert E. Saxton.

24. Cadet Hamilton S. Hawkins.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

10. Cadet Charles W. Castle, vice Hart, Sixteenth Infantry, transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry.

17. Cadet Paul B. Malone, vice Penn, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

20. Cadet Rogers F. Gardner, vice Hackney, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

21. Cadet John F. Preston, jr., vice Gregg, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

25. Cadet Butler Ames, vice Lewis, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

26. Cadet Frederick G. Lawton, vice Hanson, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

27. Cadet Charles F. Crain, vice Fox, Tenth Infantry, dropped for desertion.

28. Cadet Frank S. Cocheu, vice Gordon, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

29. Cadet Ora E. Hunt, vice Martin, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

30. Cadet Frank Parker, vice Maxwell, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

31. Cadet John C. McArthur, vice Whitman, Second Infantry, transferred to the First Cavalry.

32. Cadet Thomas G. Carson, vice French, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

33. Cadet Frank D. Ely, vice Shattuck, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

34. Cadet William A. Sater, vice Koops, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

35. Cadet Edwin Bell, vice Jones, Eighth Infantry, promoted.
 36. Cadet Otto B. Rosenbaum, vice Horney, Seventh Infantry, appointed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.
 37. Cadet George H. Estes, jr., vice Humphrey, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.
 38. Cadet George Vidmer, vice Harison, Tenth Infantry, deceased.
 39. Cadet Dana W. Kilburn, vice Holley, First Infantry, promoted.
 40. Cadet Oliver Edwards, jr., vice Johnson, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.
 41. Cadet Thomas W. Connell, vice Basette, Fifth Infantry, resigned.
 42. Cadet John S. Battle, vice Gurovits, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.
 43. Cadet Charles L. Bent, vice Roach, First Infantry, retired from active service.
 44. Cadet William E. Welsh, vice Owen, Eighth Infantry, promoted.
 45. Cadet Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., vice Swain, Twenty-third Infantry, resigned.
 46. Cadet Charles C. Smith, vice Saville, Twenty-second Infantry, transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry.
 47. Cadet Frank L. Wells, vice Weigel, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.
 48. Cadet Briant H. Wells, vice Wilkins, Second Infantry, promoted.
 49. Cadet John W. Barker, vice Elliott, Ninth Infantry, promoted.
 50. Cadet Ralph R. Stogsall, vice Hall, Fourth Infantry, promoted.
 51. Cadet James P. Harbeson, vice Godfrey, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.
 52. Cadet Hugh D. Wise, vice Moriarty, Ninth Infantry, retired from active service.
 53. Cadet Pegrum Whitworth, vice Martin, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.
 54. Cadet James A. Moss, vice Voochies, Twenty-fifth Infantry, transferred to the Fourth Cavalry.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 23, 1894.

CONSUL.

Perry Bartholow, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States at Mayence, Germany.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS.

William H. Murdaugh, of Virginia, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the third district.

POSTMASTERS.

John S. Renninger, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Lyon and State of Minnesota.

Frank McCoppin, to be postmaster at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California.

Fred G. Bundy, to be postmaster at St. Johnsbury, in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont.

W. L. Brown, to be postmaster at Sterling, in the county of Rice and State of Kansas.

G. D. McGaw, to be postmaster at Fairfield, in the county of Jefferson and State of Iowa.

D. B. Uslina, to be postmaster at St. Augustine, in the county of St. Johns and State of Florida.

Charles G. Storms, to be postmaster at Dobbs Ferry, in the county of Westchester and State of New York.

Robert Kamm, to be postmaster at Highland, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois.

A. C. Oviatt, to be postmaster at Longmont, in the county of Boulder and State of Colorado.

Levin Perry, to be postmaster at Jefferson, in the county of Marion and State of Texas.

Emil Sydow, to be postmaster at Tombstone, in the county of Cochise, Ariz.

Richard T. Kennon, to be postmaster at Deerlodge, in the county of Deerlodge and State of Montana.

L. H. Way, to be postmaster at Luverne, in the county of Rice and State of Minnesota.

Charles J. Nesbitt, to be postmaster at Kingfisher, in the county of Kingfisher and Territory of Oklahoma.

Joseph H. Larwill, to be postmaster at Guthrie, in the county of Logan and Territory of Oklahoma.

Charles S. Bahney, to be postmaster at Socorro, in the county of Socorro and Territory of New Mexico.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, June 23, 1894.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock m. by the Speaker, who was greeted with applause.

Prayer by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SUPREME LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House H. R. 4701, to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, with Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.
 Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, these amendments are acceptable to the friends of the measure; and I move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

WATER MAIN ASSESSMENTS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 6593) to regulate water-main assessments in the District of Columbia, with Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I move to nonconcur in the Senate amendment and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri moves to nonconcur in the Senate amendment and agree to the conference asked by the Senate. Without objection that order will be made.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will appoint as conferees on the part of the House the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. HEARD, the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. RICHARDSON, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. HARMER.

LABOR DAY A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (S. 730) making Labor day a legal holiday.

Mr. MCGANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that that bill lie on the Speaker's table for the present.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

RECLASSIFICATION OF SALARIES OF RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (S. 544) to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, that bill is identically the same as the bill (H. R. 5064) which has been favorably reported by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads at the present session, and I move that this bill be put upon its passage.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, to that I will have to object. I understand that the bill involves an additional annual expenditure of from \$600,000 to \$700,000, and it is too large and important a bill to be considered in this way.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Let me be heard just a moment. I would state, Mr. Speaker, that the bill carries no appropriation with it whatever. The present classification of the railway postal clerks was formed when there were but 100,000 miles of service in this country, and when the number of postal clerks was 3,500.

Mr. SAYERS. I must object to the present consideration of this bill.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I trust that the gentleman will not object to the consideration of this bill.

Mr. SAYERS. I do object to it being considered just now.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. It has been carefully considered by the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads of the House; it has passed the Senate; it has been presented to every member of the House; and I trust the gentleman from Texas will allow this bill to pass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I do object to the present consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I ask that it be allowed to remain on the Speaker's table for the present. The gentleman will not object to that.

Mr. HOLMAN. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded, which is equivalent to an objection. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

The SPEAKER laid the following Senate bills before the

House; which were severally read a first and second time, and referred as indicated below:

A bill (S. 447) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of a certain land warrant to Emma A. Ripley—to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1400) to pension Mollie Crandall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1343) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Joseph G. Utter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 199) for the relief of E. R. Shipley—to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 313) appropriating funds for investigations and tests of American timber—to the Committee on Agriculture.

A bill (S. 211) for the relief of St. Charles College—to the Committee on War Claims.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. WRIGHT of Pennsylvania, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. HATCH, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE HON. GEORGE W. HOUK.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order heretofore made, setting apart this day, from the hour of 2 o'clock, for eulogies on the late Hon. George W. Houk be changed, so that Saturday, the 7th day of July, at the same hour, shall be set apart for the same purpose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the special order setting apart this day, from 2 o'clock, for eulogies on the late Representative Houk be vacated, and that Saturday, the 7th day of July, beginning at 2 o'clock, shall be set apart for the same purpose. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PICKLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill—

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded by the gentleman from Indiana.

WILLIAM H. AND GEORGE BOBINGER.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have a bill re-referred, which has been improperly referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. That is in order.

Mr. HEARD. I desire to return the bill to the House, and suggest that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as it relates to a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of that committee.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the Committee on the District of Columbia will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7502) authorizing the sale of title of United States to a tract of land in Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland, to William H. and George Bobinger.

Mr. HEARD. It relates to a piece of land attached to the Government reservoir, which is under the control of the engineers of the Army.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the committees for reports.

WATSON VS. BLACK.

Mr. LAWSON, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report in the contested-election case of Watson vs. Black, from the Tenth Congressional district of Georgia; which was referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mr. BRETZ, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back with amendments a bill (H. R. 1929) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Eau Claire, State of Wisconsin; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, OMAHA, NEBR.

Mr. MERCER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back with amendment a bill (H. R. 106) to increase the appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Omaha, Neb.; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Mr. MCKAIG, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back with amendments a bill (H. R. 3756) to

provide for the erection of a public building at Elizabeth City, N. C.; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT AMERICUS, GA.

Mr. MCKAIG also, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back with an amendment a bill (H. R. 52) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Americus, in the State of Georgia; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS.

Mr. SWEET, from the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, reported as a substitute for the bill H. R. 7154 a bill (H. R. 7558) to provide for surveying and estimating the cost of canals and the location and cost of reservoirs for the reclamation of arid lands in certain States and Territories, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER. This completes the call of committees.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of general appropriation bills.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BYNUM in the chair.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering general appropriation bills. The Clerk will report the title of the pending bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 747) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas, in charge of this bill, spoke yesterday of having general debate at various points in the bill where it might be desired. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. PICKLER] informs me that when the subject of deficiencies in the Department of Justice is reached he would be glad to occupy thirty minutes.

Mr. SAYERS. There will be no difficulty about that.

Mr. PICKLER. I desire to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. SAYERS] something further about these Indian depredations judgments. I understand that no appropriation is made here for the payment of any of those judgments.

Mr. SAYERS. No appropriation is made. When we reach the judiciary clause of the bill that question can be considered.

Mr. BOWERS of California. I give notice that I shall wait ten minutes when that matter is reached.

Mr. SAYERS. There will be no trouble about getting time for reasonable discussion.

Mr. PICKLER. There are several judgments of that kind for depredations in my State, about which, as I understand, there is no question whatever, and I think we ought to have the appropriations to pay them.

Mr. SAYERS. When the proper place in the bill is reached the gentleman will have an opportunity to present any amendment that he desires relating to that matter. The question will not be reached until toward the close of the bill.

Mr. PICKLER. But when it is reached we shall have an opportunity?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOWERS of California. Will the chairman of the committee indicate the part of the bill in which it will be proper to offer these amendments? There are some of these judgments that are absolutely just and ought to be provided for.

Mr. SAYERS. When we reach page 61 of the bill that question will come up for consideration.

Mr. BOWERS of California. I give notice that I shall wait some time when that point is reached.

Mr. SAYERS. I ask that the Clerk proceed with the reading of the bill, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk, reading the bill by paragraphs, read as follows:

Intercontinental Railway Commission. To pay the salaries of the three United States commissioners of the Intercontinental Railway Commission in full for all services heretofore rendered for that may hereafter be rendered, \$22,029.67.

Mr. SAYERS. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk:

Page 2, lines 8, 9, and 10, strike out "\$22,029.67" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"And to reimburse them for expenses incurred or to be incurred, \$12,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

PERSONAL EXPENSES.

For salaries and expenses of certain employees, fees and expenses of Government witnesses, and for miscellaneous expenses, being a deficiency of \$10,000, approved May 10, 1900.

MR. MOUNTAIN. Of Kentucky. There is an amendment to this appropriation?

MR. SAYERS. Yes, sir. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:
Resolved, after 1 hour, that, as pay to C. H. Rhodes, collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Kentucky, his salary for the period from November 4 to November 6, 1893, inclusive, \$33.68."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Expenses in mileage to pay passengers of certain House-Executive Department No. 102, of this session, expenses of baggage, excluding Pacific railroads, for the fiscal year 1892, \$3,444.43.

MR. CANNON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to call attention to the policy of the Committee on Appropriations touching the payment for transportation and services rendered by the nonaided branches of the Pacific Railroad. Gentlemen are aware that the Pacific Railroad was built by the corporations, on the Union Pacific Company and the other the Central Pacific Company, whose roads met at Ogden, making substantially a continuous line from the Missouri River to San Francisco. Since that time a great many thousand miles of railway have been built and leased to these roads respectively.

I think perhaps that the Southern Pacific Railroad, with its many branches running through the southern portion of the country, lessens the Central Pacific. But let that be as it may, gentlemen understand the difference between the Pacific railroads proper and what are called the nonaided lines of the Pacific railroads.

Now, the nonaided lines in mileage, in value, in business exceed many times the original Central and Union Pacific roads. There came up a question, as gentlemen may recollect, whether or not the compensation for services performed by these nonaided lines, so-called, for the Government in transportation and otherwise should under the Thurman act be carried into what is known as the sinking fund or should be counted in ascertaining that fund.

There was contention on that subject between the Government and these nonaided lines. The question was litigated in the Court of Claims, and finally in the Supreme Court of the United States, where several years ago it was fully discussed, and judgment rendered against the United States for the amount due for such services. Those judgments have never been appropriated for, although they were rendered against the Government and have been bearing interest.

I only desired, however, to call attention to the fact that this deficiency bill providing for deficiencies of this year excludes any appropriation for the remainder of this year for transportation or other services performed by the nonaided lines of those roads, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that for many years Congress has in the Army and Navy appropriation bills and in the Post-Office appropriation bill appropriated for such services, and that the companies are receiving, and have for many years received, their pay under such appropriations. But the Committee on Appropriations in this bill, following the policy, I believe, heretofore adopted, has refused to recommend the appropriation of a small balance necessary to pay those nonaided lines in full for the service for the present year.

MR. OUTHWAITE. Which one of the nonaided lines?

MR. CANNON of Illinois. The Southern Pacific. It is proper enough for me to say that the nonaided lines of the Union Pacific are paid. It would take some time to explain how and why; but in the settlement with the Government they are fully paid; at least they were the last time I investigated the matter a couple of years ago, and I am satisfied that such is the case.

MR. GEARY. Are we to understand that the nonaided portion of the Union Pacific receives this money while the nonaided portion of the Central Pacific does not?

MR. CANNON of Illinois. Precisely.

MR. GEARY. Why is that?

MR. CANNON of Illinois. Merely because we have the power. In other words, the Thurman act is so administered as to allow, in making up the sinking fund under that act, the earnings of the nonaided lines of the Union Pacific to be treated as money; and they are so credited.

MR. DALZELL. But it is not the fact that the nonaided lines and the aided lines belong to the same corporation?

MR. CANNON of Illinois. Yes, I suppose that is true; I understand it is.

MR. OUTHWAITE. Really the Southern Pacific has absorbed the Central Pacific. The lease is the other way.

MR. CANNON of Illinois. Oh, yes; the lease is the other way; but the gentleman from California was asking me why there had been this discrimination by reason of which the Union Pacific in its settlement gets full pay for services on nonaided lines, whereas there is no payment for services to the Southern Pacific on its nonaided lines.

MR. DALZELL. But what I am seeking—

MR. CANNON of Illinois. I was answering the question of the gentleman from California. The question of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [MR. DALZELL] relates to another matter.

But all I desire to say at this time is that this Congress and the last Congress and the Congress before—and I was going to say the one before that, for I believe the remark should include the Fiftieth Congress—have appropriated in the regular annual bills for pay to the nonaided lines of these two roads for services performed for the Government, while we are refusing to pay the small sum which may be left, known as a deficiency.

MR. OUTHWAITE. Is there any such direct appropriation in the Army appropriation bill?

MR. CANNON of Illinois. Oh, certainly.

MR. OUTHWAITE. I do not know of any such appropriation; and I have had charge of that bill. It is true that the Quartermaster-General, in his settlement with the companies, may pay them that; but there is no direct appropriation.

MR. CANNON of Illinois. Well, there is an appropriation for transportation.

MR. OUTHWAITE. Yes; an appropriation for transportation.

MR. CANNON of Illinois. I am speaking—

MR. OUTHWAITE. Then this is not a question of legislation—

MR. CANNON of Illinois. Oh, no; the law so provides—the law as settled by the Supreme Court. But the Committee on Appropriations follows a different rule. Our committee prohibits by a provision in the bill the payment of any of this money for services to the Pacific railroads on the nonaided branches.

MR. OUTHWAITE. Your notion is that the other bills ought to make the same prohibition?

MR. CANNON of Illinois. Oh, no; not at all; I am merely calling the attention of the House to the fact that the law as adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States gives pay for services performed for the Government by the nonaided lines of these railroads; and this pay has been allowed to the other roads; they are being paid.

The United States has been paid even before the Supreme Court of the United States settled the law. The Central Pacific has never been paid until that decision was made; since which time it has been paid for current service, except the small amount that may be left by way of a deficiency from year to year. This is all I wanted the House to understand.

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendment will be regarded as withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of freight and transportation of officers traveling under orders under the appropriation "Pay, miscellaneous" (except for service over Pacific railroads), being for the service of the fiscal year 1893, \$4,110.47; in all, \$5,110.47.

MR. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 26 line 21, strike out "forty-seven" and insert "thirty-seven," and in line 22 strike out "forty" and insert "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

To pay accounts on file for burial expenses of marines, freight, straw, expenses, charges, gear, and travel, being a deficiency to the appropriation "Amalgamated Marine Corps," 1893, and prior years, \$172.50.

MR. COGSWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I ask to have read what I now send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

Washington, D. C., June 23, 1894.

MR. THOM. Relative to the above-cited claim, I have to advise you that it is in dismissive upon the evidence now on file, and that it has been deemed advisable to have a special examination of the same.

Owing, however, to the limited appropriation by Congress to cover the expenses of special examinations for the next fiscal year, and the large number of cases now awaiting special examination, it is impossible to state definitely when it will be received for investigation, but it will be placed in the files of this Bureau and will be ready for its regular order.

It is proper to add that unless Congress shall appropriate an additional amount for the expenses of this branch of the service, it is not believed that the above cited claim can be disposed of within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

Very respectfully,

WM. LOCHREN, Commissioner.

MR. COGSWELL. This is a letter which is being sent out by the Pension Bureau direct to the applicants themselves, stating

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant, the original report of Maj. Clifton Conly, Ordnance Department, United States Army, dated February 17, 1894, "On the operations of the division of military engineering of the international congress of engineers, held in Chicago last August under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition," together with the papers referred to in the report and list of contents of the same; which, on motion of Mr. MANDERSON, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a memorial of the Pharmaceutical Society, of Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against an increase of the internal revenue tax on alcohol; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Michigan State Assembly, Knights of Labor, praying for the passage of the so-called Gresham bill, in regard to claims arising under the eight-hour law; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the petition of Dan J. Wilson and sundry other citizens of Jackson, Mich., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of J. S. Meier and sundry other citizens of Flint, Mich., remonstrating against an increase of the duty on wrapper tobacco beyond that provided for in the so-called Wilson tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of J. L. Allen and sundry other citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., and the petition of David Inglis and sundry other citizens of Wayne County, Mich., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income tax of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MARTIN presented the petition of J. T. Moore, A. A. McGrew, H. B. Sparks, and sundry other citizens of Crawford County, Kans., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DAVIS presented memorials of W. E. West and 158 other citizens of Jasper, of F. Reese and 148 other citizens of Lake Crystal, and of Washington Camp No. 4, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and 743 citizens of St. Paul, all in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the appropriation of public moneys for the maintenance of sectarian Indian schools; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented petitions of J. W. Watross and 90 other citizens of St. Paul; of C. K. P. Crockett and sundry other citizens of Winona, and of J. F. Dean and 50 other citizens of St. Paul, all in the State of Minnesota, praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of H. M. Hodgman and W. H. Yardley, of St. Paul, Minn., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MORRILL presented a petition of sundry citizens of Caledonia County, Vt., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MANDERSON presented a petition of 38 citizens of Weeping Water, Neb., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BLANCHARD presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, praying for the passage of a bill now pending before the Congress of the United States, providing for a permanent exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., in 1895; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution requesting Senators and Members of Congress to vote for and aid in the passage of a bill now pending before the Congress of the United States, providing for a Government exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga., in 1895.

Whereas the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga., during the month of December, 1894, is to be a large and important one, but is for the purpose of bringing about closer com-

mmercial relations between this country and Mexico, Central, and South America, and the West Indies, which would result in largely increasing the trade between the United States and those countries; and

Whereas the holding of such an exposition will do great good to the entire country, and especially to the Southern States and the State of Louisiana, and such a movement should be encouraged by all persons; and

Whereas a bill has been introduced in the Congress of the United States providing for a Government exhibit at said exposition: Therefore

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint session, be and they are authorized to pass a concurrent resolution strongly indorsed, and the objects requested to vote for and aid in every possible way to secure the passage of the said bill in Congress providing for said Government exhibit at said exposition.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this preamble and of these resolutions be duly certified and forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

G. W. BOLTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. R. OTT,

President pro tempore of the Senate.

MURPHY J. FOSTER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

T. S. ADAM, Secretary of State.

Approved June 22, 1894.

A true copy:
[SEAL.]

Mr. PROCTOR presented the petition of H. R. Conger and sundry other citizens of Burlington, Vt., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Walsh County, N. Dak., praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PETTIGREW presented sundry petitions of citizens of Hughes County, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for a substantial protective tariff rate on wool; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR. I present sundry resolutions adopted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Massachusetts, copies of which have been furnished to the Chair. I ask that the resolutions may be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the appropriate committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that he has copies of the resolutions before him and intended to lay them before the Senate.

Mr. HOAR presented the following resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts; which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, in the year 1894.
Resolutions relative to the appointment and removal of veterans in the national civil service.

Whereas a bill is now pending before Congress "to insure preference in appointment, employment, and retention in the public service of the United States to veterans of the late war;"

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, believe it is expedient that Union veterans should be preferred to other applicants for positions in the national public service where they present equal qualifications for the discharge of their duties; and that they should be protected from removal for causes disconnected with their efficiency and faithfulness in the performance of such duties.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives from this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 5, 1894.

Adopted. Sent up for concurrence.

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

SENATE, JUNE 8, 1894.

Adopted, in concurrence.

HENRY D. COOLIDGE, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest:

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOAR presented the following resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts; which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, in the year 1894.
Resolutions relative to national legislation for the suppression of the lottery traffic.

Whereas the lottery until recently established in the State of Louisiana has been transferred to the Republic of Honduras, where its managers propose to continue its business and to export tickets and circulars to the United States;

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, respectfully urge upon Congress the enactment of legislation which will prevent so far as possible the introduction of lottery matter into the United States from foreign countries, and its transportation from State to State.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, and also to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 17, 1894.

Adopted. Sent up for concurrence.

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

Adopted, in concurrence.

A true copy. Attest:

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HIOAR presented the following resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in the year 1904.

Resolution concerning the extermination of the gypsy moth.

Whereas the *Oesenia dispar*, or gypsy moth, an insect pest, has found a lodgment in this Commonwealth, and careful and persistent work is necessary to prevent its spread over other territory of the United States, and the Commonwealth has appropriated and expended under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture large sums in the work of exterminating said pest, and said board believes that the sum of \$100,000 appropriated for the year ending on the first day of March, in the year 1904, is insufficient to complete the extermination of said pest;

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, request the Senators and Representatives from this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States to urge upon Congress the necessity of prompt and vigorous action to exterminate said pest, and to use their influence to procure from Congress an appropriation of \$100,000 to assist this Commonwealth in defraying the necessary expenses of the work.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 17, 1904.

Adopted. Sent up for concurrence.

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.
SENATE, May 21, 1894.

Adopted, in concurrence.

A true copy. Attest:

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress the lottery traffic; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts praying that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for the extermination of the gypsy moth; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, praying that preference in appointment, employment, and retention in the public service of the United States be given to veterans of the late war; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2070) to provide for the restoration to the State of Michigan two flags carried by the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry Volunteers and now in the War Department, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. MORAN on the 14th instant, intended to be proposed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. WALSE, from the Committee on the Quadre-Centennial, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. VILAS on the 11th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

LOUIS A. YORKE.

Mr. HALE. I am directed by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1438) for the relief of Louis A. Yorke, to report it favorably, and ask that it be enacted upon. A similar bill has heretofore passed the Senate, and I desire to get it to the House of Representatives.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill; which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the action of the board by which Passed Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke was examined for promotion be set aside and declared null and void, and the President is hereby authorized to appoint to the office to which he would have been promoted but for said action, and to retire him in that grade of the date he was wholly retired, changing him with all extra pay and allowances paid him at that time. *Provided*, That he shall not receive or be entitled to any pay, compensation, or allowance whatever prior to appointment under this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SENATE, May 21, 1894.

HENRY D. COOLIDGE, Clerk.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2161) to increase the pension of Graham McClosen; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. PERKINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUNTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEEFER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

COLUMBIA RIVER QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

Mr. DOLPH submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence in the Department, and all information he may possess concerning the importance of and urgency for the establishment of a quarantine hospital at or near the mouth of the Columbia River, and to inform the Senate whether any Congressional action is necessary concerning the same.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent to call up Order of Business 445 on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The business will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the total number of persons engaged in protected industries in the United States whose wages are, or may be claimed to be, affected by tariff legislation.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like to hear the resolution read for information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. ALLEN May 15, 1894, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate of the total number of persons engaged in protected industries in the United States whose wages are, or may be claimed to be, affected by tariff legislation; the total number of persons engaged in such industries whose wages are not or will not be affected by tariff legislation, and the proportion of the population of the United States who depend upon the foreign market for the sale of their products, classifying such industries respectively; such information to be based on the census of 1890. Also, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed and required to inform the Senate of the total number of such persons who are native-born citizens of the United States of America, the total number who are naturalized citizens, the total number of such persons who are aliens, and what ratio, if any, alien mechanics and laborers have been taking the place of native and naturalized citizens of the United States in the protected industries of the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not know that I object to the consideration of the resolution, but it seems to me that it asks for information which it would be absolutely impossible for any officer of the Government to furnish. As was suggested by some Senator on a former occasion when the resolution was before the Senate, if anyone is to supply the information it ought to be the Superintendent of the Census rather than the Secretary of the Treasury.

As I am in a moment ago, I do not know that I object to the consideration of the resolution, but my present inclination is to move to refer it to the Committee on Finance. If the resolution is considered I give notice that I shall make that motion.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask that the resolution be considered. I do not understand the Senator from New Hampshire to object to its consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, resumed the consideration of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised that there is a motion pending to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope Senators on the other side of the Chamber will permit the resolution to go through. I understand the information to be in the Treasury Department. If it is not there, the resolution does no harm. If it is there, it strikes me that the Senate and the country ought to know it. This is the fourth or fifth time that I have undertaken to get consideration of the resolution. I am not pressing it for any partisan purpose; I am pressing it for the desired information. I trust the Senator from New Hampshire will not undertake to bury the resolution in a committee, and by that means stifle the inquiry.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say that I have no disposition to do that. I call the attention of the Senator from Nebraska to the fact that he proposes to ask for information to how many

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 28, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, made in the States and Territories under the act applying a portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the support of colleges for the encouragement of agricultural and mechanical arts; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS.

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were severally laid before the House and referred as indicated, namely:

A bill (S. 1438) for the relief of Lewis A. Yorke—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1572) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the times and places to hold terms of the United States courts in the State of Washington"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. SAYERS, on account of sickness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS IN THE RECORD.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the House to the remarks of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WHEELER], as published in the RECORD of this morning, beginning on page 6911 and extending through pages 6912, 6913, and 6914. These remarks were made in the space of five minutes, and occupy two pages of the RECORD.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman from Alabama is not in his seat at this time.

Mr. REED. I only wished to call attention to the matter. Mr. COBB of Alabama. I ask the gentleman from Maine to withhold his criticism for the present, as I have sent for my colleague.

Mr. REED. It is all right. I expect another extension will follow. I simply wished to call the attention of the House to it. I think, when the country understands that remarks are made in this fashion, that we on this side ought not to be held responsible for any failure to respond to statements which may be so inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from Maine restate the ground of his complaint? I did not understand it.

Mr. REED. I do not think I could. I simply call attention to the fact that the gentleman from Alabama, in a five-minute speech, has succeeded in filling about two pages of the RECORD.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. If I understand, from the remarks of gentlemen near me, general leave was given to print remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama is now in his seat.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I would like to ask the gentleman if he was not given to print on this bill? Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Certainly it was. These gentlemen are always wrong when they make such charges against us. [Laughter.]

Mr. REED. I think that is a sufficient answer.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will have the record examined to see if there was leave to print on the bill.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETHEL SPRINGS.

Mr. ENLOE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill (H. R. 725) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Bethel Springs, Tenn.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Bethel Springs, Tenn., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400, being for the use, occupation, and damage to said church by the Army of the United States during the late war.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. Let the report in that case be read.

The report (by Mr. ENLOE) was read, as follows:

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 725) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Bethel Springs, Tenn., submit the following report:

The evidence filed in support of this claim shows that the church building was taken possession of and used and occupied by various commands of the United States troops during the years 1862 and 1863. In accordance with

precedent, it seems to be the policy of Congress to pay rent for the use and occupation of institutions of this character. Claim stated at \$400. The use and occupation are proved to be \$400 by the affidavits of parties who were present at the time, and estimate it from personal knowledge and experience.

Your committee therefore report back the bill and recommend its passage.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill.

There was no objection.

Mr. ENLOE. There are some amendments to this bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments recommended to the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend in line 7 by striking out the words "and damage to" and insert the word "and" between "use" and "occupation;" and before the word "said," in the eighth line, insert "of;" so as to read, "being for the use and occupation of said church, etc."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ENLOE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

WILLIAM D. MACK.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution for the relief of W. D. Mack, a clerk in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read, subject to objection.

The resolution was read at length.

Mr. DOCKERY. Let us have some explanation of this matter.

Mr. BURROWS. I will state, Mr. Speaker, that this joint resolution has not been considered by any committee of this House, nor has it been acted upon by any. It has, however, been considered by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and reported by Senator MANDERSON favorably; and I have submitted it to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House from Ohio, and am able to state that it meets his approval.

The facts are that this man enlisted in 1861 for three years, or during the war. He was detailed for service in the Adjutant-General's Office, and has been in the employment of the Government for some twenty years.

Last year on the Fourth of July he attended a celebration at Gettysburg, and met with an accident while getting onto the cars, by which both feet were injured, and he was taken to the hospital and both feet were amputated. The leave of absence granted by law did not cover the period during which he was confined in the hospital, and this is simply to allow the Department to pay him his salary for thirty-four days while he was thus confined as the result of the accident.

Mr. DOCKERY. What is the amount involved?

Mr. BURROWS. Oh, it is a little over \$100—about \$110, I believe.

Mr. DOCKERY. My impression was that under the law the Secretary of War had the right to grant additional leave in such cases.

Mr. BURROWS. It is not so held, I believe. I ask the Clerk to read the Senate report, made by Senator MANDERSON.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the report will be read. The Senate report was read, as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 48) entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of W. D. Mack, a clerk in the Record and Pension Office of the War Department," having had the same under consideration, report it back favorably and recommend its passage.

The following statement of the acting chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department gives fully the circumstances attending the accident to Mr. Mack and sets forth the reasons for the relief desired, and the recommendation of the Department:

Case of William D. Mack, clerk, Record and Pension Office, War Department.
—RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.
—War Department, March 7, 1894.

"As shown by the records, William D. Mack entered the service as a volunteer soldier in May, 1861, to serve three years, and, after serving with his command the Second Michigan Infantry for more than two years in the field, was detailed for clerical duty in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army. He has a record of more than twenty years' service to the Government, the last fourteen of which have been continuous. He is now recommended as a clerk of the War Department."

"On the 4th of July last, while returning from a soldier's reunion at Gettysburg, Pa., Mr. Mack was accidentally thrown under a moving railway train, and so seriously injured as to necessitate the amputation of both feet. By reason of this injury he was absent from duty with October 31, 1893, his total absence for the calendar year being thirty-three and one-half days in excess of the time, from all causes, allowed, with pay, by the act of March 3, 1889,

making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Mr. MACK, a man of correct personal habits, a fair and efficient clerk, and is entirely worthy of the most favorable consideration. His case is one of the most honorable and evidently one not contemplated by the act limiting the number of Departments in the time for which leave of absence may be granted without loss of pay. The enactment of the bill for his relief, it is believed, would be no more than just, considering his long and faithful service and the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. FRESH,
"Chief of Division, in the absence of Col. Ainsworth."
"THE SECRETARY OF WAR."

Mr. BURROWS. That is the report from the War Department.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Let the joint resolution be read again.

The SPEAKER. It will be again reported, if there be no objection.

The joint resolution was again read.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Mr. Speaker, this has not been submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, but it was submitted to me personally by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Burrows]. I have no doubt whatever that the Committee on Military Affairs would report such a bill unanimously. This gentleman lost both feet by an accident, upon a patriotic occasion. His services have been very faithful and very efficient, and he is also a veteran of the late war. For that reason I suggested to the gentleman from Michigan that I would concur in the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of this joint resolution?

Mr. CAPEHART. I think the bill should be considered by the Committee on Military Affairs. I object.

COLD WATER RESERVOIR ON HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARKANSAS.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7488) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant leases for sites on the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas, for cold water reservoirs.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to lease unto the Hot Springs Water Company, of Hot Springs, Ark., and to any other person or corporation authorized to supply the city of Hot Springs with cold water for drinking and domestic purposes, a site upon the West Mountain of the Hot Springs Reservation, to be located by him, or those of his agents, for constructing and maintaining thereon a reservoir for cold water and the pipes necessary to conducting the same with the system of water supply of the city of Hot Springs, and such lease to be not to exceed twenty years, and the consideration therefor an annual rental of \$300, to be collected and accounted for as now provided by law in relation to the collection and accounting for of rents derived from leases of bath-house sites upon the Hot Springs Reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. COMBS. I will ask the gentleman why the amount of this rental is made \$300.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Really they ought not to be charged any rent, but to put it under the control of the Secretary of the Interior we think there should be some rent, and the committee simply fixed it at \$300. The Secretary of the Interior approves of the proposal.

Mr. PAYNE. I should like to know, Mr. Speaker, if this waterworks company propose to take that part of the reservation for which an appropriation was made, some time since, for a reservoir to hold back the water, for fear of a flood down through the city of Hot Springs, which might injure the tunnel that the Government built there at a large expense a few years ago. I want to know if the site located is the site of that reservoir that the Government built there for the purpose of holding back the water?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. There is no connection between the two as far as I know, Mr. Speaker, and indeed I know there is none. I will state to the gentleman from New York that all the elevated ground at all close to the city of Hot Springs belongs to the Government, and therefore in their municipal matters they are compelled to come to Congress, unless the District does, in business of this character. This is to put an additional reservoir upon a mountain top, and not in the valley. It is to be done at their own expense.

Mr. PAYNE. I should like to inquire of the gentleman if there is a wash of water running over the mountain top where it is proposed to have this reservoir?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Not at present; but we hope to conduct the water there by pipes if you will allow this bill to pass.

Mr. PAYNE. Is it proposed to pump the water onto the mountain top?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. PAYNE. I think I shall have to object until I look into the matter.

Mr. DOCKERY. Let us have the regular order.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE MINNESOTA RIVER.

Mr. KIEFER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Concurrent resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the House of Representatives any reports that may have been made, since his last annual report, with reference to improvements on the Minnesota River.

Be it enacted, etc. That the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to transmit to the House of Representatives any reports that may have been received since his last annual report pertaining to the improvement on the Minnesota River in the State of Minnesota.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the consideration? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF JUDICIARY ACT.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 2794) to amend the judiciary act of August 13, 1888.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That section 3 of an act entitled "An act to correct the enrollment of an act approved March 3, 1887, entitled 'An act to amend sections 1, 2, and 10 of an act to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from the State courts, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1875," approved August 13, 1888, be amended and read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That every receiver or manager of any property appointed by any court of the United States may be sued in respect of any act or transaction of his in carrying on the business connected with such property without the previous leave of the court in which such receiver or manager was appointed, and that service on such receiver or manager in such suits may be made upon him or his agents in the same manner as process would be served upon said corporation or its agents if it were not in the hands of such receiver or manager, and with like effect; and any final judgment or decree rendered against such receiver or manager shall be enforceable by the amount and validity of the claim sued on, but no execution thereon shall be issued; but a copy of such judgment or decree may be filed for payment in the cause in which such receiver or manager was appointed, and shall be subject to the general equity jurisdiction of the court in which said receiver or manager was appointed, so far as the same shall be necessary to the ends of justice."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague [Mr. Tate] to offer a slight amendment, to which there is no objection.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Amend by inserting after the word "effect," in line 21, the following words: "And such suits may be brought in any court in which they could be brought against said corporation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TURNER of Georgia, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURT AT MONTPELIER, VT.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk:

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2135) to provide that a term of the circuit and district court of the United States for the district of Vermont may be held at Montpelier.

Be it enacted, etc. That hereafter, in each year of the term of the circuit and district court for the district of Vermont may, when adjourned, be adjourned to meet at Montpelier.

SEN. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. POWERS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZ., TO ISSUE BONDS.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk:

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7596) authorizing the county of Coconino, Territory of Arizona, to issue bonds for the construction of a county building at the county seat thereof.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the board of supervisors of the county of Coconino, Territory of Arizona, be, and is hereby, authorized to issue bonds of the

Mr. CHANDLER. I move to lay the amendment on the table. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. ALLEN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I wish to make an appeal to the Senator from New Hampshire. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment as other amendments have been, be printed and lie over and come up in the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. I have no objection to that course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MANDERSON. I desire to call the attention of my colleague to an evident mistake made in the amendment. It was read by the Secretary as being a part of paragraph 362, which, of course, makes it nonsensical.

Mr. ALLEN. It ought to be a separate paragraph.

Mr. MANDERSON. It should come in as paragraph 362.

Mr. ALLEN. Certainly.

Mr. MANDERSON. It was read by the Secretary as part of paragraph 362, which made it read:

Waste, not specially provided for in this act, 10 per cent ad valorem.

And then follows the amendment of my colleague.

Mr. CHANDLER. Is debate in order?

Mr. MANDERSON. It evidently should be a new paragraph.

Mr. CHANDLER. Is debate in order on the motion to lay the amendment on the table?

Mr. ALLISON. It is intended that it shall not be a part of the "waste." [Cries.]

Mr. ALLEN. It is intended as a proviso to the entire bill, and of course in numbering it it should be numbered as a separate paragraph.

Mr. MANDERSON. Of course.

Mr. ALLEN. I did not notice how the Secretary read it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. CHANDLER. What is the request? I suppose I shall have to consent to it whether I know what it is or not, but I should like to know what the request is.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair asks the Senator from Arkansas to again state his request.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I asked the Senator to withdraw the motion to lay the amendment on the table, and that there be unanimous consent that the amendment be printed and lie over and be considered in the Senate as other amendments have been.

Mr. CHANDLER. Without debate this evening?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Without debate this evening.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not object, but unanimous consent is not necessary. If the Senator from New Hampshire will withdraw his motion and the Senator from Nebraska will consent, that covers the case; it is unnecessary to have unanimous consent.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. It is immaterial to me how you arrive at it.

Mr. ALLISON. I merely make the suggestion because other Senators may wish to offer amendments and the same course may be proposed.

Mr. WHITE. I suggest that unless the Senator from New Hampshire consents we can not adopt that course.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I understood the Senator to consent to it.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the point of the Senator from Iowa is correct and my withdrawal is not necessary, then I will not withdraw the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. What is the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. ALLISON. I regret that the Senator from New Hampshire misunderstood my statement. It was that if the Senator from New Hampshire will kindly withdraw his motion to lay the amendment on the table, and if the Senator from Nebraska is willing to offer the amendment in the Senate, it can be done without unanimous consent.

Mr. MANDERSON. That is correct.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator from New Hampshire understands my meaning now.

Mr. CHANDLER. There is a clearness and force about the Senator's present statement which I can not resist. Therefore I withdraw the motion to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. ALLEN. I am perfectly willing that the amendment shall be printed and go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to call the attention of the committee once more, with the hope of having their assent, to what is a very small matter compared with almost everything in the bill, but it is an important matter to a few very worthy persons indeed, meritorious and hard-working men. I wish the commit-

tee would be willing to consent to amend paragraph 69, on page 11, where it says "sponges 10 per cent ad valorem," by inserting after the word "sponges" the words "sea moss or Iceland moss."

I shall not detain the Senate or the committee except to assure the gentlemen that what I say may be absolutely depended upon. It is a little industry, mainly prosecuted near Cohasset, Mass. It is a very dangerous industry indeed, prosecuted by men who go out in boats in all kinds of weather on the rocky Atlantic-beaten shore to gather this moss. It is precisely the same thing as the gathering of sponges in the way it is done. The sponges are used for cleanliness, and the moss is used as a food for persons who are sick or in feeble health, or as a luxury. There is something in the luxurious living that is coming from the increase of wealth which creates these industries. They induce men to be familiar with boats and the sea and are like the fisheries in that respect.

The men become expert boatmen. They become absolutely indifferent to sea dangers, and they are at home when they are afloat on the water. They are enterprising and hardy, making the most valuable possible seamen in case of war. I suppose that half the men engaged in this industry, if we had a maritime war, would enlist, and they would not have to be trained.

I have not been able to think, since the matter came up before, of any distinction in principle why the small duty of 10 per cent ad valorem should not be put upon moss when such a duty is imposed upon sponges.

I understood when the matter was before the Senate on a previous occasion that the Senators having the bill in charge did not absolutely commit themselves against it, but only opposed it because they had not full information. It is a matter which has been left in my hands by my colleague, and I appeal to the Senate, in this era of good nature, to allow the amendment to be made, so that moss will get a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. ARRES. In view of the appeal of the Senator from Massachusetts, to which the Senate owes as little as to any other appeal, I hope the Senator from Arkansas will accede to his request.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I can not resist the combined appeal of the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Tennessee. Let the amendment be agreed to. I ask that the bill be reported to the Senate and that it be printed.

Mr. HOAR. Let the amendment as to sea moss be considered as agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In paragraph 69, page 11, after the word "sponges," in line 22, insert "sea moss or Iceland moss."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let the bill be reported to the Senate, and then I should like to have an order to have the bill printed.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the Senator from Arkansas will withhold for a moment. A week or possibly ten days ago all kinds of fence wire was stricken from the taxablist. I have waited up to this time to see whether the committee intend to report to place fence wire upon the free list. I have heard nothing from the committee upon the subject, and I rise to ask them why that amendment is not proposed.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. When I asked the Senate to consider the amendments which had been passed over, I stated to the Senate that there were a number of amendments which were immaterial in themselves, about which there could be no division, and I asked unanimous consent that the amendments might be considered by the Senate now. That amendment would not be in order regularly and fairly—

Mr. ALLEN. Is the fence wire amendment among the number?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. That amendment I hold in my hand in connection with other amendments which I propose to present in the Senate. It is not proper to present them as in Committee of the Whole; it would have been a violation of what I asked of the Senate to have presented an important amendment (or the consideration of the Senate as in Committee of the Whole. I move that the bill be reported to the Senate.

Mr. HILL. I trust the Senator from Arkansas will allow me to make a motion and dispose of it now while I have it in mind.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. I move to add at the end of section 59 what I will read.

All State, county, municipal and town taxes and all necessary sums of insurance paid by corporations, companies or associations shall be excluded or deducted in estimating the net profits or income of such corporations, companies or associations.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. If the Senator will allow the amendment to go over and be printed, it will be considered in the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. We end discussion of it now.

Mr. HILL. It is a matter we discussed the other day, the question of allowing corporations to deduct their taxes. That has been provided for. Then it was suggested by someone that certain taxes had not been provided for. So I said that I could not see the slightest objection to making it up now.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the amendment be stated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. HILL. Let it go over.

Mr. HARRIS. No; let it be reported and acted upon.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The mover of the amendment proposes that it be printed and go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection it will be so ordered. The question is on agreeing to motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. MANDERSON. I suggest that that motion is not necessary, and it would be establishing a new and dangerous precedent.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. So the bill is reported to the Senate. I do not care what course is adopted.

Mr. MANDERSON. It needs no motion. When there is no further amendment to be made to a bill as in Committee of the Whole it is reported to the Senate as a matter of course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is as in Committee of the Whole. If there be no further amendment proposed it will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. Is the amendment of the Senator from New York to be offered as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. HILL. It has been offered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HARRIS. Then let it be disposed of as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. YEST. The Senator from New York has agreed to let it go over until the bill gets into the Senate. We want to examine it.

Mr. HARRIS. I have no objection to letting it go over if other Senators prefer it.

Mr. HILL. Let it go over.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I understand that is agreed to unanimously.

Mr. HOAR. I understand the Senator from New York merely gives notice of the amendment, and does not offer it at the present time.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. That is the case.

Mr. HILL. It would have that effect.

Mr. MANDERSON. Let the bill be reported to the Senate. The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is in the Senate and open to a amendment. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I move that the bill with the amendments which have been agreed to as in Committee of the Whole be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON. I suggest that the amendments adopted as in Committee of the Whole should be printed in italics.

Mr. HARRIS. Of course they will appear as amendments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator from Arkansas to couple with his motion that the consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday at half past 10 o'clock.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I will agree to that.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will submit the motion of the Senator from Arkansas if desired, but it will be so ordered without objection.

Mr. HARRIS. The motion of the Senator from Arkansas is that the bill shall be printed with the amendments. Now, as to the adjournment, as I understood the Senator from Iowa to suggest—

Mr. ALLISON. I made no request respecting adjournment, but it is well known that there are a great number of amendments to the bill, and to print it carefully will certainly require until some time during the day to-morrow. Then Senators will desire to make such preparation and examination of the amendments as will facilitate their adoption or rejection in the Senate. So my suggestion was that the bill be printed and its consideration be postponed until Monday at half past 10. That is the usual time when the bill is taken up.

Mr. HARRIS. That is what I understood to be the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa. I wish to say to him that the bill as amended will be on the desk of every Senator to-morrow morning printed.

Mr. PLATT. I doubt that.

Mr. HARRIS. After three months of consideration I should be glad to have to-morrow as a day of rest. But the country is

waiting with anxiety to know what we are going to do with this measure. I shall not consent that the bill shall go over a single day on a single hour while it is pending.

Mr. ALLISON. I withdraw the suggestion I made.

Mr. MANDERSON. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. HARRIS. On that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. HOAR. Has the order to print the bill been made?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order has been made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. I should like to have included in the order a direction to the Secretary of the Senate to send a copy of the bill to each Senator. Of course, if the Senate is in session to-morrow the bill will be laid on our tables in the ordinary way, but if the Senate is not in session I ask for that order, so that Senators may have copies of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska, that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. HARRIS. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. My pair has been transferred to the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAMDEN. I am paired with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW], whom I do not see in his seat. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. GORMAN. I am paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE].

Mr. CALL. I announce my pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. CAREY (after having voted in the affirmative). I desire to ask whether the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. CAREY. I withdraw my vote.

Mr. HARRIS (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], who is necessarily called from the sessions of the Senate. I should vote "nay" on this motion as I have done, but I must withdraw my vote.

Mr. CULLOM. By arrangement I paired the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] and voted, which gives the Senator from Tennessee the right to vote.

Mr. HARRIS. I vote "nay." Let the vote of the Senator from Illinois stand.

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 32; as follows.

		YEAS—25	
Allen,	Hale,	Mills,	Shoup,
Allison,	Hawley,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Squire,
Chandler,	Higgins,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Cullom,	Hill,	Palmer,	Washburn.
Davis,	Hoar,	Perkins,	
Dixon,	McMillan,	Platt,	
Gallinger,	Manderson,	Quay,	
		NAYS—32	
Bate,	Paulsen,	Libbey,	Roach,
Berry,	Geary,	McClarin,	Teller,
Blackburn,	Grover,	Mastie,	Turpie,
Blanchard,	Harris,	McPherson,	Yest,
Brainerd,	Hatch,	Passo,	Vilas,
Cockrell,	Jarvis,	Pfeiffer,	Voorshee,
Coke,	Jones, Ark.,	Quinn,	White
Dame,	Kyle,	Ransom,	
		NOT VOTING—28	
Aldrich,	Dolp,	Irig,	Pettigrew,
Butler,	Dubois,	Jones, Nev.,	Power,
Caffery,	Frye,	Lodge,	Proctor,
Call,	Gordon,	McClain,	Sherman,
Camden,	Gorman,	McNeill, W. Va.,	Smith,
Camden,	Gray,	Mendenhall,	Walsh,
Carey,	Hatch, Oregon,	Palmer,	Wolcott.

So the motion was not agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. There is some executive business which it is absolutely necessary to have attended to at once.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to the widow of John W. Mauney, deceased, late Clerk of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads of the House of Representatives, a sum equal to six months of the salary being paid to said Mauney at the time of his death; and that the Clerk be further directed to pay to the widow of said Mauney the expenses of the last illness and funeral of the deceased, said expenses not to exceed the sum of \$500.

Mr. RUSK. Let the report be read.

The report (by Mr. RUSK) was read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the foregoing resolution, offered by Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina, beg to report that after due investigation and consideration the passage of the same.

The resolution was considered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. RUSK, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence for ten days was granted to Mr. WILSON of Washington, on account of sickness; and to Mr. HUTCHESON, for this day, on account of sickness in his family.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT 1894.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a report from the Committee on Printing to print the Agricultural Report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 198) to print Agricultural Report for 1894.

Resolved, etc., That the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the year 1894 be printed. The report shall be submitted and printed in two parts, as follows: Part one, which shall contain purely business and executive matter which it is necessary for the Secretary to submit to the President and Congress; part two, which shall contain such reports from the different Bureaus and divisions, and such papers prepared by their special agents, accompanied by suitable illustrations as shall, in the opinion of the Secretary, be specially suited to interest and instruct the farmers of the country, and to include a general report of the operations of the Department for their information. There shall be printed of part one, 1,000 copies for the Senate, 2,000 copies for the House, and 5,000 copies for the Department of Agriculture; and of part two, 10,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 30,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 30,000 copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture. The illustrations for the same to be executed under the supervision of the Public Printer, in accordance with directions of the Joint Committee on Printing, said illustrations to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. HENDERSON of Illinois. I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee as to the necessity for dividing the report into two volumes. Does it not necessarily increase the expenditure?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask the reading of the report first, and will then furnish such additional information as may be required.

The report was read as follows:

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report:

The Committee have considered House Joint Resolution 198 to print Agricultural Report for 1894, and direct me to report same with the recommendation that it do pass. The committee are of the opinion that it is wise to print said report in two parts, as provided in the resolution, with contents divided as suggested. The proposed change has been submitted to the Department of Agriculture, and has the approval of the Secretary, as shown by the letter from him herewith submitted.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I now ask that the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture be read, and it will in part answer the inquiry of the gentleman from Illinois.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. Washington, D. C., June 21, 1894.

Sir: I believe that the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, distributed to the farmers of the country in such large numbers, could be greatly improved by publishing it in two separate parts, as follows:

Part 1 to contain purely business and executive matter, which it is necessary for the Secretary to submit to the President and Congress.

Part 2 to include such carefully prepared and selected matter, with proper illustrations, as will especially interest and benefit the farmers of the country, excluding such material as is of a general character, and including a general report on the work of the Department, written with special reference to the needs of the farming public.

The advantages of such a division of the report are so apparent that no argument is needed to support them. The plan will give this Department the opportunity to prepare a report which will interest and benefit the farming classes more than any other publication of the Government.

If this division is to be made, it will be necessary that this Department be notified so that it can give early instructions to the chiefs of Bureaus and divisions, with a view to the preparation of the material for the report to be submitted on the 1st of December.

I would respectfully suggest, therefore, the incorporation of some provision like that inclosed in the printing bill now under consideration by your committee.

Respectfully, yours,

J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON,
Chairman Committee on Printing,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Now, I will make a statement which I think will be satisfactory in connection with this matter.

The resolution provides that the report shall hereafter be printed in two parts, the object being, as shown by this letter, to separate so much of the report as would be of interest and benefit to the farmers and agriculturists of the country from that which is purely formal and business, and necessary only to the business of the Department—purely executive matters, necessary for the President and Congress. Much of the matter now published in these reports is of no practical interest or benefit to the farmer or to the agriculturist or agriculturist generally.

Now, it is thought by dividing it in this way that we can eliminate possibly one-third of the matter that goes into the report. As it now is we print 500,000 copies of this official information and executive matters purely, with which the farmers have no concern. We circulate 500,000 copies of this uninteresting matter as well as that which is of interest to them. We now provide that under the law the Secretary shall separate the report and only print 3,000 copies of this first part, that will be of use to the members and to the Executive Departments, the same as we now have printed of the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and some other Executive Departments; but when you come to print the interesting matter, such as the reports of these Bureaus, containing information for the people, obtained by the Department of Agriculture, and that will be of consequence to the farmer, the resolution provides for printing a half million copies as usual.

Mr. PICKLER. Just as many as we had last year?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Just the same.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Giving the same number to each member and saving about half the expense.

Mr. HEPBURN. I have an amendment in my hand relating to the distribution of a number of these reports after they come to us among the members. I wanted to read it to the gentleman from Tennessee and ask if he would be willing to accept it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I will yield to the gentleman to allow the amendment to be read for information.

Mr. HEPBURN. My amendment is to insert at the proper place this proviso:

And that the whole number of part 2 that shall be printed for the use of the House of Representatives, shall be distributed to members of this House in proportion to the number of farms they are engaged in agriculture, horticulture, or stock raising in their respective districts.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Personally I would not object to that amendment, but I hardly think it would be practicable. I do not see how the distribution could be made by the Doorkeeper in any such way. He has no such statistics as are called for in that amendment.

Mr. HEPBURN. If you will permit me to suggest, he can easily get that information. The census gives it. There are a great number of members of this House who place no value whatever upon this particular document, while in other districts it is the most valuable of all Government publications. In the district in which I live there are more than 18,000 voters who are engaged in agriculture. There are districts that I could name where not a single voter is engaged in agriculture.

Why would it not be better to distribute these publications where they would be most useful, and could be best applied? We have the power to control the matter here. If my suggestion is not adopted, then the number ought to be very largely increased. The number that would come to me, under the resolution as reported by the gentleman, would be only one-tenth the number that ought to be distributed in my district.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It will be the same number you are now getting, nearly 1,000 copies.

Mr. HEPBURN. But the number I now get is simply an aggravation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And there are districts in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, where there is not a single farmer.

Mr. HEPBURN. The present number does not give one man in twenty-five the report that, of all others, he wants. I will ask the gentleman to let the House take action on this amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The resolution, as I have offered it, provides for the same distribution that has been made from time immemorial. Notwithstanding the statement of the gentleman, I do not believe that it would be at all practicable for the Doorkeeper to consult the census and make an apportionment based upon the statistics that he might get, and to send it to the farmers in the different districts. I do not think we ought to depart from the original method of distribution. Gentlemen who have former constituents have no difficulty in exchanging with city members whose constituents have no particular desire for these books. I therefore move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Will the gentleman yield

to me for a moment? Would the gentleman have any objection to an amendment adding the words:

Provided, That the title of each of said parts shall be such as to show that each part is complete in itself.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I have no objection to that, although the resolution does not provide that these volumes shall be designated as parts, but simply provides that they shall be printed separately, leaving that to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman allow me to get my amendment in?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I do not think the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] is practicable at all.

Mr. HEPBURN. Let the House determine that.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I yield for the amendment of the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. BAKER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. BAKER] submits the following amendment; which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That the title of each of the said parts shall be such as to show that each part is complete in itself.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I agree to that.

Mr. HEPBURN. I wish to offer my amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I move the previous question upon the resolution and the amendment of the gentleman from New Hampshire.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] demands the previous question upon the resolution and the pending amendment.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I can not do that. I do not think the amendment would be at all practicable. The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question on the resolution and the pending amendment.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. HEPBURN demanded a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 80, noes 58.

Mr. HEPBURN. No quorum has voted.

The SPEAKER appointed as tellers Mr. HEPBURN and Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee.

The House again divided; and tellers reported—ayes 123; noes 57.

So the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon the third reading of the joint resolution as amended.

Mr. HEPBURN. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is it now in order to move to recommit with instructions?

The SPEAKER. It will be after the third reading.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. HEPBURN. I move to recommit to the committee, with instructions to report the resolution with the language which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa moves to recommit with instructions, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

And that the whole number of part 2 that shall be printed for the use of the House of Representatives shall be distributed to members of the House in proportion to the number of persons engaged in agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising in their respective districts.

The question was taken on the motion to recommit, and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 47, noes 95.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The joint resolution was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. STEVENS, on account of sickness.

To Mr. BROSIUS, for two days, on account of illness.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the committees for reports.

SCHOONER BARGE ASTORIA.

Mr. PIGOTT, from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 1197) to provide a register for the schooner barge Astoria; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

TO RECLASSIFY AND PRESCRIBE SALARIES OF RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, reported favorably the bill (S. 51) to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. COVERT, from the Committee on Patents, reported with amendments, the bill (H. R. 6835) to amend Title LX, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. COVERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the minority may have leave to present their views.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the minority will have leave to present their views, and when presented they will be printed.

This completes the call of committees for reports.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF WATSON AGAINST BLACK.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. PENCE. I rise to offer a privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will send it up.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the contested-election case of Thomas E. Watson vs. James C. C. Black be made the special order for the 17th day of July, 1894, and from day to day until the same is disposed of.

Mr. BROWN. I raise the point of order that that is not privileged.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Colorado that as to reports from the Committee on Elections it has been held that it is privileged to call them up for consideration at any time. This is a resolution that looks to fixing a time. The Chair does not see how this gives it privilege. It is privileged to call up the matter, and the gentleman may accomplish his purpose by giving notice that he will call up the matter, or something of that sort.

Mr. REED. I would suggest that the motion could be made to call this up, and then move that it be postponed to a particular day.

The SPEAKER. It could be done in that way.

Mr. PENCE. I will make that motion.

The SPEAKER. But the gentleman must first call it up.

Mr. PENCE. I will call it up, if I may do that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado calls up for consideration the contested-election case of Watson against Black.

Mr. BROWN. I raise the question of consideration.

The SPEAKER. The title will be read, and then the Chair will recognize the gentleman. The gentleman from Colorado calls up the following resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved 1. That Thomas E. Watson was not elected a member of the Fifty-third Congress from the Tenth Congressional district of the State of Georgia and is not entitled to a seat in said Congress.

Resolved 2. That James C. Black was elected a member of the Fifty-third Congress from the Tenth Congressional district of the State of Georgia and is entitled to a seat in said Congress.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BROWN] raises the question of consideration on these resolutions.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The question is not debatable. The question is, Will the House proceed to the consideration of the resolutions just read?

The question being taken, there were on a division (called for by Mr. PENCE)—ayes 49, noes 92.

Mr. PENCE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PENCE and Mr. BROWN were appointed as tellers to act during the call of the yeas and nays.

And inserted:

Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of a cent per pound: *Provided*, That each one and all others containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry. The method of sampling and assaying to be that usually adopted for commercial purposes by public sampling works in the United States.

Mr. HILL. The vote upon concurring in the committee's amendment will sufficiently bring up the question of the propriety of placing this article upon the free list. Those who are in favor of lead ore being free of duty will, of course, vote against concurring in the amendment. I do not propose to reiterate anything that I have stated on this subject heretofore. The House of Representatives in its wisdom and in the fulfillment of the pledges of the Democratic party placed lead ore upon the free list.

Mr. VEST. The Senator is mistaken in regard to that. It put a duty of 15 per cent on it.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Missouri says that the other House placed a duty of 15 per cent upon it, and he seems to be right about it. The rate proposed in the amendment is three-fourths of a cent per pound. Will the Senator inform me what rate that is in dollars?

Mr. ALDRICH. About 37 per cent.

Mr. VEST. I will have to look.

Mr. ALDRICH. About 36 or 37 per cent, I think, the Treasury Department figures show.

Mr. VEST. As a matter of course, the price will vary, but it is an increase over 15 per cent.

Mr. HILL. The Senator says it is of course an increase over 15 per cent, and I have no doubt that he is correct. I do not care about detaining the Senate with any remarks on the question, but I will call for the yeas and nays on concurring in the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole, on which the Senator from New York demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CHANDLER. I asked that this amendment might be removed, expecting to submit some remarks upon the subject of lead and its methods of manufacture and the cost of the product to the consumer in this country. But I am in favor of the protection, notwithstanding, and I shall not, therefore, make the remarks at this time. However, if I have occasion to do so, I shall do it before the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CALL (when his name was called). I will announce for the day my pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR].

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER]. I should vote "yea" if he were here.

Mr. MCPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

□ The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 63, nays 3; as follows:

YEAS—63.

Aldrich,	Dolph,	Lindsay,	Pugh,
Allen,	Dubois,	Lodge,	Ransom,
Allison,	Faulkner,	McLaurin,	Roach,
Bare,	Frye,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Shoup,
Blanchard,	George,	Martin,	Smith,
Brice,	Gibson,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Squire,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Wis.	Stewart,
Camden,	Gray,	Murphy,	Teller,
Cale,	Hale,	Pasco,	Townsend,
Chandler,	Harris,	Patton,	Vest,
Cockrell,	Hawley,	Peffer,	Voehres,
Cole,	Hoar,	Parkin,	Washburn,
Cullom,	Jarvis,	Pettigrew,	White,
Davis,	Jones, Ark.	Platt,	
Dixon,	Kyle,	Powers,	

NAYS—3.

Hill, Irby, Mills.

NOT VOTING—19.

Berry,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Quay,
Butler,	Hansbrough,	Wheeler,	Vilas,
Call,	Higgins,	Morrill,	Wilson,
Cameron,	Huntin,	Palmer,	Wolcott,
Candler,	Jones, Nev.	Proctor,	

So the amendment was concurred in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the next reserved amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 39, Schedule D, wood and manufactures of—

Mr. CHANDLER. I supposed the amendment in paragraph 166, to insert "such ores and" was considered as concurred in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 37, paragraph 166, line 26, after the word "upon" insert the words "such ores and."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment was concurred in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next reserved amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Schedule D, wood, and manufactures of, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, struck out paragraph 178, in the following words:

178. Lumber of any sort, planed or finished, for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, 81 per thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, 81.50 per thousand feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving.

Mr. HALE. That is the amendment which was reserved at my request. I wish to state to the members of the committee and to the Senate that the whole lumber schedule from the beginning to the end has been stricken out of the bill and has been placed upon the free list. All sawed lumber, all shooks, staves, shingles, planks, deal, everything, notwithstanding the protest which was made on the part of this great industry, have been placed on the free list. It never occurred to the lumber interests or to the Senators representing them here—

Mr. VEST. I beg the Senator's pardon. He is mistaken about shooks being placed on the free list. Look at paragraph 180.

Mr. HALE. Staves, I meant to say. Sugar-box shooks are retained on the dutiable list, but I mean the general staves which are a large part of the manufacture. The manufacture of sugar-box shooks is very much limited.

No Senator representing the lumber interest expected that this comparatively little item of lumber in an advanced manufacture of shooks, shingles, and grooved, would be selected and put upon the free list. The House of Representatives did not do that, but left the item as in found in paragraph 178. It is the farthest form of the manufacture of crude lumber. The other House left it at a moderate duty, as it was left before. The Committee on Finance itself did not report the pending amendment. The committee left it, and to that extent the lumber interests and the Senators representing that interest felt themselves to be secure.

But the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] came in—the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] characterized it as one of the amendments which the Senator from Nebraska demanded as the price of his support of the bill; whether that is true I do not know and do not care—and moved even to strike this out and to put it upon the free list, where it is to be found in another place. That amendment was adopted.

Now, I make a last appeal to restore these articles to the dutiable list. I am going to call for the yeas and nays upon this question, and see whether, considering how the bill has been made up, considering what concessions have been given to other interests, considering how all through the bill ten times as much has been done for other interests as is done for this little portion of the lumber interest, the Senate on conclusion will strike out the paragraph, will override the House of Representatives, will override its committee, simply because the Senator from Nebraska has moved to crown this fell swoop by taking in this last item. Upon concurring in the amendment, not taking up any more time, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President, I desire to say just a few words. I think there was some resentment on the part of the committee having the bill in charge, because it was alleged in debate that this was an enormous duty. The question was asked what it cost to plane on the one side and two sides and tongue and groove lumber, and an answer was given which seemed to convey the idea that the duty provided was a large one. But in that answer it was forgotten entirely that this lumber can not be planed on the one side or on the two and tongue and groove, and it has been thoroughly dried and seasoned. That takes a long while. Lumber must be stacked and remain in stacks six months or a year, or else it must be kiln dried before it can be tongued and grooved, and in the estimate of the cost that item was entirely left out.

I assert that the duty is preeminently a fair duty, and I assert further that the entire country, North and South, demands this duty on dried lumber, planed on both sides and tongued and grooved. The reason essentially for it is that it is very difficult

to transport on railroads green lumber on account of the enormous cost, because of the weight of the lumber itself in its green state. Probably two-thirds of all the lumber transported on the railroads of the United States of America is dried lumber, planed or tongued and grooved, and the other third is green lumber. Now, you are affecting the entire country, every man who deals in lumber, by putting this article on the free list. The House committee was preciously right, and so was the Senate committee when it reported an agreement with the other House in the matter of this kind of lumber. I sincerely hope that the Committee on Finance itself will reverse its action and allow this kind of lumber to remain on the dutiable list, where it was placed by the House committee, and where the committee placed it originally.

Mr. HALE. What did my colleague state was the ad valorem duty on grooved lumber, or did he not state it?

Mr. FRYE. I stated that in the progress of the discussion the question was asked what was the cost of planing lumber on one side and of planing lumber on two sides and of tonguing and grooving. A statement was made as to the cost, that it was from \$1 to \$1.50, and then it was asserted that this was an enormous duty for only that increased amount of cost. I say that in the estimate that was taken into consideration at all, the fact that the lumber must be stacked and piled and seasoned and dried for at least a year before it goes to the planing mill, or else it must be dried in a kiln. That was entirely left out of that estimate. This duty is only a fair duty on lumber.

Mr. HALE. I can supplement that by saying that the processes which my colleague has described not only add to the amount of the duty here, but double the price of the lumber.

Mr. FRYE. Undoubtedly.

Mr. HALE. Lumber treated with these processes, kiln dried, and then planed and tongued and grooved, commands about double the price that the raw lumber does, so that the percentage increase is very small indeed. I hope that under these circumstances the committee will agree that this little boon to the lumber interests shall remain in the bill.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, I feel greatly interested in the matter of planed lumber. Michigan lumbermen bring from Canada upwards of 300,000,000 feet logs annually. This timber is manufactured in Michigan, thereby giving employment to thousands of people in Bay City, Saginaw, and many other places in our State. Many persons engaged in that industry write me that if there is no duty on lumber, planed and tongued and grooved, it simply means the transfer to Canada of the mills now operated in Michigan. Nothing is easier to move than a lumber mill, as has been proved over and over again in the history of Michigan lumbermen. Such removal will be the result if the duty is taken off. Our laboring people protest against it. I have received telegrams and letters asking that I do my best to have the duty as fixed in the House retained, and I join the Senators from Maine in urging the committee to retain the House provision.

Mr. SQUIRE. Mr. President, I do not know that it is necessary that anything further be said. I wish, however, to emphasize the statements made by the Senators from Maine and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] on the subject of lumber. I think it is very unfair to the people of the States of the Northwest, whose great industry is lumber, who pay their share of indirect taxes in all other directions, whether for protection or for revenue, that their principal industry should be struck at in this manner. They have comparatively few kinds of manufacturing business to engage in on a large scale. There is not such a diversity of employment in all the developed lines of great production that exist in the northern and well-developed section of the country as in the East. The greatest industry in the State of Washington is that of lumber.

The sawing of lumber and all that relates to the production and shipment of lumber in its rough state is the principal industry aside from tiling the ground. Then, in the same industry comes the planing, tonguing and grooving of lumber. Next in order comes the production of coal. I claim that it is not fair to the people of the poorer communities, who have such a small number of important industries, that they should especially bear the burden of this reduction of the tariff. It is favoritism in the bill or on the part of those managing and controlling this question to discriminate so strongly against the interests of these few States so particularly. I denounce this favoritism. Nowhere else in this bill is it so pronounced and unfair.

I wish to state on this point that I have received very many petitions, memorials, and letters on the subject of the reduction of the duty on lumber from all sorts of people, without reference to political parties. They are united on this subject. It would be a serious blow to the people of the State of Washington should there not be maintained a reasonable duty upon lumber. The duty should be proportional to the work done and the

capital employed. There ought to be a duty of at least \$1 on the rough lumber, and a duty of \$2 on lumber planed and grooved, or planed on both sides. But if you can not concede that, then do something less. Give us at least \$1 on the planed, tongued, and grooved lumber, and a half dollar on the rough lumber. If you do not do something for these people you will make them suffer severely, and it is not fair or right to them. There is nothing consistent about such legislation.

Then further let me add, in connection with the subject of shingles, that the State of Washington does a very large business in shingles. At one time recently the western superintendent or manager of the Great Northern Railway wrote me from Seattle, Wash., that there were fifty carloads of cedar shingles coming East each day from that vicinity. Of course there is an enormous expense in the way of freight, and it is desirable that we retain that industry without the competition from across the Canadian border. I hope the committee will see fit to put a duty upon shingles and not admit those from Canada free of duty. That is all I wish to say on the subject, as I have already discussed it fully heretofore in this body; and from conversations with Senators of the dominant party I have not yet abandoned all hope.

Mr. McALLISTER. Mr. President, Senators on the Finance Committee who are considering the question whether lumber shall be dutiable or shall be free, both here in the Senate and in the committee, will bear in mind that, as the bill now stands, with only one exception, there is no other industry that is being dealt so deadly a blow as that of lumber. The raw material—to use that term—comes in free and will continue to come in free from Canada and from British Columbia. The business of sawing and planing and otherwise working up lumber is an enormous industry, as the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] has well shown to the Senate. It can not be that Senators, when they come to take final action on this subject, will keep all these forms of manufactured lumber upon the free list.

Senators will also be kind enough to bear in mind that, after all, this is no sectional question. The lumber interest is not only in New England, in Michigan, in Oregon, and in Washington, but it is at the South, and there are Southern Senators upon this floor who are anxious as Northern Senators to have a duty put upon sawed lumber, planed lumber, and otherwise finished lumber, that will allow the industry to survive. The industry will not survive unless Senators change their plan to resist all entreaty not to make this invidious distinction against lumber, and put upon it some duty that will keep the business of sawing and treating lumber from being entirely extinguished in the United States.

I join with the other Senators who have spoken in beseeching the majority to be careful and just consideration of this subject in the final deliberations of those Senators whose decisions are so potent that they govern this Senate and this Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment was concurred in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next reserved amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In paragraph 179, on page 40, line 2, before the words "per centum" the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, struck out the word "seven" and inserted "ten;" so as to make the paragraph read:

179. Lumber or shingles prepared for market: Lumber, 20 per cent ad valorem; shingles of one or two or shingles, 25 per cent ad valorem; chair canes, 10 per cent; sawed or manufactured from rattans or reeds, 10 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was concurred in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next reserved amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. The next reserved amendment is in "Schedule E—Sugar," on page 40, line 20, after the word "effect," to strike out "July" and insert "January;" in the same line, after the words "eighteen hundred and" to strike out "ninety-four" and insert "ninety-seven;" in line 21, before the words "it shall be," to strike out "thereafter," and in line 23, after the word "act," to insert "after January 1, 1895."

Mr. KYLE. I reserved paragraphs 182 and 183 for amendment. I should like for the present to have paragraph 182 passed over, with the privilege of offering an amendment to that a few moments later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota asks unanimous consent that paragraph 182 be temporarily postponed. Is there any objection?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I shall not object to passing over the paragraph at this time, but I wish to give notice now that I can not consent to passing over these paragraphs, and leaving the bill all unsettled as we are going along. I hope no other Senator will propose anything of the kind.

our consequences to the country on the one hand, and simply high tariff taxation on the other, I prefer to endure the latter—at least for a brief period, if I am compelled to choose between them. I do this, not without some reluctance, because I always regret to differ with party friends, but the consciousness of right and my own self-respect forbid any other course. Besides, you have made my path of duty as clear as day.

The Senate bill—the Gorman compromise bill, as it is now generally known in the press and throughout the country—I mean the bill in its present shape, is neither satisfactory to the Democratic party nor to the country. There is no mistaking public sentiment upon this point.

The true principles of tariff reform have been sacrificed in the effort to insure the retention of an income tax. This the country believes—this the country understands. We promised the people bread and we are giving them stone. We promised them free raw materials, and we are giving them taxed coal, taxed iron ore, taxed coke, taxed lead ore, and other taxed raw materials.

They expected free sugar, but we are taxing not only that article, but other necessities of life.

We do not need both a sugar tax and an income tax, but it seems that considerations other than those of revenues to the Treasury have dictated and retained both.

The provisions of the bill are not consistent; they violate well-established Democratic principles; they are unfair in their discriminations, and their enactment will place the party in a false and untenable position.

It is clear that the bill in its present form should be changed, modified, and improved. This can easily be done, and it is our duty to do it now before it is too late. As it now stands it puts our party on the defensive, it repudiates our pledges, it exposes us to just criticism and ridicule, which ought to be avoided. Eliminate the income tax and there is no difficulty in framing a honest, consistent and genuine tariff bill upon strict revenue lines, with all raw materials free, which can be passed by the vote of every Democratic Senator without the aid of a single Populist vote, and which the country would welcome and approve.

This is not even pretended to be such a measure. Numerous Senators around the Democratic side of this Chamber must feel as though Democratic principles have been surrendered or bartered away to secure the triumph of this botched compromise measure, which is really repulsive to none. I am sure that if they expressed their honest sentiments they do not approve this bill any more than I do. The issue of tariff reform had better be postponed and preserved intact, rather than emasculated, disgraced, and despoiled in the manner now proposed.

Let there be a genuine, sincere, and essential triumph for the cause of revenue revision or none at all.

If Republican protection was a fraud and a robbery, as we declared in the Chicago platform, is Democratic protection any the less so?

If we are to have an income tax and a sugar tax both, then—unless the other provisions of the bill prove utterly impotent—we shall be met with an enormous surplus, against which we protested so vigorously a few years ago; and is it now to be said that a Democratic surplus is less objectionable than a Republican surplus?

This is not a Democratic bill, I am sure; it is not a distinctly Republican bill; it is not a Populist bill entire, but it is a combination of all—it is a reaching production—it is a crazy-quilt combination—it is a splendid nothing.

I believe the income tax feature as a whole and in many of its details to be unconstitutional.

But why detain the Senate?

My objections to the bill have been stated over and over again and it is useless to repeat them.

Each Senator must be the judge of his own duty to his country and his party in a crisis like this. I cast no reflections upon those who dissent from me.

This bill does not meet the public expectations, but at best is an empty and beggarly fulfillment of Democratic pledges.

It does those things which it ought not to do, and leaves undone those things which it ought to do.

Mr. President, I do not fail to appreciate the gravity of the situation, but the course which duty and consistency require me to pursue at this hour is as clear to me as the noonday sun.

"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish." I can not and will not support this bill in its present shape.

[Applause in the galleries.]

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will see that the rules of the Senate are enforced in regard to demonstrations in the galleries.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, no Senator sitting upon this side of the aisle has any apology to make for voting against the

pending bill. The country will note that no Senator upon the other side has risen in defense of the measure as a wise and patriotic enactment. It will note the kind of excuses which have been made in two or three instances for the support of the measure.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, there is no excuse for the passage of the pending bill. The only reason which I have heard assigned for its passage has been the desire to reduce taxation in order that the people might be benefited by the reduction of taxation. There is no way in which the people can be benefited by the reduction of duties upon imports unless that reduction results in lower prices to the consumers of the necessities of life.

In connection with the passage of the bill I wish to make only two predictions. One is that the price of the necessities of life will not be reduced. Let a list be made of the prices of the necessities of life in this country on the date of the passage of the bill, and I predict that they will go no lower as the result of the passage of the bill, and two years from now they will be no lower.

I predict also that the result of the passage of the bill will be the reduction of the wages of American workmen. Let a list be made upon the date of the passage of the bill of the wages of American workmen in all the walks of life, and two years from now those wages will be lower than they are at the date of the passage of the bill.

So, Mr. President, because the bill will not reduce the cost of the necessities of life to any citizen, and because it will reduce the wages of labor to the American workmen, I repeat, there is no excuse whatever for its passage.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, I have prepared a written speech, in fact it is in print, and it is fully explanatory of the vote I shall cast on the pending bill. It is to be found in this document, House bill 4861. It will shortly be illustrated copiously, and with pictures that will be in the nature of object lessons to the American people.

This written speech, which has been upon our desks for many days, contains within it abundant argument to justify the vote which I shall cast against the bill. It is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl as a tariff bill, foul as it is in many of its features. It is a blow at some of the best and most valuable interests of this country. It is a record of dishonesty and breach of faith on the part of the Government of the United States. It will be pictured in the closing of factories and mills.

One of the object lessons that will stand out prominently before the people of the West will be the closing of the sugar factories which have promised so much to the American people, the creation of no more, and a distress to which the present distressed condition is as nothing.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass? Mr. PLATT. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. QUAY (when Mr. CAMERON's name was called). I desire to announce the pair of my colleague [Mr. CAMERON] with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER]. If my colleague were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. LODGE (when Mr. HOAR's name was called). I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. HOAR] was called from the Senate early to-day by illness. He stands paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH]. If my colleague were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. MCPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). As has been announced, I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. QUAY]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAFFERY (after having voted in the negative). Mr. President, I desire to say only a word.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Debate is not in order except by unanimous consent. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Louisiana will proceed.

Mr. CAFFERY. Mr. President, I cast the vote I did to enter a protest against what I conceive has been an injustice to my people and to my State. I cast that vote as a protest against what I consider to be the unjustifiable action of my own side of the Chamber in going back upon a plan of action which they had deliberately adopted. Having made the protest, I change my vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. President, I ask permission for one moment of debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. TELLER. I object to any debate pending the roll call.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I desire to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, under the circumstances I vote "nay." [Laughter.]

Mr. TELLER. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. WOLCOTT] is paired with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE]. If my colleague had been present he would have voted "nay."

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. WILSON] is absent on account of illness. He is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. BRICE. I expected the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] to add that the junior Senator from Ohio would have voted "yea" if the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] had been present. I make that statement.

Mr. WALSH. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. GORDON] is paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. PASCO. I desire to announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If the Senator from South Carolina were present he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 34; as follows:

YEAS—39

Allen,	Faulkner,	Kyle,	Ransom,
Bate,	George,	Lindsay,	Roach,
Berry,	Gibson,	McLaurin,	Smith,
Blackburn,	Graham,	Martin,	Turpie,
Blanchard,	Gray,	Mills,	Ved,
Caffery,	Harris,	Mitchell, Wis.	Vilas,
Call,	Houston,	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Cockrell,	Irby,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Coke,	Jarvis,	Palmer,	White,
Daniel,	Jones, Ark.	Pasco,	

NAYS—34

Aldrich,	Frye,	McMillan,	Quay,
Allison,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Sherman,
Carey,	Hale,	Mitchell, Oregon	Shoup,
Culbourn,	Hansbrough,	Peter,	Squire,
Davis,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Stewart,
Dixie,	Higgins,	Platt,	Teller,
Dolph,	Hill,	Power,	Washburn,
Dubois,	Jones, Nev.	Proctor,	
	Lodge,		

NOT VOTING—12

Brice,	Cameron,	McPherson,	Pugh,
Butler,	Gordon,	Morrill,	Wilson,
Candau,	Hoar,	Pettigrew,	Wolcott,

So the bill was passed.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and ask a conference with the House of Representatives upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair appoint seven managers of the conference on the part of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to make my protest against asking for a committee of conference when there are no disagreeing votes. I know it has been the custom to call for such conferences, and at times the other House has agreed to them; but the bill was passed by the other House, and has now been amended and passed by the Senate, and no Senator can know at this moment whether the other House may not agree to every amendment we have made.

I do not expect that my protest will be of avail, but I think it is a vicious practice, which ought to be adopted on a bill of such great detail and of such great importance.

Mr. HARRIS. Some ten years ago this precise question was presented to the Senate. I did not, as the Senator from Iowa has done to-night, make my protest, but I raised the question of order. I was overruled by the Chair, when the then Senator from Vermont, Mr. Edmunds, was President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and being overruled, I appealed to the Senate.

The Senate sustained the ruling of the Chair, and since that time it has been the uniform custom of the Senate. I adhere to the motion notwithstanding the protest.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, the Chair appoints as the conferees on the part of the Senate Mr. VOORHEES, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. VEST, Mr. JONES of Arkansas, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ALLISON, and Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock on Friday next.

The motion was agreed to; and at 10 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m., Tuesday, July 3, 1894, the Senate adjourned until Friday, July 6, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, July 5, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last was read and approved.

BRAZILIAN CONGRATULATIONS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following:

Rio, July 4, 1894.

To American Chamber of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies congratulates the American National Congress on this memorable and glorious day, expressing their feelings of deep sympathy towards the great and patriotic people they represent northwards the democratic continent.

ROSA E. SILVA, Speaker.
THOMAS DELFINO, Secretary.

[Loud applause.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. EVERETT, for one week, on account of health.

To Mr. BANKHEAD, indefinitely.

To Mr. BUNN, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a personal statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia desires to make a personal statement. The House will be in order.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in one of the morning papers it is stated—

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I suggest whether the machinery operating these electric fans should not be stopped. We can not hear what the gentleman from Georgia says.

The SPEAKER. The fans have been put in by order of the House. If it is found that they interfere with the transaction of business, some action will have to be taken on that subject.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Is the noise of the machinery a part of the order of the House?

The SPEAKER. The House adopted a resolution directing the Architect to put electric fans in the Hall.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I think the gentleman from Illinois ought not to complain. I presume this is the "hum of industry" following the passage of the tariff bill in the Senate.

Mr. REED. It is the only "industry" that is prosperous in this country.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. We can not hear the remarks of the gentleman on account of the noise.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. I wish gentlemen would allow me to proceed.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I suggest that an order be issued to stop the movement of these fans for the present. We can not hear anything that is going on.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia will suspend his remarks for a moment.

[A pause, during which the electric fans were stopped.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TURNER] rises to make a personal statement. The House will please be in order.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in one of the morning papers it is stated that I have recently made a speech in Georgia in which I am reported to have said to my audience that "the tariff bill as amended in the Senate is practically the same as the Wilson bill 'with some immaterial changes.'" As I value the good opinion of those who know me on this floor, I wish to say that I not only never made that statement, but I never entertained that opinion; and on the occasion mentioned, I stated just the opposite. [Applause.]

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. PENDLETON of Texas. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill which I send to the desk. Before it is read, I wish to say that it is a bill to grant right of way for a railroad through the Indian Territory. It has been favorably reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs. It is in the usual form, and contains all the ordinary limitations for the protection of the Indians. I have compared it with twelve or fifteen bills of similar character.

The bill (H. R. 7335) to grant to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, was read.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; which was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON of Texas, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

There being no objection, leave was granted.

The motion of Mr. HALL of Missouri was then agreed to: and accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. STONE of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a resolution to refer to the Court of Claims the bills (H. R. 1238) for the relief of estate of B. B. Neville, deceased, of Shelby County, Tenn.; (H. R. 1266) for the relief of S. L. Carpenter, of Fayette County, Tenn.; (H. R. 593) for the relief of Mary F. Pollan; (H. R. 1525) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Jones, of Adams County, Miss.; (H. R. 1231) for the relief of E. C. Oakley, administrator of W. H. Neal, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tenn.; (H. R. 920) for the relief of estate of M. H. Battle; which, with the accompanying report (No. 1203), was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

ADVERSE REPORT.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on Claims, reported, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, the bill (S. 910) for the relief of Eunice Tripler; which, with the accompanying report (No. 1202), was ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills and a resolution of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SNOODGRASS: A bill (H. R. 7640) to repeal joint resolution authorizing members to certify monthly the amount paid by them for clerk hire—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEARD: A bill (H. R. 7641) to secure to the public the benefit of improvements on patented articles—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. BLACK of Illinois: A resolution to set aside a day for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 397) for the construction of a public building in the city of Chicago—to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BOWER of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 7642) for the relief of Abraham C. Bryan, of Traphill, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 7643) for allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1853, commonly known as the Bowman act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARUTH: A bill (H. R. 7644) for the relief of the estate of William Campbell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 7645) for the relief of Kate Eberle, an Indian woman—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. IZLAR: A bill (H. R. 7646) for the relief Mrs. Sabina O'Callaghan, administratrix of the estate of Denis O'Callaghan, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WISE: A bill (H. R. 7647) for the relief of R. W. Elsom—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL of Colorado: Resolutions of the Western Slope Congress, of Colorado, relative to the timber reserves in that State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petitions and affidavits of Thomas E. Breckenridge, Judge W. H. Gabbert, and Charles S. Watson, of Telluride, Colo., in re memorial of Thomas E. Breckenridge, asking for remuneration for services in connection with the expeditions of Gen. John C. Frémont—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, memorials of the officials of the States of Missouri, California, and Colorado, asking that Thomas E. Breckenridge, of Colorado, be remunerated for services rendered in connection with the expeditions of Gen. John C. Frémont—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOEN: Protest of Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, of the town of Harrison, county of Kandiyohi, State of

Minnesota, by R. H. Biedermann, pastor, and Andrew Lebver, F. Mahn, H. Kahner, and F. Toesnig, trustees, against changing preamble of the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARUTH: Petition of citizens of Kentucky, in behalf of exempting fraternal societies and organizations from taxation—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Commercial Club of Louisville, Ky., in favor of an appropriation to aid the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of members of Wilkinsburg Conclave, Improved Heptasophs, Wilkinsburg, Pa., against an income tax as affecting beneficiary societies—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIEFER: Petition of J. R. Maron, B. S. Shreive, Charles Knoll, F. L. Nagler, J. E. Nienhauser, F. A. Schlick, Fred Westphal, John Theltz, J. Horst, E. G. Lund, Hans Carlson, Rev. A. Wold, M. F. Fritz, E. F. Funk, W. A. Weisa, C. Allison, F. M. Arbuckle, James N. Doyle, and many other citizens from the city of St. Paul, Minn., against Government appropriations for sectarian Indian schools—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MCRAE: Petition of Hickey & Harper and Lazarus & Levy, of Camden, Ark., against an increase in the tax on whisky and an extension of the bonded period—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of 11 citizens of Pulaski City, Va., praying exemption from the income tax as to all fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORSE: Petition of Messrs. Mitchell, Dexter & Co. and 48 other wholesale dealers of Boston, asking for a duty of at least 3 cents per dozen on imported eggs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REICHER: Petition of E. B. Southard, E. I. Tippet, and 37 others, of Toledo, Ohio, praying for exemption from fraternal beneficiary societies from operation of income-tax law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEVENS: Petition of 16 citizens of Lawrence, Mass., praying that fraternal societies operating upon the lodge system be exempt from taxation in any form—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of H. Y. Nelmau and other citizens, of Pottstown, Pa., for exemption of fraternal beneficiary societies, etc., from any taxation—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of John Yardley and other citizens of Bucks County, Pa., for exemption of fraternal beneficiary societies, etc., from any taxation—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 6, 1894.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

On motion of Mr. CALL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday last was dispensed with.

HOOR OF MEETING.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the regular hour of meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the alleged erroneous survey of the Klamath Indian Reservation; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of 18 citizens of Mount Gilead, Ohio, praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of 18 citizens of Richland County,

Ohio, praying that the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill: which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Cincinnati; of the Young Men's Business Club of Cincinnati, and of the Real Estate and Stock Exchange of Cincinnati, all in the State of Ohio, praying for a fast-mail service between Cincinnati and the South: which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. POWELL. I present a petition of 820 citizens of Flathead County, Mont., in which they respectfully represent that a small appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the Flathead and Pend d'Oreille Rivers between Kalispell, the county seat of Flathead County, Mont., and Jocko, a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, would make navigable those rivers, all the year round except two months in midwinter, 80 miles. Thirty-five miles of this distance is across Flathead Lake, which requires no expenditure whatever. Thirty miles of the Flathead River needs but a very small expenditure, it being navigable now, only with a few snags to obstruct navigation in low water. The improvement of these rivers would give a southern outlet to all the mines, large towns and markets of Montana, and afford a daily market for the enormous crops annually produced in the Flathead Valley, a rich agricultural country of farming lands, embracing 7,000 square miles. There are cereals and vegetables enough produced in this valley annually to supply the people of the whole State, but which have to rely solely on a home market, because of the great distance by rail to the nearest market to purchase the large surplus. We respectfully ask for a Government survey of these streams between the points hereinabove named, and an estimate of the cost of the improvement, to enable Congress to act intelligently in this behalf.

I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN presented the petition of Mary A. Doyle, widow of Patrick Doyle, late a private in Company D, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, praying for an increase of pension from \$8 to \$20 per month: which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HAWLEY. On behalf of the senior Senator from Nebraska (Mr. MANDERSON), who is unable to be here, I present the petition of Wright Rives, executor of the estate of John C. Rives, praying for compensation for the storage of books and stereotype plates, the property of the United States Government, on the premises of the estate of John C. Rives. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1154) for the relief of the legal representatives of John C. Howe, deceased, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CAREY. I am instructed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2129) to authorize the entry of land for reservoir purposes, to report it with an amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

Mr. CALL. I hope the Senator will not do that until the morning business is closed.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be laid aside until other reports are made.

Mr. CAREY. All right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Wyoming at the conclusion of the morning business.

Mr. CALL, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6937) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6748) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, to report it with amendments, and submit a report thereon. I desire to give notice that on Monday morning I shall call up the bill for consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Meanwhile the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the deficiency appropriation bill: which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6935) to authorize the Pittsburg and

Mansfield Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, reported it with amendments.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2137) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Osage River, in the State of Missouri, reported it with amendments.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2055) authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Duck River, in Humphreys County, Tenn., reported it with an amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4611) to amend an act approved January 20, 1893, to authorize the construction of bridges across the Hiwassee, the Tennessee, and Clinch Rivers, in the State of Tennessee, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5601) to authorize the construction of a wagon and foot bridge across the South, or Main, Canadian River at or near the town of Noble, in Oklahoma Territory, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. MARTIN, April 23, 1894, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. ROACH, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. SHOUF on the Ethelind, in case, to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3076) granting a pension to George L. Frymire, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. MARTIN on the 29th ultimo, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. VORHEES, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself March 14, 1894, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it favorably with an amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and be printed; which was agreed to.

REPORT ON FEVERS, ETC.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, providing for printing extra copies of the special report of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia on typhoid and malarial fevers, etc., to report it with an amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That in addition to the usual number, there be printed 4,000 extra copies of the special report made by the Medical Society of the District of Columbia at its meeting of June 6, 1894, on typhoid and malarial fevers and other prevalent diseases, of which 300 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 700 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 copies for the use of the said Society.

The amendment of the Committee on Printing was, at the end of line 1, to insert in parentheses the words "the Senate concurring."

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the report of the Director of the Mint on the production of the precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1893 be printed, and that 10,000 extra copies be printed, 400 for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 4,000 copies for the use of the Director of the Mint.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1893 be printed, and that 10,000 extra copies be printed, 400 for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 4,000 copies for the use of the Commissioner of Education.

These people do not know me: they have never crossed my path, nor I theirs; they know none of my people; they know nothing of Capt. Vogel, my devoted friend, a brave and gallant sailing a man from the bosom of the people, who before the war became a master sailor and sailed upon every sea, a man conversant with every form of maritime knowledge, skill, and experience; a man who served upon the confidence ships, the Albatross and the Florida, with great distinction, and a man everywhere capable of commanding ships, either naval or commercial, and who, I am proud to say, is my devoted friend, and to whose face no man dare slander me. Mr. President, Capt. Vogel is better than a hundred millions of generations of such libelers and slanderers.

What next? What shall be done further? Shall we sit here and be represented as coming into this Chamber in indecent exposure? Shall these miserable creatures, cowardly, false libelers, be permitted to make use of this Chamber? The press is a noble association. My friend the Senator from Georgia [Mr. WALSH], without reproach, a man of learning, a man of a high sense of honor, and many others are like him have been correspondents here. Shall they permit their records to be polluted by convicted libelers and assassins of character? What interpretation can be placed upon it? Here is the record. There is no escape from it.

Mr. President, here is the statement which I have explained; here is an accusation against me, which is a falsehood, of abandoning friends, of playing double with different men, professing to be based upon the records of the Treasury Department. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the perpetrator of the false and slanderous statements relating to the Senator from Florida, Mr. CALL, be excluded from the Press gallery of the Senate on the ground that he is a professional liar and libeler, and that his name and newspaper connections be ascertained by the Sergeant-at-Arms and reported to the Senate, to be published in the *Congressional Record* as a part of this resolution.

Mr. President, this resolution of the United States is a body of respectable men, who come here with the confidence and indorsement of the people. The press association of this country is a body of respectable men who are all presumed to be honest and honorable lovers of the truth, rather than of falsehood, lovers of decorum and of propriety, and not of those who hire themselves out to defame and blacken the character of virtuous men and women.

Such characters are to be condemned by all right-loving people, whether Senators or members of the press. We must establish some mark by which the deliberate judgment of the Senate in case of clear conviction of newspaper men of dishonorable, false, and unworthy conduct shall be branded upon them with the expression of our disapproval.

I ask that the resolution be printed and go over to be hereafter considered by the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over and be printed.

Mr. CALL subsequently said: I am informed by Senators here, who concur with me as to the gravity of the offense and the propriety of the Senate taking some action in regard to it, that it is better that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Rules, and therefore I make that motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SOUTHERN UTE INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. TELER. There is a House bill on the table to provide for allotting to the Southern Ute Indians land in the Territory. I ask that the bill may be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] desires to offer some amendments to the bill, which will also be referred to the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 6792) to disapprove the treaty heretofore made with the Southern Ute Indians to be removed to the Territory of Utah, and providing for settling them down in severally owned parcels, and may so elect and the surveyed, and to settle all those not electing to take lands in severally on the west 40 miles of present reservation, and in portions of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, in the absence of objection.

Mr. VILAS. I desire to offer certain amendments to the bill. I prepared them with a view to discuss them this morning, but by an arrangement between the Senator from Colorado and myself the bill is referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, they be printed and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is so ordered, without objection.

FLORIDA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. President—

Mr. CALL. I ask unanimous consent (I will move if nec-

essary) that the bill (H. R. 51) to change the boundaries of the judicial districts of the State of Florida may be taken up for hearing after the conclusion of the bill the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] desires to call up.

Mr. PLATT. Do I understand the Senator from Florida to ask unanimous consent to call up the bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the request of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PLATT. I know the Senator has for a long time desired to get consideration for the bill, but the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HARRIS], I believe, opposes the bill, and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] has desired to say something upon it. Both these Senators are absent this morning. I do not think the Senator ought to press the bill in a thin Senate in their absence. I hope he will let it go over.

Mr. CALL. I ask unanimous consent that on next Friday the bill may be made the regular order and taken up for consideration.

Mr. PLATT. I think the Senator should wait until the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Delaware are here.

Mr. PASCO. This is purely a local bill, and I can not think it necessary to wait for the Senator from Delaware in order to determine what are to be the boundary lines of the judicial districts of the State of Florida. I hope that the request of my colleague will be granted and the bill will be taken up this morning. It is a matter of great importance to the people of Florida. It has been standing over for weeks while half a dozen or more bills of a similar character have been passed without objection. I can not conceive that it is necessary to wait for the Senator from Delaware to express his views as to what shall be the boundary lines of the Florida judicial districts.

Mr. PLATT. In the absence of the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Massachusetts, I feel I ought to object this morning.

Mr. CALL. My colleague is entirely right, and I will move, if there be a Senate here, to take the bill up when the pending bill of the Senator from Wyoming is disposed of. I wish to state that I would not desire to deprive the Senator from Delaware of a hearing if it were important for him to have one. I am satisfied that the bill ought to pass and that it will pass. It is in the interest of everybody there, the officers of the courts and the people of the districts, and the business of the courts. I believe that when the Senator from Connecticut fully understands the case he himself will consent to it. I shall make the motion I have indicated if there be a Senate here.

LAND FOR RESERVOIRS.

Mr. CAREY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2129) to authorize the entry of land for reservoir purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, in section 1, line 8, after the word "use," to insert "at \$2.50 per acre."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. I should like to know from the Senator from Wyoming whether this is a unanimous report from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CAREY. I believe it is a unanimous report. Every member of the committee has seen and examined the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. The bill involves some pretty important questions. If it be a unanimous report of the committee I shall not object. If it is not a unanimous report I shall object to its consideration.

Mr. CAREY. It has the approval of the chairman of the committee. If the Senator desires an explanation I can make one that I think will be entirely satisfactory to the Senator.

Mr. HARRIS. I shall not interpose an objection.

Mr. PASCO. What is the number of the bill and its Calendar number?

Mr. MORGAN. Let the bill be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read as amended. Mr. PASCO. I ask for the Calendar number, that I may examine the bill for myself. I do not ask that it be read.

Mr. COCKRELL. The bill is not on the Calendar. It was just reported this morning.

Mr. HARRIS. It has no order of business.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is a Senate bill, which has just been reported from the Committee on Public Lands, and is not on the Calendar. Now, let it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is correct. The reading of the bill is called for. The Secretary will read the bill as amended.

The Secretary read the bill as amended as follows:

Be it enacted, That any citizen of the United States, or any association of citizens of the United States, or any ditch or water company, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the right to purchase lands suitable for reservoir purposes, not to exceed one quarter section of unoccupied public lands not reserved for public use, at \$2.50 per acre. *Provided*, That when lands so purchased are within a mining district such lands shall be considered as mineral lands, and the patent to such lands shall not authorize the purchaser to extract mineral therefrom, but all such mineral shall be reserved to the United States, which reservation shall be inserted in each patent.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall insert in the patent a provision that unless the land so sold shall, within three years from the date of sale, be utilized for reservoir or water-storage purposes, that such land shall revert to the United States. That the privilege herein granted shall not be construed to interfere with the control of the water for irrigation or other purposes for agricultural purposes in the States and Territories, and this provision shall be inserted in the patent.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALLEN. I am inclined to think the bill ought to be amended so far as it prescribes a maximum price for the land. As I recollect the reading of the bill it provides that the land shall in no case be sold for a greater sum than \$2.50 an acre. Let that portion of the bill be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as indicated.

The Secretary read as follows:

That any citizen of the United States, or any association of citizens of the United States, or any ditch or water company, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the right to purchase lands suitable for reservoir purposes, not to exceed one quarter section of unoccupied public lands not reserved for public use, at \$2.50 per acre.

Mr. ALLEN. I move to strike out the words "two dollars and fifty cents per acre" and insert "at such price as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Strike out, in line 8, the words "at two dollars and fifty cents per acre" and insert "at such price as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to add at not less than some fixed sum.

Mr. ALLEN. Let the Senator put in whatever sum he sees fit. Mr. HARRIS. I suggest "not less than \$2.50 per acre."

Mr. HARRY. If the Senator will permit me just one minute, I think I will remove any objection he may have. The price has been fixed in the bill at the double minimum—\$2.50 per acre. It limits the amount that any one person or association can purchase to 160 acres. The bill expressly provides that the land can only be used for one purpose—to store water upon it. Under the provisions of the bill the party does not even obtain the mineral in the land, if there is any, and in case he fails to use it for reservoir purposes the land reverts to the Government of the United States, notwithstanding the party has paid \$2.50 per acre for it.

When some poor fellow wants to buy 160 acres or 80 acres or 40 acres for reservoir purposes, I do not see how you are going to fix it so as to have the land appraised by the Secretary of the Interior. The bill is in the form in which such bills are usually passed.

Mr. TELLER. There is no reason why the land should be appraised.

Mr. CARREY. It is now appraised by law.

Mr. TELLER. It is appraised by law at \$1.25 per acre, or if it is mineral land at \$2.50 an acre for one class and \$5 for another. The mineral is specially excepted.

Mr. CARREY. If it is timber or stone land it is \$2.50 per acre.

Mr. TELLER. Timber or stone land is \$2.50 per acre. In the mountain regions there are a large number of small natural reservoirs, 40, 60, 80, and 100 acres. They are rarely ever larger than that. There are a great number of farmers in the country, which I in part represent, who have been in the habit of going into the mountains themselves and building reservoirs on public lands. There is a feeling of insecurity in that, and they desire to have title. The reservoirs are to aid them in furnishing the water supply during the season in which they irrigate. They fill the reservoirs in the early part of the year, and then when the irrigating season comes on they are allowed to run the water into the streams and down the ditches. There is a great number of reservoirs will be built in the mountain regions by the local ditch associations in Colorado and other irrigating States if they are allowed to do so. There can be no monopoly in it. It is specifically provided that the States shall still have the same control over it as over other public lands. In the State of Colorado at least—I can speak of no other—there is no monopoly in the ditching of water. The State has taken charge of it and fixed the price at which water can be sold. But

in these cases the most of it will be done by an association of farmers who own the reservoirs as they own the ditches, and the water will not be sold at any price; it will be furnished by the men who build the reservoirs.

Mr. POWER. The Senator from Colorado has stated the situation in Montana. It will be a great convenience to the farmers in the valley if they can build reservoirs on lands where they can secure the right and in that way secure their investment.

Mr. ALLEN. The insertion of the amendment that the land shall be sold at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and not less than \$2.50 per acre, it occurs to me, covers everything that the Senators from the mountain States can ask. If there should be an attempt to establish reservoirs on land worth more than \$2.50 per acre, land worth \$5 or \$10 or \$20 an acre, then the power ought to be lodged in the Secretary of the Interior to fix a price above \$2.50.

Mr. CARREY. I suggest to the Senator from Nebraska to permit an amendment to go in providing that the land shall not be sold for less than \$1.25 per acre. I do not think any of it is worth more than \$1.25. The amendment of the committee was inserted to remove the objection of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY], the chairman of the committee, who thought it would be better to fix the price at \$2.50 per acre.

Mr. ALLEN. Let the amendment read "at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, which shall not be less than \$2.50 per acre."

Mr. CARREY. Let it read "\$1.25 per acre."

Mr. HARRIS. I suggest as a compromise to insert "not less than \$2 an acre," so as to give the Secretary of the Interior authority to fix a higher price than \$2.50.

Mr. ALLEN. I agree to that.

Mr. CARREY. I can not resist the appeal of the Senator from Tennessee. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. ALLEN. Let the clause be read as proposed to be amended.

The SECRETARY. Insert after the word "use," in line 8, "at such price as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, at not less than \$2 per acre."

Mr. ALLEN. The word "at" should go out.

Mr. PLATT. You do not want the word "at."

Mr. ALLEN. It should read "at such price as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, not less, however, than \$2 per acre."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

FLAGS OF TWENTY-SECOND MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 2070) to provide for the restoration to the State of Michigan of two flags carried by the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry Volunteers and now in the War Department.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is there any report in that case?

Mr. HAWLEY. There is a careful report.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri desire to have the report read?

Mr. HAWLEY. It is of some length. The General of the Army has given personal attention to this matter. I will state the case briefly. There have been several precedents, where applications by regiments or States were made for the delivery to them of flags held in the War Department. The flags in some cases were flags which were captured by the Confederates, and again upon the subjugation of the Confederate forces restored to Federal possession, but not to the regiments themselves. In cases where there was nothing specially brilliant in the behavior of the regiment at that time or afterwards, the War Department has not favored the restoration.

An examination has been made in this case, and the distinct approval of the General of the Army is among the papers. The regiment was at the crucial test in the battle of Chickamauga. I presume there are those here who were witnesses of some of the interesting events on that occasion. The regiment especially distinguished itself. At the time when the Union line was broken the regiment suffered heavily. I believe it was at that point that it lost its flags; but it redeemed itself before night. Indeed, it did not need any redemption at the time, for it was sacrificing itself at a very important point.

All that appears at length in the report. The original propo-

sition was to restore the flags to the regiment, but in my judgment that is all wrong. They belong to the State. If the State chooses to give them to the regimental association—the State will not do it—that is their lookout.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPHINE F. KELTON.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 879) granting a pension to Josephine F. Kelton, widow of Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, late adjutant-general United States Army.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred" and insert "fifty," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Josephine F. Kelton, widow of Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, late Adjutant-General United States Army, and pay her a pension of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senate to consider a House bill which has been favorably reported from the Committee on Military Affairs without amendment. It is the bill (H. R. 3135) granting to the University of Utah a site off the public domain.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 1196) to pension Mary E. Trickey was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 4475) to amend section 434 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 6979) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the liens of judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States," approved August 1, 1888, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 94) providing for an investigation relative to the work and wages of women and children was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and at 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m., the Senate adjourned until Monday, July 9, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, July 6, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. Dr. JOHN W. HEIDT, of Georgia.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

NAVIGATION IN TAMPA BAY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, recommending an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the establishment of additional aids to navigation in Tampa Bay, Florida; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF.

The bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, was laid before the House with the amendments of the Senate, and was referred, with the amendments, to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION BILLS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House bills of the following titles:

A bill (S. 307) granting a pension to Earnest C. Emerson; and
A bill (S. 920) to pension Mary Brown, of Berlin, Vt.

The SPEAKER. These bills, which were amended by the House, have been returned from the Senate with the information that the Senate disagrees to the amendments and asks a

conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. If there be no objection the amendments will be insisted upon and the conference agreed to.

There was no objection, and it was ordered accordingly.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. MARTIN of Indiana, Mr. HARE, and Mr. PICKLER as conferees on the part of the House.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER AT LEXINGTON, MO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 1930) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Lexington, Mo.; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence for two days.

SAMUEL COLLINS.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 411) for the relief of Samuel Collins, which has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Claims, and is now on the Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Samuel Collins, of Water Valley, Miss., the sum of \$300.00, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. DOCKERY. Let the report in that case be read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the report will be read. The report by Mr. BURNI was read, as follows:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 411) for the relief of Samuel Collins, having had the same under consideration, report the same back with a recommendation that it do pass.

The Senate report made upon this bill during the first session of the Fifty-second Congress is so clear a statement of the facts that your committee adopts the same as a part of this report.

[Senate Report No. 531, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

The purpose of the present bill is to pay to Samuel Collins, of Water Valley, Miss., certain bounty money due him for enlisting in Company I, Fifth United States Colored Heavy Artillery, during the late war. His claim for \$300 was allowed March 17, 1871, per settlement No. 45604, authorized by joint resolution of Congress January 13, 1874. The certificate for this sum was made payable to the Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in accordance with law, and the money was paid to the chief disbursing officer of the bureau April 1, 1870, and passed into the hands of C. L. C. Cass, the local agent at Jackson, Miss., on December 3, 1871.

That he paid the money to Samuel Collins and exhibited a receipt purporting to be signed by Collins and witnessed by two witnesses. The claimant, however, insisted that he had not received the money, and argued that the Government was liable to him. The Department then stated that the money in this case and another had been paid to the wrong persons, but failed or refused to make good his mistake or negligence. The suits were instituted in the name of the United States by the United States district attorney in the district court of the southern district of Mississippi against the agent, Cass, for the recovery of the amounts improperly received, partly by the claimant and partly by him while acting as agent of the Freedman's Bureau and disbursing officer of the Government.

The two suits were consolidated, and Mr. Cass in his defense set up a counter claim against the United States, which on the trial was disallowed, and a judgment was rendered in favor of the United States for the aggregate amounts due to the two soldiers, with interest and costs. An appeal was taken to the circuit court, and the judgment of the district court was sustained.

An execution was issued upon the judgment, and the net sum collected upon it was \$77.39, and as to the residue of the amount it was returned *nulla bona*. Of this amount \$68.89 was paid to the claimant, Collins, and he has received only that upon his bounty claim since the date of the Department's finding, according to law, that no further action could be taken with reference to the payment of the balance without the action of the Congress.

The record of the case is before the committee, and the judge who presided at the trial, who gives a brief history of the case; also a letter from the Second Auditor of the Treasury. Upon these the foregoing statements are based, and the judge's letter is herewith submitted as a part of this report.

It is very clear that the unpaid part of Collins's bounty is still due to him by the United States. Upon the default of the money in this case, to whom the money was entrusted, and it never reached him. The United States has a judgment against the officer for the money, which he received and failed to pay, and the prosecution of the suit in his name, by its own officer, is a full recognition of the fact that it was the money of the Government that was withheld, and that no payment had ever been made that would discharge its liability.

The \$300 is still due the claimant, less the \$68.89 that he received after the partial recovery upon the execution. This leaves a balance of \$230.11.

JACKSON, MISS., May 17, 1886.

GENTLEMEN: I learn that there is a bill referred to you providing for an appropriation of some \$300 or \$400 to Samuel Collins, a colored man of Water Valley, in this State, for that amount due him as a soldier in the late war as bounty money.

The sum of \$300 was duly allowed, said Collins, and an order drawn in his favor upon one L. C. Cass, then receiver of the money in this city. Cass refused to pay the money to Collins, claiming that he had paid it to someone else. The United States district attorney brought suit against Cass upon this claim, in the name of the United States for the use of the claimant, in the name of the United States for the use of another of the same character. These suits were consolidated. Cass defended on the ground that the United States was due him as salary an amount more than the claimant was entitled to, and that he was entitled to the balance of the same. This was in the district court. A judgment was given in this court for the

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills and a resolution of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STRAUS: A bill (H. R. 7663) to regulate railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEADOCK: A bill (H. R. 7664) to amend Rule 12 of section 4233, relative to lights on ferries in Detroit River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7666) to amend and re-enact section 3877 of the Revised Statutes, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HEARD (by request): A bill (H. R. 7665) to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BALDWIN: A bill (H. R. 7667) for locating and constructing a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 7668) to authorize the St. Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern Railway Company to bridge Bayou Des Glaisses and the Atchafalaya River, in the State of Louisiana—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HALL of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 7669) for the protection of trade-marks and labels—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRAPER: A resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what increase, if any, should be made in the Army of the United States, and to report the recommendation to the House—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 7670) for the relief of Barbary Brooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 7671) granting a pension to Elizabeth L. Markham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 7672) pensioning soldiers who served in the Cayuse Indian war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PRICE: A bill (H. R. 7673) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Joseph H. Pugh—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TURNER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7674) for the relief of Reuben A. Finnell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7675) to pension Isabella Noonan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7676) for the relief of Henry Neff—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BALDWIN: Protest of citizens of Brainard, Minn., against appropriations for support of Indian schools—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BLAIR: Papers to accompany House bill 7652—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOEN: Petition of citizens of Hennepin County, Minn., for a special election to decide the questions of money, tariff, and an income tax by a direct vote of the people—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROUSS: Two petitions of citizens of Lancaster, Pa., in favor of Manderson-Hainer bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of J. B. Corey, a citizen of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for legislation with respect to unlawful organizations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Arthur J. Audett, chairman of Tariff Committee Subordinate Association, No. 1, of the Lithographers' International Protective and Insurance Association of the United States and Canada, indorsing an amendment to the Wilson tariff bill passed by the Senate—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOUK: Petition of the Life Insurance Association of Tennessee, against the tax upon life insurance companies, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PENCE: Resolution of the People's party of Charles County, Md., opposing any compromise with the Pacific Railroads and urging the foreclosure of the mortgages on said roads, and that the same be owned by the United States and run in the interest of the people—to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Also, resolution by the Western Slope Congress of Colorado, praying that the reservations of the western slope of the State of Colorado be abolished in the interest of the commerce and development of the State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: Papers to accompany claim of Seth Barnes, of Washington Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE: Petition of citizens of Ohio, for passage of bill restricting immigration—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STORER: Memorial of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati, Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Cincinnati Freight Bureau, Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Young Men's Business Club of Cincinnati, Cincinnati Real Estate and Stock Exchange, Builders' Exchange, Ohio Mechanics' Institute, Cincinnati Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Commercial Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring appropriation for fast mail service between Cincinnati and the South—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STRAUS: Petition of John M. Fuchs, of New York City, asking that he be granted a pension, to accompany House bill 778—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 10, 1894.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when,

On motion of Mr. COCKRELL, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 190) for the benefit of sundry persons residing in the vicinity of Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the resolution to print 4,000 extra copies of the report of the select committee of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia on typhoid and malarial fevers and other preventable diseases.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 441) for the relief of Samuel Collins, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the memorial of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, of New York, remonstrating against the ratification of the Chinese treaty; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PEEFER. I am in receipt of a communication from sundry citizens of Indian Territory, in which they complain very bitterly of certain alleged cruelties practiced upon them by United States troops and persons in the employ of corporations—railway corporations I suppose, they are not mentioned—and asking an investigation thereof upon the part of Congress. There is no evidence of the cruelties alleged to have been practiced accompanying the petition. I think, therefore, that the petition had better be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and their attention having been called to the matter in this way, I hope they will look into it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PALMER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Chicago, Ill., praying that the rate of duty on laces and embroideries made wholly or in part of metal, cotton, flax, silk, or wool, be not less than 60 per cent ad valorem; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cook County, Ill., and a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Illinois, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Waukegan, Ill., and a petition of sundry citizens of Chicago, Ill., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McMILLAN presented the petition of R. McKinnel and

sundry other citizens of Detroit, Mich., and the petition of Fred Z. Zimmerman and sundry other citizens of Saginaw, Mich., praying that fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations be exempted from the proposed income-tax provision of the pending tariff bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MANDERSON. I present a petition signed by E. C. Keene and 95 other voters of Hayes County, Nebr., praying that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for the purpose of sinking experimental artificial wells. My inclination would be to send the petition to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, but the matter is of such great importance to that section of the country that I hope the Committee on Appropriations may give it consideration in connection with one of the appropriation bills. I therefore move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DOLPHE. To what section of country does the matter refer?

Mr. MANDERSON. To the western part of Nebraska, known as the semiarid section.

Mr. DOLPHE. It is confined to the State of Nebraska?

Mr. MANDERSON. The petition is so confined. I should be very glad to see the experiment made very general.

Mr. DOLPHE. I thought the Senator was offering an amendment to an appropriation bill.

Mr. MANDERSON. No; it is a petition.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection the petition will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. VILAS presented the petition of J. B. Weiland and sundry other citizens of Soldiers Grove, Wis., and a petition of Camp No. 1151, Modern Woodmen of America, of Soldiers Grove, Wis., praying that fraternal society and college journals be admitted to the mails as second-class matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McLAURIN, from the Select Committee to Investigate the Geological Survey, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. MARTIN, on the 23d of April last, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6986) granting a certain military reservation to Oklahoma City, Okla., to aid the public free schools thereof, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 995) donating the military reservation at Oklahoma City, in Oklahoma Territory, to said city for the use and benefit of the free public schools thereof, and for other purposes, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7334) to sell certain lands in Montgomery County, Ark., to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. KYLE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 94) providing for an investigation relative to the work and wages of women and children, reported it without amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6913) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

TARIFF BULLETINS.

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Committee on Finance, Tariff Bulletins Nos. 52, 53, and 54 inclusive, being replies to tariff inquiries in regard to wool and manufactures of wool. I ask that the bulletins be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2197) granting an increase of pension to Andrew T. Bovard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2198) relating to the witnessing of wills in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2199) granting a pension to Charles F. Holly; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2200) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Mitchell; which was read twice by its title, and,

with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2201) to incorporate the National Rapid Transit Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KYLE introduced a bill (S. 2202) to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the laws relative to shipping commissioners," approved August 19, 1890; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 2203) for the relief of Arthur Connell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SQUIRE introduced a bill (S. 2204) to set apart certain lands now known as Pacific forest reserve, as a public park; to be known as Washington National Park; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (S. 2205) for the relief of the legal representatives of William H. and Sarah M. Dunbar, late of Adams County, Miss.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. DANIEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SQUIRE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DUBOIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLANCHARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC AGENCIES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER], coming over from a previous day.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. PEPPER was read, as follows:

In view of existing social and business conditions and by way of suggesting objects for remedial legislation

Resolved, That the following be the policy of the United States:

First, That all public funds should be expended and through agencies be accounted for.

Second, That all railroads employed in interstate commerce should be brought into one organization under a central and supervisory of public inspectors, that charges for transportation of passengers and property on railroads be uniform throughout the country, that wages of employees should be regulated by law and paid promptly in money.

Third, That all road beds ought to be owned and worked by the State, by the Federal Government, or by private persons with the same privileges ought to be provided by law and paid in money when used.

Fourth, That all money used by the people ought to be supplied only by the United States, that the rate of interest should be uniform in all the States, not exceeding the net average increase of the permanent wealth of the people.

Fifth, That all revenue of the Government ought to be raised by taxes on great wealth, incomes, and real values.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

Mr. BLACKBURN rose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. PEPPER. I yield for morning business.

Mr. BLACKBURN. May I ask the Senator from Kansas—

Mr. PEPPER. I yield for any morning business.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is not morning business.

Mr. PEPPER. Then I prefer to proceed. I shall not detain the Senate very long.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I rose to ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the general appropriation bill which was taken up yesterday.

Mr. PEPPER. I prefer to say what little I have to say now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Kentucky that the Senator from Kansas has been recognized upon a resolution coming over from a previous day as a part of the morning business.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I merely ask the Senator from Kansas to allow the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill. If the Senator thinks that his speech is more important to the country than the appropriation bill, of course I am powerless.

will carry mail. Each of those lines is prepared to carry mail. Each desires to carry all it can, but by agreement the Postmaster-General may put on one line all the mail which can be carried to its destination upon that line as well as upon others. That gives him the opportunity to put large quantities of mail matter on a single line. In that way the rate per mile is increased, and the railroad gets a considerable advantage. On the basis alone the mails are carried from New York to Chicago, Chicago to St. Paul, Chicago to Omaha. During the time I was Postmaster-General it was desired to expedite the mails to the Southwest.

A contract was made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by which a fast mail was delivered at St. Louis, and from St. Louis a train arranged to carry it right on to Kansas City; and the expedition was accomplished entirely by agreeing to give the Pennsylvania and the succeeding line from St. Louis to Kansas City, and the Missouri Pacific, all the mail that could be carried on that route, as well as on any other. At the same time, by application to the different railroads which center in Kansas City, their plans were changed, and the whole system operated so that a through mail train practically carried the mail not only to Kansas City but on each of the trunk lines going from Kansas City to the South, Southwest, and West. It is a simple matter of arrangement under the powers now possessed by the Post-Office Department. As I said before, begging pardon for repeating it, it is an arrangement which gives the railroads more money, costs the people less, and expedites the transportation of the mails.

Mr. President, just let me remark as to the withdrawal of the payment for these special facilities interfering with the expedition of the mail, that since it has been withdrawn from the Coast Line there has been no change substantially in the service on that line. The subsidy has been taken away, but the line is well established and has been carrying as much mail as before, so much mail, because it has been diverted somewhat from it.

Now, let me draw attention to another matter to illustrate the manner in which railroads are paid by the Government of the United States under our law. I have called attention to the rate of pay, increasing per mile with the increase of mail matter. That compensates every railroad in the country. I use the term "compensates." It richly rewards every railroad for its service in carrying the mail, and, as I said before, the more mail they carry the better for them.

Yet at the demand, as I have been told, of the railroad companies many years ago, an additional facility was given them and an additional imposition was laid upon the Post-Office Department and indirectly upon the taxpaying people. It was for postal cars. The law provided practically that the Postmaster-General might in his discretion permit any railroad company he saw fit to carry the mail in postal cars of its ownership, constructed not less than 40 feet in length, and to pay them as follows:

For every line comprising a daily trip each way of railway post-office cars: at a rate not exceeding \$35 per mile per annum for cars 40 feet in length, and \$50 per mile per annum for 40-foot cars; and \$60 per mile per annum for 50-foot cars; and \$60 per mile per annum for 60-foot cars.

Now, observe that whatever they receive for cars is in sheer addition, a mere gratuity, because under the general postal law they are required to furnish cars and all the accommodations. All the lesser routes do furnish such cars and they are paid at less remunerative rates. Although on a greater nominal scale, the remuneration to smaller roads is much less than to the larger ones, and yet to the larger ones are assigned the postal cars, and this gratuity is given to them. Let me ask attention to how much that is. It is all set forth in the report of 1887.

As I remarked before, the Postmaster-General had no discretion, and it was necessary to estimate and appropriate for the service for the year 1888 \$2,000,000 for the rent of postal cars in addition to what the railroads were paid. That pay by law covered the cars and all the service, and the additional \$2,000,000 was given to the companies who had the greatest advantage in the law of compensation. The pending bill carries \$3,000,000 for this purpose.

Let me show to the Senate what the fact was at that time in reference to the cars for which we gave \$2,000,000 rent. I observe that—

Careful inquiry discloses that very many of these cars, such as they are, would not cost to build \$3,000 each, that the best 50-foot car can be built for \$1,600 to \$1,800 each, a new 60-foot car equal to the most complete and handsome now in the service for no extra cost, and that the average value of all the post-office cars in the United States their average value does not probably exceed \$3,500.

Without protracting the debate, I will state that this report sets forth the cost for all the services for postal cars, cleaning, heating, lighting, supplies of oil, ice, dust, soap, lamp fixtures, pails, and all the necessary arrangements and ordinary repairs, and the total worth of the cars at the time, with the total expense

of their operation for a year, was \$1,846,240, a sum less than the appropriation for their rent for a year.

To-day instead of appropriating \$3,000,000 in the bill as a sheer additional gratuity to the railroads, the Congress of the United States might better comply with the recommendation made in this report and appropriate that sum to the Postmaster-General to better carry postal cars in the United States and operate it for the next year. The amount is enough. The railroads would then get their pay for transporting the mails without furnishing the cars at all, and the United States would make a handsome sum of money in the speculation.

I agree that that has nothing to do with this important point, but I was setting forth in detail one of the illustrations which prove the remark to be correct which I made in answer to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. RANSOM. I will thank the Senator from Wisconsin if he will tell us whether there is any provision in the postal laws for paying more for fast mail service?

Mr. VILAS. There is not, except the appropriations for special facilities which are under discussion.

Mr. RANSOM. That is what I understood.

Mr. VILAS. I have already explained the method by which the Postmaster-General may, under the law, make contracts which will secure fast mail service. It is perfectly easy.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the amendments are not in order, and that upon the question of order they ought to be excluded from the bill. I therefore suggest the point of order on the amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN. My amendment has been introduced in a formal way. I introduced the amendment; it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations; it was received and considered by the committee, and it seems to me that the rule has been complied with. It is true that it is an additional item of appropriation, but it has been considered by the committee, and that is all that is necessary to give the Senate jurisdiction of it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin makes the point of order upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio and the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky. The Chair will have Rule XVI read.

Mr. RANSOM. As there has been a very full discussion upon the matter and as the point of order was not made by the committee, I hope the Senator from Wisconsin will not insist on it.

Mr. VILAS. I have not the slightest desire to defeat the amendment upon a point of order if the Senate wishes to adopt it.

Mr. CULLOM. Let us hear the rule read, so as to see precisely what it is.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The rule will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

RULE XVI.

TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.
1. All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations except bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors, which shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and no amendment shall be received on any general appropriation bill, the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law. Any amendment, or resolution, or provision, or bill, passed by the Senate during that session, or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the President, or of some one of the Departments.

Mr. VILAS. At the request of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. GEORGE. I renew it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The point of order is renewed by the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. VILAS. Then, let us have a direct vote on the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is compelled to sustain the point of order under the rule which has just been read. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE], which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 6 it is proposed to strike out the clause from line 1 to line 8, inclusive, in the following words:

For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., via New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans, \$1,500,000. *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be used by the Postmaster-General for the purchase of new mail cars, except for the purpose of promoting the interest of the postal service.

Mr. DANIEL. I understand the amendments have been ruled out of order, and perhaps with those amendments on, the Senator from Tennessee may not care to strike the paragraph from the bill.

Mr. BATE. That the Senate and the Senator from Virginia make me clearly understand my position, I will move to strike out that which has just been read. That is what I moved before.

Mr. DANIEL. This particular clause?

Mr. BATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DANIEL. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] has given us a very interesting and valuable discourse on a number of matters connected with the postal service, but it does not seem to me that much that he has said affects the wisdom or the wisdom of this particular clause in the pending appropriation bill. This is a bill which comes to us from the House of Representatives. The provision which the Senator from Tennessee has moved to strike out reads as follows:

For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., via New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans \$106,644.22. That part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.

It has been said that this is a subsidy. I do not see that it can be properly so imputed. A contract in which a *quid pro quo* is received for an expenditure is not, in my conception, a subsidy. A subsidy is an appropriation in the nature of a gift or donation to build up, cherish, or foster a certain thing upon the idea that incidental benefits may arise to the public. A direct benefit to the public, purchased and paid for for a fair consideration, is not a subsidy, but a proper mercantile contract, such as we make every day to sustain all branches of the Government.

Is this a subsidy or authorization to one of the Departments of the Government to make such a contract as may be directly, or indirectly, immediately, not remotely, but instant, then and there for the benefit of the postal service and for the people who have an interest therein?

For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines.

What is "necessary" when bought and paid for does not enter into the consideration of subsidy; and "special" there evidently means where convenient and desirable and proper for the promotion of the postal service.

Then, there is an additional clause, a proviso, which utterly negates the idea of a subsidy:

Provided, That no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.

Not promote the interest of the railroad. In other words, the Postmaster-General, in order to make an honest appropriation of the funds here provided, must have his mind solely directed to the public consideration of the postal service and the expenditure of enough money to carry out that sole purpose.

In this day and generation time is of the essence of all contracts. Mail facilities are necessary to every business in this country, for there is no more bustling people than those of the United States, and last year's newspaper is ancient history. People live in to-day; prices change so quickly and the world is moving so rapidly that he who is belated in his mail is left behind the times.

Mr. President, there is nothing sectional in this appropriation. It stretches from one end of the country to the other. It begins in Springfield, Mass., and it ends in New Orleans, La., and the best evidence that this is a desirable appropriation and one needed by the public service is the fact that the administrative officers of all Administrations, without regard to party, have felt called upon to exercise the discretion vested in them and to use the funds given to them by Congress to promote and build up this great trunk continental line of postal facilities; and even the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, when he was Postmaster-General, yielded to the public considerations which were addressed to him, and thought it incumbent upon him in discharging the duties of his office to make such appropriations of these funds.

I should have voted for the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] if it had been in order: I should have voted for the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] if it had been in order. I am for economy; but not for a penny-wise and a pound-foolish economy.

When the people get the benefit of their money honestly expended under such an Administration as now exists, they do not begrudge the appropriation. I do not mean by that to cast any reflection upon any previous Administration, but only to say that when the people are satisfied that an honest Administration applies their taxation for public benefits which they receive, and which are fairly distributed all over the country, they do not begrudge the expenditure, but rejoice that they are able to gratify themselves with the conveniences which that expenditure supplies.

If you ask any business man in the United States to-day what he looks to most as elements of success, he would say his advertisement and his mail—the advertisement which keeps him, through the press, in contact with the public, and the mail, which gives him the private and confidential communications which are not intended for the public ear. Through these avenues of information he drinks in the mental palpable which enables him to build up his business, and in an age of sharp competition a day lost is enough to throw him as a factor out of the battle.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. KYLE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. GIBSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. PATTON]. I do not see him in the Chamber, and therefore I withhold my vote.

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. PROCTOR (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Has the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am paired with that Senator, and withhold my vote.

Mr. CAFFERY. I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. DUBOIS. I inquire if the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. DUBOIS. I am paired with that Senator, and withhold my vote.

Mr. GORDON. I am authorized under my pair to vote when my vote is necessary to make a quorum. I understand that to be the case now, and I vote "yea."

Mr. CAFFERY. I have a right to vote to make a quorum, and I vote "yea."

Mr. GEORGE. My colleague [Mr. McLAURIN] is paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. If my colleague is not here, I think he would vote "yea."

Mr. PROCTOR. As I have announced, I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL], but I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. PATTON], and vote "yea."

Mr. GIBSON. Under that arrangement I am at liberty to vote, and I vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS. I am informed that the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], with whom I am paired, would vote "yea" if he were present, and with that understanding I vote "yea."

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I feel at liberty to vote to make a quorum, and I vote "yea."

Mr. PERKINS (after having voted in the negative). I inquire of the Chair if the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROSEN] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. PERKINS. I am paired with that Senator, but I will transfer my pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and let my vote stand.

Mr. KYLE. I wish to state that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], were he here, would vote in the affirmative.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Under my arrangement with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] I have the right to vote when my vote is necessary to make a quorum. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 26; as follows:

YEAS—18.			
Bate,	George,	Jones, Ark.	Vest,
Blochman,	Hale,	Kyle,	Walsh,
Coke,	Harris,	Martin,	Woolrich.
Callum,	Hawley,	Miller,	
Paulmier,	Jarris,	Polk,	
NAYS—26.			
Allison,	Gallinger,	McMillan	Shoup,
Blanchard,	Gibson,	Mitchell, Oregon	Squire,
Brice,	Gordon,	Perkins,	Stewart,
Callahan,	Gordon,	Reagan,	Teller,
Coddrell,	Gray,	Platt,	White,
Daniel,	Hansbrough,	Proctor,	
Dubois,	Huntin,	Rosen,	
NOT VOTING—4.			
Aldrich,	Dolph,	Manderson,	Roach,
Allen,	Eyre,	Mitchell, Wis.	Sherman,
Berry,	Higgins,	Morgan,	Smith,
Butler,	Hill,	Murphy,	Thayer,
Call,	Hoar,	Murphy,	Turpie,
Camden,	Tracy,	Palmer,	Washburn,
Cameron,	Jones, Nev.	Patton,	Wilson,
Carr,	Lindsay,	Power,	Woolcott,
Chandler,	Lodge,	Quay,	
Davis,	McLaurin,	Quay,	
Dixon,	McPherson,		

So the amendment was rejected.

For subject see index.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 6415) to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real estate values in the District of Columbia; also to provide an assessment of real estate in said District in the year 1896 and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6108) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FAULKNER. Mr. President—

Mr. MILLS. I ask the Senator from Kentucky if he will yield to me to move an executive session?

Mr. FAULKNER. I understand the Senator from Kentucky desires to yield to me to call up a bill on the Calendar, which I do not think will require any length of time in its discussion.

Mr. MILLS. It is almost too late now.

Mr. FAULKNER. It is very important that we should now proceed to the consideration of the bill to which I refer, if there is no serious objection to it, and it will not take, I think, over half an hour. It is House bill 352, for the admission of the Territory of Utah as a State.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

ADMISSION OF UTAH.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 352) to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Territories with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, line 29, after the word "shall," to strike out:

Within twenty days after the passage of this act, by proclamation under the direction of the delegates aforesaid in said Territory, to be held on such day as he may in such proclamation designate, not less than sixty nor more than ninety days after the issuing thereof.

And insert:

on the 1st day of August, 1891, issue a proclamation ordering an election of the delegates aforesaid in said Territory, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November following.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, line 3, before the word "Monday," to strike out "third" and insert "first;" and after the word "Monday," to strike out "after their election," and insert "in March, 1895;" so as to read:

That the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet at the seat of government of the delegates aforesaid in said Territory, on the 1st day of August, 1891, and after organization, shall declare on behalf of the people of said proposed State that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby authorized to form a constitution and State government for said proposed State.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4, after the word "held," at the end of line 5, to strike out "at a time fixed in said ordinance," and insert "on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1895;" so as to read:

That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this act, the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for its ratification or rejection, at an election to be held on the Tuesday next after the 1st day of November, 1895, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PLATT. I wish the attention of the chairman of the committee. I see that it is provided in the fifth section—

That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative in the Fifty-third Congress, etc.

In lines 13 and 16, of section 19, the word "Representatives" is used. Should not the "s" be stricken out so as to make it singular?

Mr. FAULKNER. That is a proper amendment. It was a typographical error to print the word "Representatives."

Mr. PLATT. Then, in lines 13 and 16 of section 19, I move to strike out the word "Representatives," and insert "Representative." The word "Representatives," where it occurs in line 18, is proper.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. MILLS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, July 11, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 10, 1894.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Theodore Bruener, of St. Cloud, Minn., to be register of the land office at St. Cloud, Minn., vice Alphonso Barto, term expired.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Second Lieut. Dion Williams, to be a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps from June 30, 1894, vice First Lieut. Theodore G. Fillette, dismissed.

Charles Poor Kindeleberger, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from July 9, 1894, to fill a vacancy in that grade.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, July 10, 1894.

PROMOTION IN THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Assistant Surg. Benjamin W. Brown, of California, to be passed assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service of the United States.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Edward Hackett, of Oakland, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at San Francisco, Cal.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

John P. Dunn, of San Francisco, Cal., to be register of the land office at San Francisco, Cal.

John C. Gamble, of Garberville, Cal., to be register of the land office at Humboldt, Cal.

POSTMASTERS.

Rufus J. Bost, to be postmaster at Stillwater, in the county of Payne and Territory of Oklahoma.

A. M. Watts, to be postmaster at Wharton, in the county of Wharton and State of Texas.

Henderson M. Horton, to be postmaster at Midland, in the county of Midland and State of Texas.

Abner Carson, to be postmaster at Parkers Landing, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania.

Curt W. Miller, to be postmaster at Tempe, in the county of Maricopa and Territory of Arizona.

B. F. Thomas, to be postmaster at Carthage, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri.

J. Albert Jones, to be postmaster at Marcellus, in the county of Cass and State of Michigan.

Thomas M. Gooden, to be postmaster at Dover, in the county of Kent and State of Delaware.

Levi G. Kilmer, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania.

Charles A. Burr, to be postmaster at Rochester, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan.

Albert F. Kishpaugh, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan.

Cameron A. Austin, to be postmaster at Hartford, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan.

John Craiker, to be postmaster at Perryburg, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio.

George W. Wilkinson, to be postmaster at South Charleston, in the county of Clarke and State of Ohio.

David S. Smith, to be postmaster at East Palesine, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio.

Amrose M. Cradick, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois.

Charles L. Gilbreath, to be postmaster at Collinwood, in the county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio.

Amos H. Frost, to be postmaster at Harrison, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio.

Goodwin R. Wiley, to be postmaster at Bethel, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine.

John C. Neltner, to be postmaster at Turner, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois.

Benjamin W. Greer, to be postmaster at White Hall, in the county of Greene and State of Illinois.

H. M. Goff, to be postmaster at Richmond, in the county of Franklin and State of Vermont.

James W. Edmonson, to be postmaster at Collinsville, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois.

Peter B. Davis, to be postmaster at Narragansett Pier, in the county of Washington and State of Rhode Island.

Frederick E. Jacobs, to be postmaster at North Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

Michael J. Ryan, to be postmaster at Lonsdale, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island.

Frank D. Smith, to be postmaster at Dothen, in the county of Henry and State of Alabama.

Lewis A. Westcott, to be postmaster at East Berlin, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

D. Smith Sholes, to be postmaster at Ridgefield, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut.

John J. Anderson, to be postmaster at Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

J. M. Hammond, to be postmaster at Hamburg, in the county of Fremont and State of Iowa.

William Graham, to be postmaster at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Virginia.

C. B. Wentzell, to be postmaster at Harpers Ferry, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, July 10, 1894.

The House met at 10 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. JOHN W. HEIDT, of Georgia.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAUGATUCK HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to House resolution of date of June 26, 1894, in relation as to the probable cost of completing the improvement of Saugatuck Harbor, Michigan, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

FLAGS OF TWENTY-SECOND MICHIGAN INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Senate bill:

A bill (S. 2070) to provide for the restoration to the State of Michigan two flags carried by the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry Volunteers and now in the War Department.

Mr. AITKEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of that bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to consider this bill. The Clerk will report it.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to turn over to the State of Michigan two flags which were carried by the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry Volunteers, and which are now among the captured Union flags in the War Department.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. AITKEN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. ABBOTT, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. EDMUNDS, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. LIVINGSTON, indefinitely, on account of important business.

HUGHES BROTHERS & BANGS.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the

present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7434) directing the issue of a duplicate of a lost check drawn by Capt. W. H. Bixby, Engineers United States Army, at Newport, R. I., in favor of Messrs. Hughes Brothers & Bangs.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Rhode Island asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which the Clerk will report.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Capt. W. H. Bixby, Engineers United States Army, be, and is hereby, authorized and instructed to issue a duplicate of an original check, under such regulations in regard to its issue and payment as have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issue of duplicate checks under the provisions of section 3646, Revised Statutes of the United States. Said duplicate check to take the place of an original check issued by said W. H. Bixby on September 25, 1893, in favor of Hughes Bros. & Bangs, for the sum of \$5,011.93, and numbered 255001, being for services in August, 1893, under their contract with the United States for work at Fort Judith, R. I., which check is alleged to have been lost in its transmission through the United States mail.

The Committee on Claims recommended the following amendment:

After the word "three," in line 12, insert the words "upon the subtreasury at New York."

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have an explanation of that bill.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the report, which is very short, be read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the report can be read. The report (by Mr. LOUD) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7434) for the relief of Hughes Bros. & Bangs for check No. 255001, drawn by Capt. W. H. Bixby, United States Engineers, on the subtreasury at New York, issued on September 25, 1893, in favor of Hughes Bros. & Bangs, for services rendered, report:

It appears to your committee, in evidence submitted, that said check was duly mailed, since which time no trace has been found. Payment was duly stopped by said check, October 12, 1893. Under the present law no duplicate check can be drawn for a larger amount than \$2,500; hence the only relief open to sufferers of this character is by special act. We therefore recommend that the bill do pass, with the following amendment:

Insert after the word "three," in line 12, the words "upon the subtreasury at New York."

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE.
Newport, R. I., June 25, 1894.

SIR: Yours of the 23d instant duly received.

The lost check in favor of Messrs. Hughes Bros. & Bangs, was dated September 25, 1893, and was known as an "engineer's" check (No. 355001), and was drawn on the assistant treasurer at New York, who stopped payment on the same on the 12th of October, 1893.

Hoping this will give you the desired information, and that you will be successful in your efforts, I am,

Very truly, yours,

W. H. BIXBY,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

HON. CHARLES H. PARK, M. C.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I understand by the reading of that report that the check was drawn upon the subtreasury at New York?

Mr. PAGE. That is correct.

Mr. SAYERS. The check was lost?

Mr. PAGE. The check was lost.

Mr. SAYERS. And the payment at the subtreasury has been stopped?

Mr. PAGE. It was immediately stopped, on October 12, 1893.

Mr. SAYERS. And has never been found, and never been presented?

Mr. PAGE. It has never been found, and never been presented.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is there any provision for guaranteeing the United States against loss?

Mr. PAGE. The bill provides that proper indemnity shall be given to the Government.

Mr. LOUD. The check is to be paid under the statute covering cases of that kind.

The amendment reported by the Committee on Claims was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PAGE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

DONATION OF OBSOLETE GUN CARRIAGES TO MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Mr. COUSINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1015) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate four obsolete gun carriages to the city of Marshalltown, Iowa.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to turn over four of the obsolete gun carriages at the Island Arsenal to the city of Marshalltown, Iowa, for use in mounting four 3-pounder Parrott guns, donated to said city by act of Congress approved July 19, 1882, that said city pay for any expense necessary to place these carriages in serviceable condition.

years have not yet expired when he stands here demanding that the symmetry of the Signal Corps shall be rounded out by making him a lieutenant-colonel.

I challenge the record of the War Office for another purpose, and that is to furnish sentence, a word, or a syllable in that other's record that entitles him to such consideration or to any promotion at all, whether in peace or in war. If he ever smelled burning gunpowder none of us ever heard of it. If he ever rendered such conspicuous specific service or scientific service, or any other sort of service, I will withdraw all objection and agree that the Senator's amendment shall go through.

But I insist that the amendment is faulty in two respects. In the first place, it puts this corps beyond the reach of military discipline or regulation or law; secondly, it opposes a reorganization that will have but one effect, and that is to promote from a majority to a lieutenant-colonelcy a man who has already been promoted faster and for less service than any other man whose name burdens the pay roll of the Federal Army.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, if there is any one criticism that can be made with force upon the Army legislation of the last fifteen or twenty years it is that it has been in the direction of making the Army of the United States top-heavy. We have been legislating, and legislating I think at times under pressure, in the direction of the increase of the staff corps of the Army to the detriment and material damage to the line of the Army. It is not to be wondered at that we have done this thing.

The experts of the different staff corps are of course anxious for that which is dear to every soldier who loves his profession—promotion to higher rank. They like to enlarge and amplify the duties which are incumbent upon the different departments to which they belong. It is natural, and I do not find fault with them, that they use every effort and all their energy to produce the result which they desire. It has been hard to make head against these efforts in the past. The Congress of the United States has in numerous bills and sometimes by legislation upon appropriation bills met their views, as I think to the damage of the Army.

Mr. President, I really think it is about time to call a halt in that direction. I should like to see reform begin at the other end. I sympathize with the recruiting officer who during the war, when recruiting was rather slow, proposed to raise a regiment of brigadiers. Of course everyone would be very anxious to join an organization of that character. I think the time has come when there should be enlargement and increase of the line of the Army of the United States.

Everyone who has personal acquaintance with the line of the Army knows, in the different corps of the cavalry, of the artillery, and the infantry, gray-headed men who have grown old in service, and in distinguished, arduous, difficult, and dangerous service, who have not yet reached the rank of captain. There is not the incentive there should be that the enlisted men of the Army, many of whom are well entitled to commissions, who could pass the examination required by law and who are fitted to be second lieutenants in the Army and fitted to go to higher grades by regular promotion and by proper examination—I say there is not the incentive to these men that there ought to be; but that, of course, is all apart from the proposition now under discussion.

I think that so far as the staff department of the Army is concerned, when we come to a time when the Army of the United States shall be used in actual war, instead of enlarging our staff corps we will decrease them by consolidation. We could well do that in time of peace; but unfortunately, although in peace we should prepare for war, we never do prepare for war until the emergency is upon us. I shall not go into detail as to what might be consolidated; but there is no man who has studied the question of the Army, there is no man who has had an experience in it in time of war or in time of peace, who does not realize that many of these corps could properly be joined.

For instance, there is no reason why there should be a commissary's and a quartermaster's department entirely distinct the one from the other. There is no reason why there should not be a department of supply. It puzzles a man who has had army experience to tell as to whether a certain implement or piece of war material or matter of supply is to go to a quartermaster, a commissary, or an ordnance officer, and I think we might well have a department of supply that would consolidate some of these corps.

Mr. HALE. It is so in the Navy.

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes, it is so in the Navy of the United States and works without difficulty there, and there is no reason why it should not be so in the Army. I see no reason why the Signal Corps of the Army should be a thing apart from all the other staff departments of the Army. It could be well joined to one of them. But upon that of course we can not legislate in this bill.

Now, the proposition is by this proposed enactment that when in the case of the present brigadier-general, who is the head of the Signal Corps, there shall be a vacancy, whether that vacancy shall occur by death, by retirement, from length of service, retirement from disability, or retirement from age, then there shall be what my colleague upon the Committee on Military Affairs and its efficient chairman says is a symmetrical organization of the Signal Corps. I agree with him that if we are to have the Signal Corps as a separate department from all others, it should be of symmetrical form, the department to have a colonel at its head, and the intermediate grades of lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, and lieutenant should follow.

But I do not agree with my colleague on the committee in the belief that that necessity is now upon us; that we should at once make the change that will cause Maj. Dunwoody to be made a lieutenant-colonel; that shall cause Capt. Craig to be made a captain, and promote the lieutenants to be captains of the corps. As has been suggested by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], promotion in the Signal Corps has been extremely rapid. Its composition is as follows:

The Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of brigadier-general, is Gen. Greely, who would probably retire from age ten or twelve years hence, who undoubtedly could at any time retire on account of disability incurred in the line of his duty in the performance of a great work with which we are all familiar, and for which the country is glad to give him credit, and has given him deserved and most distinguished honor.

Following him in the present list is Maj. Henry H. C. Dunwoody. Maj. Dunwoody entered the Army in 1862. He was made second lieutenant of the artillery in June, 1860; first lieutenant in February, 1867; captain, June, 1889; major of Signal Corps in 1890, and accepted that place in 1891.

Capt. Craig entered the Army in 1866; was made captain and quartermaster in 1888; was made captain in Signal Corps in 1890, and accepted it in 1891.

Capt. Allen was made second lieutenant in 1872; first lieutenant in 1879; captain in 1888; captain in Signal Corps in 1890, and accepted in 1891.

Capt. Thompson entered the Army in 1868; made first lieutenant in 1870; captain in 1890; accepted in 1891.

Capt. Scriven entered the Army in 1878; first lieutenant in 1885; first lieutenant Signal Corps in 1890; made captain in 1892.

Capt. Glassford was made first lieutenant in 1890, and captain in 1893.

I will not pass to the lieutenants of the corps. I have read this simply to show that the promotion of the officers of the Signal Corps has been exceptionally rapid. They have gone through these grades, passing those who were with them at the Military Academy, and leaving them largely to day in the rank of first lieutenant of the Army.

Mr. President, I do not think we need to strain any point here to give immediate promotion to these gentlemen. I think with their corps thus made symmetrical, thus licked into the shape they desire, they can well afford to wait until there shall be a vacancy created either by the resignation, the retirement from disability, from length of service, or from age, of the distinguished gentleman who is now the head of the corps. I do not find myself differing very often with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, but I think in this case it is well enough for us to make haste slowly. The Signal Corps is certainly not now so important an adjunct of the Army that it can not afford to abide its time for the rapid promotion that is bound to come in the immediate future to those who are upon the roll.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I do not differ very widely with my colleague on the committee who has just taken his seat, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON]. The only difference between us is as to when this shall take effect. We agree, and the committee seem to agree pretty well, too, upon a partial symmetry of the Signal Corps; that is to say, that there shall be a lieutenant-colonel appointed, and that the colonel shall be appointed when the vacancy occurs, as indicated, by the resignation or removal in any way of Gen. Greely, who now holds the chief place in it.

But I think that it is proper if we are going to organize the corps after the fashion indicated by the committee that it should be done at once for the reasons which I have heretofore mentioned, and which I shall not reiterate.

I desire to say, however, in reply to some remarks which have been made in regard to this matter that Gen. Greely was appointed because of scientific services he had rendered the country; so it seems he did go from the rank of a captain to that of a brigadier-general.

That matter is a subject of criticism, but it meets, however, the approval of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

It is the officer whose good fortune it has been to be promoted to a majority who is jumped upon with both feet by my friend from Kentucky. He does not want to see him promoted further now, alleging that it is very rapid, and also an allusion to that fact was made by the Senator from Nebraska. He, however, read from the Army Register, which shows that this man, who is now the major in this corps, Maj. Dunwoody, received a military education and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1862, and after four years he was a graduate, and with honor.

That is some thirty years ago. If you call getting to a majority within thirty years rapid promotion, then of course there has been rapidity of promotion in this case. But I insist that thirty years is a long period for a man who has received a military education to go from a lieutenant up to a majority.

Therefore, there is no indecent haste in this matter, as has been intimated; and there is no excessive desire upon the part of the gentleman who holds this majority or upon the part of his friends to see him promoted, except upon the grounds of merit. Why did he get this majority? For scientific reasons in part, just as Greeley was appointed brigadier-general.

Furthermore, I desire to say to the Senate and to you, Mr. President, that he won this majority, which is very rarely these days, upon competitive examination. Under the law of October, 1890, he was put to the test along with his fellows in the reorganization of the corps, and he won it fairly. It is one of the few men entitled to the straps of a major who has won his rank by a competitive examination, thus showing his superiority of the class with which he was thrown in reference to that promotion; and allow me to say there is no class or set of officers in the Army superior to them. That is why it was done and not with indecent haste, nor by potential influence with the appointing power, but it became his by right under the law.

Maj. Dunwoody was many years a lieutenant, a short time a captain, and it was his fortune to have been detailed into a particular service, the Weather Bureau service. I might stop to read a letter addressed by the Secretary of Agriculture, who has charge of this Department, to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], in regard to the capacity, fitness, and efficiency of Maj. Dunwoody for the scientific work in which he is engaged; but it might be disagreeable to him for me to do so, and therefore I decline so doing. I will say, however, it shows an efficiency that is rarely, if ever, equalled.

I repeat, he won this upon merit by a competitive examination, and upon the grounds of merit alone, and it took him thirty years to pass through the regular channels from a lieutenant to a majority. If the Senator thinks that is rapid promotion he is welcome to do so.

Now, sir, Maj. Dunwoody belongs to this corps and he won the position, and if promotion is to take place I am for him having it. He has distinguished himself most worthily.

Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky speaks of luxurious life in Washington. He can not lay that charge at this man's door.

Permit me to say, sir, that he is a man who is up at night in the performance of his duty without increase of pay, when you and I and all here are asleep. He is temporarily detailed to the Weather Bureau at this place—the head of that Bureau. It may be said to be a life study with him. As young as you say he is, he is a man who has been in the service of the Government, and he is the greatest success in his line ever known in this country or even in Europe. This is conceded, and publicly so by scientific journals on both continents. This is the man, Mr. President, whose promotion is objected to when he would win it fairly, because he holds the majority now won by competition, and under this amendment there would be an opening. It is not by selection, but under the true rule that he should be promoted in the corps to which he belongs.

Mr. President, I was pleased with the remarks of my colleague on the Military Committee, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON]. He shows the necessity for this symmetry in staff organization; and I want to say in conclusion on this point that if a necessity exists, as he has so clearly shown, for symmetrical organization and for a lieutenant-colonel to be appointed to effect it, then the sooner it is accomplished the better. Therefore this amendment ought to take effect on the day of this bill. It will not affect the force at the head of it, but it will affect all subalterns. It opens up the incentive for an officer to raise himself in the esteem of his fellow-officers and his countrymen by his proper bearing. Therefore it should be adopted now.

Mr. President, like the Senators from Kentucky and Nebraska, I do not believe in jumping over officers by staff appointment or otherwise. Who does Maj. Dunwoody jump over? He stands

next in the regular order, and if the Chief Signal Officer should die or retire he would not jump, but would succeed to the place in regular order. I would not want to see the President promote him before that event took place. There are officers, and suitable ones I think, captains and lieutenants, who are placed by the choice of the President for life in good places.

This is all right, and sometimes I help to do it, and while the law lasts I want to see my friends get their part of the spoils; and if the President is pleased by certain influences to take a man and jump two hundred and eight captains and make him a major, or to take a lieutenant and jump one hundred and fifty and make him a captain, then let him do it. It is his right, and I hope my friend will be the lucky one. If this is wrong change the law.

That is the liberal view to take of this matter. The man who will likely get this promotion, should it come, is one who, as I said, spends sleepless nights and stands by the ticker until the dawn of day sending information all over this country as to the weather, and this is the result not of luxury but hard and constant study—with marked capacity for combining certain influences and working therefrom a given result. That is what he has done. It is his capacity and his scientific knowledge which have put him in the channel which caused, if you please, his rapid promotion in the service. This is the basis of it.

But I am not for the man. I am for the principle of the thing, Mr. President, regardless of any man. I want some officers to fill these places. It can not be done unless you fill up this corps. I should like to see the colonel appointed now, but the committee says not, and I yield to the judgment of the committee. I believe that now is the time to effect it, and we should not wait for an uncertainty.

The Senator from Kentucky states that they are not amenable to courts-martial. I can not see the philosophy of that. While officers are in the Army and hold commissions in the Army there is nothing that can keep them from being amenable to the courts-martial of the country and the laws of the land. There is nothing in that point, and I will not further notice it.

I do not propose to detain the Senate upon this question. I am sorry even that any debate has sprung up upon it. I agree with the committee upon all questions, except as to the time; and I shall say nothing more in regard to that fact, but only that the Senate should give due consideration to the fact that we want this corps made symmetrical. As I have said, it is indispensable, and it has been the favorite of most men who have been at the head of the Army, and it should be done.

This corps is progressive. The same thing is going on in Europe, here, and everywhere; and I want to see that expertness, if I may so speak, encouraged. It takes but a small sum; it does not create any additional expenditure, because if the brigadier-general stays there he must receive his pay.

I am perfectly willing, Mr. President, to leave this matter as it is, and hope that the Senate will take the view of it which I have taken, and be practical in what we do.

Mr. PROCTOR. I think the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] is comparatively modest in his request. If his amendment is agreed to, it only jumps this major over about one hundred and odd other majors, and nearly one hundred lieutenants-colonel.

Mr. BLAKEBURN. Ninety-three.

Mr. BATE. The Senator will pardon me. If I did not say it, I meant to say, of course, in that corps. You can not show that he will jump anybody, because the bill itself provides for promotion in that corps, and there is not a man between him and that position.

Mr. PROCTOR. Very true. It does not jump over many in that corps, but I was speaking of relative rank. I say the amendment is comparatively modest, because the amendment of the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLER] gives an opportunity to him and his friend, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], who favored the amendment, to get, if they can, the appointment of their political or personal friends to a majority, jumping over the six hundred and fifty captains and the thousand and odd lieutenants, to say nothing about the twenty-five thousand noncommissioned officers and the rank and file of the Army.

So, to be consistent and logical, I would see that we ought to adopt this much more modest amendment. However, as I voted against the former amendment, I must, to be perfectly consistent, vote against this amendment, much as I regret to do so.

I heartily subscribe to everything that was said by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] in regard to the organization of the Army. It seems to me entirely wrong that the staff should be strengthened, and the line, of course, comparatively weakened. It is, as the Senator from Nebraska said, top-heavy. It can be easily seen that with ten brigadiers-general

in the War Department and six in the field and with hardly sufficient commands for them that there is something wrong in the organization.

It is not, perhaps, a favorable time to suggest any important change in the staff department. I hope it may come, however, with the general reorganization of the Army. It is not now the time to propose it; but it is a time, Mr. President, when we can see the necessity of an increase in the enlisted force and the strengthening of the line of the Army. The staff positions should be so adjusted to the line that the chance for promotion and preferment will be greatest in the fighting arm of the Army.

I am obliged to oppose the amendment.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I am very glad this discussion has been had. The very wise and sage suggestions which have come from the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], the one an ex-Secretary of War, and the other a member of the Committee on Military Affairs of this body, looking to a needed reorganization of the military system of this country, did not come too soon.

So far as the amendment pending is concerned, I rise to withdraw my point of order. I do not mean to make any point of order against the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE]. I am entirely willing and more than willing, that he shall always have a vote of the Senate, no matter what the rule may be; but I do not believe that his amendment should be adopted; and in his presence here, as he sits close by me, I make this statement, which I am sure he will verify, that it was I in the Committee on Appropriations who strained a point to put into the bill what the Secretary has just read in order to meet the views and wishes of the Senator from Tennessee so far as it was possible for us to do it.

If this amendment should be adopted—I do not mean to say that the Senator from Tennessee intends to do it—speaking from the standpoint of a lawyer, I declare that, in my judgment, the Signal Corps would be put beyond the reach of regulation or order under the War Department; and more, it would be not to complete the symmetry of this corps at all, because the gap would be left precisely as it stands to-day. If the Senator's amendment was agreed to, the symmetry would not be completed, the gap would stand until the present brigadier-general heading that corps should be retired, or until he should resign, or die.

For these two reasons, I hope the Senate will not agree to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee. I withdraw my point of order.

Mr. BATE. Permit me to say a word. I think it is proper for us to get near a consummation of symmetry as possible; if we can not get it entirely, let us get as near to it as we can.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee. [Putting the question]. The yeas and nays have it.

Mr. BATE. I call for a division.

Mr. HALE. Let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I think I shall have to ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary called the roll.

Mr. MILLS. I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

Mr. McPHERSON. I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. CULLOM. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], but I shall take the liberty of voting to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. GORDON. I am authorized to vote to make a quorum, notwithstanding my pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], and I vote "yea."

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I am paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER], and therefore withhold my vote. Mr. CULLOM (after having voted in the negative). I find that there is quite a division of sentiment in the Senate in reference to the pending question, and I therefore withdraw my vote, as the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], with whom I am paired, is not present.

Mr. PUGH. I announce my pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. PLATT. I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON], but I am authorized to vote to make a quorum, and I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 23; as follows:

YEAS—21.

Alison.
Bate.
Blanchard.
Brien.
Call.
Coffe.

George.
Gordon.
Harris.
Ibby.
Jarvis.
Jones Ark.

Martin.
Pasco.
Perkins.
Roch.
Stewart.
Vest.

Voorhees.
Walsh.
White.

on subject see index

Aldrich,
Blanchard,
Carey,
Cockrell,
Dobbs,
Dabols,

Faulkner,
Gibson,
Gorman,
Hale,
Hawley,
Lindsay,

NAYS—23.

McMillan,
McPherson,
Peffer,
Platt,
Foster,
Proctor,

Ransom,
Sherman,
Shoop,
Smith,
Squire.

NOT VOTING—41.

Frye,
Gallinger,
Gray,
Hinsbrough,
Higgins,
Hill,
Chandler,
Hoar,
Huntton,
Cullom,
Dixon,
Davis,

McLaurin,
McPherson,
Mills,
Mitchell, Oregon,
Mitchell, Wis.,
Morgan,
Morrill,
Murphy,
Patton,
Pettigrew,

Pugh,
Quay,
Teller,
Turpie,
Vilas,
Washington,
Wilson,
Woolcott.

So the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reading of the bill will proceed.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 6, line 5, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

"For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, \$51,390; in all, \$163,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 21, after the word "dollars," to strike out:

"Provided, That hereafter no appointments shall be made to the office of assistant surgeon until the number of assistant surgeons shall be reduced below that of the number of officers in that grade in the medical department shall be fixed at 90.

So as to make the clause read:

"For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, \$106,530; in all, \$525,230.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 8, after the word "dollars," to insert:

"Provided, That nothing in the act entitled 'An act to increase the number of officers of the Army to be detailed to colleges,' approved November 3, 1893, shall be construed as to prevent, limit, or restrict the detail of retired officers of the Army at institutions of learning under the provisions of section 1390, Revised Statutes, and the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, etc., approved May 4, 1890, nor to forbid the issue of ordnance and ordnance stores, as provided in the act approved September 25, 1889, amend- ing section 122, Revised Statutes, to the institutions at which retired officers may be so detailed; and said act of November 3, 1893, shall not be construed to allow the full pay of their rank to retired officers detailed under said section 1390, Revised Statutes, and the act of May 4, 1890.

Mr. MANDERSON. I desire to ask the Senator in charge of the bill whether this proviso is in the language of the bill which the Senate passed in the early days of this session? My impression is that it is in the identical language of that bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will answer the Senator, without the record at my hand, but I assure him that it is in the language of the bill to which he refers, which had the approval of the Senate.

Mr. MANDERSON. I desire to say, in connection with the pending proviso, that I am glad to see it inserted here, so that it may be understood elsewhere if there should come up any question as to the wisdom of the provision, that there was certainly no intention on the part of Congress in passing the act recited as approved November 3, 1893, to cut off the detail of retired officers of the Army to educational institutions throughout the country.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is true.

Mr. MANDERSON. And yet the construction placed upon it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. But the Senator will admit that a different construction was placed upon the law by the Department.

Mr. MANDERSON. I was about to say that the law by the executive department was so construed. The result of it was that a great many valuable military instructors were taken from those institutions, and can perhaps only be returned by way of detail if this provision shall be the law.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is the object of the amendment.

Mr. MANDERSON. It permits such details, and provides that they shall not receive the full pay of their rank; but, of course, they can eke out whatever pay is coming to them on the retired list by any sum which any educational institution may see fit to pay for military instruction. It certainly is a very proper addendum to the existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment

of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 8, after line 13, to insert the following:

General service clerks are at the headquarters of the Army and at the several department headquarters; at the recruiting headquarters and department headquarters; at West Point, at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.; at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and at the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kans., not exceeding 50 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 35 clerks, at \$1,100 each; 10 clerks, at \$1,200 each; and 15 messengers, at \$750 each, \$450 each, and said clerks and messengers shall be employed and apportioned to the several departments and staffs by the Secretary of War. And the Act for the enlistment and pay and to define the duties and liabilities of general service clerks and messengers in the Army, approved July 29, 1864, shall be in full force.

Mr. MANDERSON. Will the Senator from Kentucky kindly explain to the Senate what is the change in the existing law made by this provision? Is there a reduction of the number of service clerks and messengers?

Mr. BLACKBURN. No.

Mr. MANDERSON. Is there a reduction in the amount of their compensation?

Mr. BLACKBURN. No.

Mr. MANDERSON. Then, what is the provision which is intended?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will answer and say that this is a transposition. If the Senator will turn to page 2, from line 9 to line 12, inclusive, which was stricken out upon the recommendation of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, he will find that this is simply a transposition. The Department urged this substitution, which the committee has submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

It looks to a reduction of the force; but it does more. The point in it, and the only point in it which has any merit or which would attract any attention or excite any discussion, is that it looks to the abolition of a practice which has grown up here in the shape of a civil pension list, what are called general service clerks, made up from details from the Army and appointments from civil life, and after so many years' service they go upon the retired list.

A man appointed from civil life to a clerical position in any Department of this Government has no right to go upon the pension list or upon the retired list. It is the object of the amendment which the committee submits to put a stop to that practice. It is simply to compel the War Department to detail those clerks from the Army and not appoint them from civil life, with the chance to get upon the retired list by reason of clerical service which is not allowed to anybody else.

Mr. MANDERSON. I hope that that conclusion will not be reached. While I do not oppose this proviso, for I feel the uselessness of making head against the Committee on Appropriations in matters of this sort, I do not believe in the detailing of enlisted men of the Army for clerical service, or any other service. They enlist as soldiers.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator from Nebraska allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes, certainly. I may have misunderstood the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I agree with the Senator from Nebraska, but will the Senator say he does favor a practice that exists under the law to-day and that the amendment seeks to remedy, which allows a clerk appointed from civil life after thirty years of service to go upon the retired list as though he had been a soldier?

Mr. MANDERSON. No, I do not, unless the clerk assumes the position of an enlisted man, and can be held to a term of service and be called upon for military duty. Of course, in time of war it is well understood that any civil employé of the Army of the United States can be called upon for military service, and he can be compelled to perform the duties incident to his place.

But I understand the general service clerks and general service messengers are liable to removal, or can at any time quit their positions. With that as the fact, I certainly do not believe that that class of men should ever go upon a retired list or a civil pension list for such service.

However, that which I rose to combat was the idea that there should be taken from the enlisted force of the Army men for clerk duty or for any other duty foreign to the employment for which they have been enlisted.

One of the evils which the Army has had to contend with for many years has been the use of the enlisted force not only for clerk service, but for menial service. The man who wears the uniform of the Government of the United States and who is to be called upon to protect its flag and to sustain its honor should not be the servant of anybody except the Government of the United States. You get in the Army, I think, an inferior class of men when it is understood that they can be detailed or re-

quired to perform duty which is not incident to the military service. It is a civil evil which we certainly ought to reach. The Army of the United States is its peacemaker. If anything were needed to exemplify and emphasize that fact it can be found in the occurrences of the last few days in this country.

The Army of the United States is small. I should not advocate its great extension, and yet, realizing the fact that it is no greater in the number of its enlisted men to-day, with nearly 70,000,000 people, than it was when this country had but 30,000,000 people, I believe there should be an increase in the number of enlisted men. It should be an increase looking to its growth in the best material that can be obtained. A move was made in the right direction by legislation had at this session of Congress, which required that none but American citizens should be enlisted in the Army of the United States; and that they should have a certain degree of intelligence.

That legislation, I think, will improve the material which will compose the Army. I think the Army should be increased with modern and modest number, so that incident to that increase there should come a better organization of the Army. It is an astonishing thing to me that the Congress of the United States, throughout all these years of insistence, these years of persuasion on the part of the chief military men of this country, should still hold to the obsolete in military affairs.

Commencing with Gen. Grant, when he was at the head of the Army, following him Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Schofield, and every department commander without exception, and every man who has written upon military life in the United States, all have insisted that there should be a departure from the present single-battalion organization of the infantry of this country and that the three-battalion organization should obtain.

The attention of Congress has been called time and again to the fact that the United States, holding to the single-battalion organization, has a military organization which is shared in only by two countries. One is Persia and the other China. That is the country which we are keeping with reference to the organization of our infantry. When the time of war shall come we shall be quick to adopt the three-battalion organization, which is a necessity under the improved arm that is now used in all the armies of the world. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that in several Congresses such a bill has received the unanimous report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate and has passed the Senate, it has gone elsewhere, there to sleep again, and I think that sleep that will never wake.

I hope that as the result of this discussion and as the result of the events that are now or have been lately upon us the Congress of the United States will arouse itself to the importance of bettering the condition of the Army and putting it in a position where it can sustain itself with credit and not be compelled when an emergency shall arise, or war shall come upon us, to make a complete revolution in the character of its formation.

I hope I misunderstood the Senator from Kentucky in the suggestion he made that this proviso would permit enlisted men to be detailed to service as general service clerks and messengers.

Mr. BLACKBURN. No; the Senator from Nebraska did not misunderstand me, and he will not misunderstand me in this, that I sympathize with his conclusions as he has expressed them. It is not my purpose to advocate the detail of enlisted men for clerical service, but the Senator who, in conjunction with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], for so many years presided over the military affairs of this country, at least so far as the Government has charge, knows that that has been the practice all these years. Those soldiers are detailed, and I doubt not that very competent men are found to render that service.

Neither the bill as it came from the other House nor any amendment submitted by the committee of the Senate touches that practice at all. It may be a bad practice. I am not its advocate; I am not its apologist. The only point that I make is that it is a mongrel service; it is a hybrid service. It is made of details from the line, of enlisted men, of men in the Army, and the committee seems to prevent the appointees from civil life from going upon a civil pension list after thirty years' service. That is all there is in this matter.

Mr. MANDERSON. That is a different proposition.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is all there is in it.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am inclined to differ with my friend from Kentucky in the construction of this paragraph. I do not believe it means that you can take an enlisted man and give him a clerical position, and he remains an enlisted man in the Army, and making him a clerk at \$1,100 or \$1,200 per annum, or make him a messenger with that compensation in addition to his other pay. That is what it would mean unless he was retired from the enlisted service.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is what is done.

Mr. MANDERSON. It ought not to be done.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:
By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims: A bill (H. R. 3380) for the relief of William A. Dearmon. (Report No. 1229.)

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims: A bill (S. 838) for the relief of Col. Jesse H. Strickland, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, United States Volunteers. (Report No. 1236.)

Also, a resolution referring to the Court of Claims the bills (H. R. 478, 1894, 4192, 460) for the relief of the estate of Robert Ruffin, for the relief of the estate of Margaret Champion, for the relief of the estate of H. S. Simmons, deceased, for the relief of Patrick Gilfoil, Madison Parish, La. (Report No. 1237.)

Also, a resolution referring to the Court of Claims the bill (H. R. 6510) for the relief of Charles S. Lobdell, of Parkersburg, Butler County, Ind. (Report No. 1238.)

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 7696) to fix a proper military status of acting assistant surgeons of the United States Army who served in the late civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUDSON: A bill (H. R. 7697) providing for compulsory arbitration—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEARY: A resolution directing the Committee on Rules to fix a day, Saturday, July 14, 1894, for the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce relative to existing interference with commerce between the several States—to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 7698) to relieve Robert McIntire from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7699) to relieve Thomas Amey from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLIKEN: A bill (H. R. 7700) granting a pension to James Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRICE: A bill (H. R. 7701) for the relief of the estate of Jean Pierre Landry, deceased, late of Iberia Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7702) for the relief of the estate of Valsin Vincent, deceased, late of Iberia Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7703) for the relief of the estate of Dornville Fabre, deceased, late of Fayette Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7704) for the relief of Mrs. Ozeine Bondreau, of St. Martin Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 7705) for the relief of Elizabeth White, testatrix of Samuel N. White, deceased, late of Feliciana Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 7706) granting a pension to George W. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. AVERY: Petition of George H. Bassett, H. W. Hawkins, Melville Stone, and 112 other citizens of Reed City, Mich., in favor of the passage of H. R. 5246, being an act to regulate immigration and to secure a better grade of immigrants, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LANE: Petition of 56 citizens of Verdun, Ill., against the passage of a general bankruptcy law—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ST. NE of Kentucky: Papers to accompany the bill (H. R. 7694) for the relief of T. S. Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: Petition of Andrew Wilkins, of Lake, Scott County, Miss., for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 13, 1894.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
On motion of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting estimates for the salaries of twenty-four field matrons, and for the maintenance of horses and transportation, with the recommendation that the same be incorporated in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895; which, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, submitting a deficiency of \$50,000 on account of the appropriation for "State or Territorial Homes for Disabled Soldiers or Sailors" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, submitting an estimate of appropriation to enable him to represent and protect the interests of the United States in matters and suits affecting the Pacific railroads, and for expenses in connection therewith during the fiscal year 1895, \$30,000; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, dated June 20, 1894, a report from the Chief of Engineers, containing partial information as to the survey and estimate for the cost of dredging the bar at Everett, Wash.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLE, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution:

A bill (S. 1860) to authorize Prof. Asaph Hall, of the United States Navy, to accept a gold medal from the Academy of Science of France; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 72) to permit Capt. T. O. Selfridge, jr., United States Navy, to receive a decoration conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of France.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 121) to amend an act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes, approved September 29, 1890;

A bill (H. R. 5478) to authorize the Biloxi and Back Bay Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge over that point of the bay of Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi, known as Back Bay; and

A bill (H. R. 7197) to provide a register for the schooner barge Astoria.

The message further announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution to print 25,000 copies of the tenth report of the United States Civil Service Commission; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of sundry citizens of Alexander County, Ill., holders of policies in life-insurance companies, praying that in the passage of any law providing for the taxation of incomes, the funds of mutual life insurance companies and associations be exempted from taxation; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PEPPER. I have a paper which the Franklin Club of Cleveland, Ohio, request me to present to the Senate. After two or three paragraphs of preamble this is the statement of their prayer:

We, the members of the Franklin Club, citizens of Cleveland, hereby urge upon your honorable body to prevent at once for the appropriation of the railway highways by the Government and their operation as a branch of the Postal Department.

I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The motion was agreed to.
Mr. PEPPER. I also present a petition of numerous em-

Mr. FAULKNER introduced a bill (S. 2315) to provide for a municipal building and court-house in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEWART (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2316) to place retired Commander Frederick R. Smith on the retired list as captain, United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2317) to provide for the closing of part of an alley in square 185, in the city of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2218) to place sleeping and dining railroad car companies under the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PASCO (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2219) for the relief of Tillye Motony; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (S. 2220) to amend "An act to create a board of arbitration or commission for settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations and other common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property or passengers, and their employees," approved October 1, 1888; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PALMER. I ask leave to introduce a bill, and, with the view to its proper reference, I ask that it be read. It is very short.

The bill (S. 2221) for the relief of Prentiss B. Reed and Lucretia H. Reed Regnier was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, as follows:

Enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Prentiss B. Reed, of Monmouth, Ill., and his Lucretia H. Reed Regnier, of Champaign, Ill., the only living children of the late David Reed, deceased, the sum of \$2,400 for Revolutionary pension due their father, David Reed, for pension at \$8 per month from June 7, 1832, to July 1835, the time of death of David Reed, for the military service of said David Reed, who was a private of Capt. Benjamin Lamont's company in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Col. Samuel W. Cable, in the Revolutionary war, such military service being for and during the months of July to December, 1780, for six months, the commencement of such service being July 1, 1780.

Mr. McLAURIN introduced a bill (S. 2222) for the relief of the owners of certain cotton shipped from Natchez, Miss., in August, 1893, on the steamer *Gladiator*; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. DANIEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KYLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

LOWER BRULE INDIANS.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed either by full committee or such subcommittee or committees as may be appointed by the chairman thereof to immediately investigate the arrest and removal of the Lower Brule Indians from their homes south of White River to their reservations north of said river, pending such investigation the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are hereby directed not to remove any of the Lower Brule Indians from their homes south of White River until they have been given the opportunity to return south of White River if they desire to do so.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no objection to the consideration of the resolution, but I do not know what power the Senate of the United States has to direct an executive officer what to do in a

certain case, and I therefore ask the Senator to change the language of the resolution.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will modify the resolution by striking out the word "directed" and inserting "requested."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified.

Mr. MILLS. The chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs is not present, and it seems to me he ought to be present when the resolution is acted upon. I ask that the resolution may lie over until to-morrow morning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Do I understand that the resolution goes over until to-morrow morning?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution goes over under the rule, there being objection.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I do not object to its going over.

REPORT ON SALMON INDUSTRIES.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon submitted the following resolution: which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That the People's Printer be, and he is hereby, directed to print 100,000 copies of Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 23, First third Congress, second session, being the report of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries on the salmon industries of the Columbia River, the same to be for the use of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

ADMISSION OF UTAH.

Mr. FAULKNER. I submit a concurrent resolution, and ask for its present consideration.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Committee on Enrolled Bills of the Senate and House of Representatives be authorized to strike out the word "fifty-fourth" where it occurs in sections 5 and 12 of the enrolled bill (H. R. 32) to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty-fourth."

Mr. PLATT. There is no objection to the correction of the bill, but I ask the Senator from West Virginia whether he has looked into the precedents in regard to correcting bills to ascertain whether this is according to our precedent?

Mr. FAULKNER. It is, where the bill is still in the possession of Congress. The chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills in the House concurs in this view, as does the committee of the Senate.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

LETTER-CARRIERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. VILAS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, requested to report to the Senate the amount of claims against the United States, and in favor of letter-carriers, on claims for work over time, and whether, in his opinion, an appropriation to cover the amount of such judgments would be advisable at the present session of Congress.

ACCOUNTS OF DEPUTY SURVYORS.

Mr. POWER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to make the cause of delay in the submission of the deputy surveyors for contract work performed under direction of surveyors-general, and the average time required by the Department to audit and report on such contract work, and the cause of the delay, and the reasons therefor, transmitted for dual action, and further what time is required by surveyors-general to make up the accounts of deputy contractors after received.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That 2500 copies of the tenth report of the United States Civil Service Commission be printed, of which 100,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 500 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 240,000 for distribution by the United States Civil Service Commission.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 121) to amend an act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes, approved September 29, 1890, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (H. R. 5478) to authorize the Bioli and Back Bay Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge over that point of the bay of Bioli, in the State of Mississippi, known as Back Bay; and

A bill (H. R. 7197) to provide a register for the schooner *Cargo Astoria*.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REVENUE BILL IN CONFERENCE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution submitted by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

Mr. CALL. I hope the Senator from Maine will allow that resolution to be passed over for to-day. I inquire if he has any particular purpose in taking it up at present? I desire to ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to change the boundaries of the judicial districts of the State of Florida.

Mr. HALE. I do not think the resolution is likely to lead to much debate. I can not give way. The resolution comes up now regularly in the morning hour, and if it goes over now it will lose its place. I ask that the resolution may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. HALE, as follows:

Whereas on the 3d day of July, 1893, the bill H. R. 4864, an act to reduce taxation to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes, passed the Senate with sundry amendments; and

Whereas the Senate thereupon asked for a conference with the House of Representatives upon said bill and amendments, and the following managers were appointed as managers of such conference on the part of the Senate, to wit: Senators VOORHEES, HARRIS, VEST, JONES of Arkansas, SHERMAN, and ALDRICH; and

Whereas on the 7th day of July, 1893, the conference so asked for by the Senate was agreed to by the House of Representatives, and the following managers of the House of Representatives were appointed to meet on the 10th day of the part of the conference in that body, to wit, Representatives WILSON, McMILLIN, TURNER, MCMURTRY, REED, BURROWS, and PAYSON; and

Whereas the ultimate object of such action on the part of the two Houses was an immediate and full and free conference of all the managers of the Senate and House of Representatives together; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the chairman of the managers of said conference on the part of the Senate, is hereby directed to inform the Senate whether a full and free conference is being held upon the bill aforesaid and amendments, and if so, at what time such conference was called together.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, the resolution which I have submitted, which is now before the Senate, and which is intended to call the attention of this body and of the country to the present status of legislation upon the tariff, was not hurriedly brought before this body. It is intended in no way as a disrespectful reminder to the important conference committee which has by the act of the two Houses this whole matter in charge. It is not premature. Since the passage of the tariff bill by the Senate, and the appointment of a conference committee, to which the whole subject-matter has been committed, every effort has been put forth in this body to pass the great and small appropriation bills which are necessary for the running of the Government, in order that the Senate might be ready to consider the report of the conferees upon the tariff bill when it should be submitted to this body.

Mr. President, as showing that there is no unseemly haste in this matter, and no disposition to inopportunistly stir or prod the other side or the conferees, I ask the attention of the Senate to the simple presentation of the dates and times in this case.

On the 3d day of July, ten days ago, the Senate, after long deliberation, full discussion, and repeated votes upon one proposition and another, passed the tariff bill with sundry most important amendments, revolutionizing to a great degree the form and substance and principle of the bill. The two Houses had agreed upon it; each had expressed itself in the plainest possible manner; and under our parliamentary proceeding all the subjects matter of disagreement were to go to one great committee, made up of conferees appointed by the two bodies.

So great was the haste that directly the bill was passed the veteran Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], who had been charged with the parliamentary management of the measure, arose and moved that the Senate ask for a conference, and that the managers on this part of the conference be appointed by the Chair. The old and distinguished and practiced Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] ventured to expostulate with the Senator from Tennessee, declaring that such a proceeding was unusual; that on all great measures—and I know it to be true upon all appropriation bills—no conference is asked for by the Senate upon amendments to a House bill, because *non constat* the House may not agree to all the amendments and no conference be needed. The Senator from Iowa appeared to the Senate from Tennessee not to ask for a conference, but to leave that to the House of Representatives. The answer of the Senator from Tennessee was that it had been done on certain measures for years, which was true, and that the exigency was such, and so important was haste in the matter, that he demanded the conference and moved it; and the conference was appointed.

Mr. President, it was not an unknown conference; it was not a conference unattended and unattended with knowledge and full details upon the part of the Senate. It was made up of the chairman of the Committee on Finance [Mr. VOORHEES], with his Democratic associates, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], and three old Senators upon

this side, representing the Finance Committee, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]. The request for a conference was sent to the House of Representatives. The House did not at once appoint the conferees, but sent it to the Committee on Ways and Means, which reported it back and agreed to the conference. One week ago the House of Representatives completed the preliminary proceedings and the conferees were appointed upon that side representing both parties upon the Ways and Means Committee, which answers to our Finance Committee, and when that was done, the time for the work of that conference began.

When the last tariff bill, which has been so assailed and denounced and subjected to popular clamor, the McKinley bill, was passed, the Senator who had charge of the conference informed me that immediately after the preliminary proceedings had been gone through and the two sets of managers had been appointed, he notified the entire conference that it should assemble and consider the great subject-matter which had been committed to it by the two Houses. He did not wait, but did at once what was his duty. What was that, Mr. President? It was not by notifying a portion of the committee; it was not by going outside and finding a place where one, two, three, six, or eight men could meet, but in the committee room where the bill had been matured.

The presiding officer, the chairman of that conference, notified every conferee upon both sides to be present and consider the bill; and during the consideration of that conference, and in every conference, so far as I know, and as the Senator from Ohio, who has had larger experience in these matters than any other Senator in the Chamber, tells me, never in his experience on any tariff bill has there failed to be a prompt notice sent to the entire conference at once. There is some foundation for the course which was pursued in the other tariff bills.

The whole subject of conference committees is treated at length by the great masters and authorities upon parliamentary law. Mr. Jefferson has given pages to it, which are found in the appendix to our manual. Cushing, who is an authority, gives page after page to the subject of conference committees, and the substance and substance of these authorities is in accordance with the course which has been pursued by the two bodies of Congress heretofore. The importance of a committee of conference is treated. The great powers it has are descanted upon. The necessity for immediate action is stated by Cushing and Jefferson, and it is declared time and again, and I might read from the text before me, but I shall not take the time of the Senate, that all the conferees are to participate, if possible, in every conference; that the meeting takes place, and that no stranger shall be admitted to the conference any more than by the vote or leave of the two Houses they should be admitted to the floor.

The whole subject is invested with the greatest importance, the greatest exigency, the greatest solemnity. Our rules recognize it by declaring that a conference report shall have the highest privilege, that it shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read, or a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and when received the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

There is nobody, there is no select committee, there is no organ of either House that has so much power and has such privileges as a committee of conference.

I do not deem it inopportune to call attention to the matter after ten days have passed since the bill was concluded here, and a week after the conferees were appointed, and the House of Representatives and the committee met, when inquiries have been made in every direction as to where is the conference and nobody can tell. It is asked what has become of the tariff bill, and no man can disclose. It is a lost bill, so far as any knowledge of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the country are concerned.

The members of the conference upon this side of the Chamber, a week after the conferees were appointed, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], sit in their seats every day and are attending to the duties of other matters which are coming up before the body. When asked, as we have a right to ask, how is the conference getting on, how far have you got, what are you doing with iron and coal, and what show does the sugar trust make in your deliberations, the answer is "We can not tell you," or the answer is "We do not know," or the answer is "We have had no notification of the meeting, and so far as we know no conference is being held."

Mr. President, in view of what has been done by the two Houses of Congress, in view of this lapse of time, in view of the intense heated weather which is upon us, and in view of the

very simple process. This system has grown up, as I have stated, by enactments at different times.

By the act of May 8, 1792, a short time after the organization of that system, there was created an accountant for the War Department, and then the act of July 16, 1798, created an accountant for the Navy Department, and the accounts of expenditures in those Departments were settled by them.

The act of April 29, 1816, supplementary to the act of May 8, 1792, created an additional accountant for the War Department.

On the occasions of the said acts of 1792 and 1798, the disbursements of the Treasurer for the appropriations of the War and Navy Departments were required to be made, not by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury countersigned by the Comptroller of the Treasury, as previously done in pursuance of the requisitions of those Departments, according to the act of 1799, but by the act of the Secretaries of War and Navy, countersigned by their respective accountants, who were, nevertheless, partially held in check by being required to report their settlements from time to time for the revision and approval of the officers of the Treasury.

Then various changes were made. The Land Office was created by the act of 1812, and it was given jurisdiction of its own accounts. The act of July 2, 1836, created an Auditor for the Post-Office Department. So the system has finally grown up of having the six different Auditors.

The Senator from Ohio complains that we have an Auditor for a special department. In other words, any man looking at this reorganized system, and looking at the names of the Auditors can tell where to inquire to find the status of an account. No man living can do it to-day. I venture to say that I can suggest an account of which the Senator from Ohio, with his long Congressional experience, could not tell what Department has jurisdiction. The names of the Auditors give no idea of the subjects-matter over which they have jurisdiction.

The Senator speaks about an Auditor growing up under each Department. The State Department has a separate Auditor now. One Auditor audits all the accounts of the State Department.

Mr. SHERMAN. I think the people of the United States understand that matter very well. When they want to file a claim they send it to the Secretary of the Treasury anyway. The great mass of the correspondence goes direct to him.

Mr. COCKRELL. Not a particle of change is made in that respect.

The idea that a claim can come up and be presented to the Second Auditor, and that his decision is final, is simply absurd. I beg to say to the Senator. Claims must originate in some branch of the public service. That is a proposition which the Senator from Ohio can not deny. Now, in whatever branch of the public service they originate, they are either under the Department or the head of a bureau, and that Department or head of a bureau maintains and audits every solitary one of them before they can reach the Auditor. They are to be audited, under the new system, by the Department in which they originate, or if it is a separate bureau, like the Geological Survey, etc., they are audited by the head of the bureau, as it is not under any Department, and they go to the Second Auditor.

The Senator complains that these Auditors will grow up and become a part of the Department. To-day the accounts of all the Departments are distributed among the Auditors. We simply distribute them, and the Auditors will audit the same accounts, some of them the identical accounts which they are auditing now. So there is no confusion, there is no necessity for any new books or anything of the kind. The system can be inaugurated at once.

The Senator from Ohio tells us this is a new matter and has not received any consideration. Mr. President, no matter has ever been presented to the Senate during the long term of the Senator from Ohio which has received more careful consideration than this question. We take, for example, the question of creating the Congressional commission came up, the late Secretary Foster came before the committee and insisted upon experts in order to readjust and bring the system up to current work. It was largely at his suggestion that the change was made from the method provided for in the other House. Now, what was done? Here are three experts, able men, disinterested, in no manner connected with the Government. They come here and go through the Treasury Department. They consult the head of the bureau, they consult the Assistant Secretary; they consult the subordinate. They go to the bottom of the work is performed; they ascertain the entire method and system and the responsibility. When they have done that, they confer with the Secretary of the Treasury, they confer with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and they discuss their plans.

Now, these experts are under a commission of members of Congress. Ex-Governor DINGLEY, Representative from Maine, is one of the active members, and Representative DICKERY of

Missouri another. The experts conferred with them. The Senate commission, composed of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], and myself, consulted with them. They made to us a report recommending this change.

Upon that report we drew bills for this reorganized system. Such a bill was reported to the other House, and a similar bill was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.

The Senator from Ohio pretends that the bill has never been before any committee of the Senate. It was referred to the appropriate committee, the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments. Not only that, but such a bill passed the House of Representatives and came to the Senate, and was then referred to the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments. It has been reported favorably to the Senate, and is upon its Calendar.

Here we have a proposition to bring the business in the Treasury Department down to current work, to simplify the methods of doing business, and to guard the Treasury in every avenue which approaches to it as well as, if not better than, under the present system. It has been considered by the experts, who have conferred with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary, the commission on the part of the other House, ex-Gov. DINGLEY and Mr. DICKERY, and the members on the part of the Senate whom I have named. They have all approved it.

It has been reported by the commission to both Houses; it has been passed by the House of Representatives; twice reported favorably by the proper committee of the Senate, the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments. It was then properly placed as a provision in the legislative bill, providing money for the conduct of business in the Treasury Department and specifying the machinery by which the money shall be expended. It has been favorably reported from the Committee on Appropriations, and I say that no measure ever received fuller or more careful consideration. It is wise, it is just, and it is perfectly safe to the Government.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN]. Mr. SHERMAN. I should like to record my vote. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. QUAY. I suggest that there is not a quorum of the Senate present. If the yeas and nays are called for, there will not be a voting quorum present.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope we shall not be prevented, by a call of the yeas and nays, from going through with the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. All I want is one vote. I am perfectly willing to take the vote Monday morning, if the Senator from Missouri prefers, and we can proceed with something else. Let it be understood that with the exception of this one question the bill is disposed of. I do not think there will be any trouble about it. But I believe there is a quorum here.

Mr. CULLOM. There is a quorum present, but not a voting quorum.

Mr. COCKRELL. It has been suggested that there is no quorum present. I do not see how we can proceed after such a suggestion has been made.

Mr. CULLOM. We can not do it very well.

Mr. COCKRELL. Since it has been suggested, I do not see how we can avoid having the roll called under the rules of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have asked for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the amendment, and that will develop whether there is a quorum present or not.

Mr. COCKRELL. Very well.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. GIBSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. PATTON]. I withhold my vote in his absence.

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER].

Mr. MCCLARIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. DICKSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. POWER (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY].

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. I reserved the right to vote to make a quorum, however.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida was in conflict with the third paragraph of Rule XVI, which says that:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill.

I make the further point of order that the amendment violates the first paragraph of Rule XVI, which reads:

All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors, which shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill, the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; and the bill shall be reported by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the Departments.

The first proposition is that the amendment proposes general legislation on an appropriation bill; and it is only necessary for me to state what I stated on Saturday, when there were not so many Senators present as there are now, that the object of the rule was to confine the appropriations of the Government to the Appropriations Committee, and to confine the Appropriations Committee to appropriations made under existing law to carry on the administration of the Government. That is their special duty; that is their function, under the rules of the Senate, to make the appropriations required by the mandates of the law, and nothing else. Everything outside of that is general legislation—legislation affecting various subjects.

As to that provision, Mr. President, as we all know, is that the Committees on Appropriations of the two Houses are the two busiest committees of the two bodies. They have their hands full; they are constantly investigating items of appropriation in the numerous bills, each of which is as large as an ordinary volume. They do not have the time to investigate general legislation that is proposed to be ingrafted upon the bills, and therefore that proposed legislation must be sent to a committee to be investigated before it shall be incorporated in an appropriation bill.

The other provision of the rule proves the position which I take to be unassailable, and that is, that no amendment shall be incorporated in an appropriation bill until it shall have received the investigation and sanction of some committee of the body; and here is an amendment which has received the sanction of no committee.

This body is known all over the country for its courtesy; it stands upon its courtesy among its own members; and here is the Senator from Florida insisting on running over the Committee on the Library, to whom the Senate under its rules commits this question. We have not had an opportunity to investigate and report upon it. So far from it having been reported by the Committee on the Library, it has not even been reported by the committee of which the Senator is a member, the Committee on Appropriations, and that committee is opposing it here upon the floor of the Senate.

Mr. HALE. I understand the Senator, he is bringing out a point that is entirely new to me in this matter. Does the Senator say that this amendment has not been reported by any committee? I got the impression from what the Senator from Florida stated that the amendment had the support of the Committee on the Library. I do not know that the Senator did say exactly that.

Mr. MILLS. The amendment has never been reported or examined by the Committee on the Library since I have been a member of it, and I am chairman of that committee.

Mr. HALE. Then the Senator from Florida has nothing whatever to go on. I thought the Senator from Florida had the report of a committee to sustain him.

Mr. MILLS. No. The Senator from Florida reported the utterances of two gentlemen who are now on the Committee on the Library, but who at the time the utterances were made were not members of the Committee on the Library, as I understand.

Mr. CALL. I beg pardon, they were.

Mr. MILLS. One was, and one was not. The Senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) I think was not.

Mr. CALL. I beg pardon.

Mr. MILLS. He took the place of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), as I understand.

Mr. HALE. If the Committee on the Library, which has this whole matter in charge, has not reported in favor of the amendment, what little strength it ever had is gone.

Mr. MILLS. It has not been reported by the Committee on the Library.

Mr. A. L. BIRCH. I rise to a question of order. This precise question, as I understand, was decided four times on Saturday, and I do not know why the time of the Senate should be taken up in listening to a discussion between Senators on this question of order. Of course, I understand this matter is within the

discretion of the Presiding Officer; but it seems to me this discussion ought not to be allowed to go on indefinitely, while the Senate itself has acted upon it so recently and so emphatically.

Mr. MILLS. I will concede what I was going to say by simply adding that I have sought to have an opportunity to investigate this thing. I want to confer with the judges of the Supreme Court about it. I have not heard one word from them on the subject. I have conferred, however, with the Librarian, a most excellent gentleman and a most competent officer, as everyone will testify. I have known him for twenty-one years, and I have never known a more competent, a more affable, polite, and courteous gentleman. He is opposed to this amendment.

In common with other Senators, I have been so busy with the tariff question that I have not had an opportunity to investigate this thing as I desire to do, and I want to have during the recess of Congress an opportunity to look into it. This is a very big question, proposing to rend this great Library in twain. The law part of this Library belongs to the Congressional Librarian, and the book part belongs to the two bodies in their own hands, and they do not give the control of it away to anybody; and now here comes a proposition, supported by one Senator, who is proposing to break down the jurisdiction of the two Houses of Congress as to the law part of this great Library of the country. I at least think that the Senate will give the Committee on the Library an opportunity to investigate and report upon that question.

Mr. CALL. I ask unanimous consent to say a word. It is always proper that a matter should be stated fairly, and should be discussed upon statements that are entirely incorrect. That is due to every Senator. There is no argument in stating propositions which do not rest upon facts nor in a body deciding a case which does not rest upon the facts of the case, not meaning to impeach anybody's intention.

Mr. MILLS. What I have stated are facts.

Mr. CALL. I do not undertake to dispute what the Senator says; but I dispute this part of it. I say substantially it is true that while the Library Committee may not have had a meeting since the Senator from Texas has been a member of the committee, the record shows that the Library Committee, constituted in its membership as it is now

Mr. MILLS. Not the committee, but a member of it.

Mr. CALL. That committee, with the exception of the Senator from Texas, in an open and exhaustive debate in this body at the last session, affirmed their approval and recommendation.

Mr. MILLS. Not at the last session.

Mr. CALL. It is not material whether it was to-day or yesterday or the day before or this session or the last session. The substantial question is not as to time, but as to the facts, whether the Library Committee, whether the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, whether the Senate itself, whether the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and whether all the judges of the Supreme Court have not affirmed and approved this amendment. That is the question to which the Senator from Texas should have addressed himself, and not as to the merits of the Librarian or the rendering of the great Library in two. How? This amendment has never been decided out of order, nor any amendment of the kind has any amendment resembling it which has ever been before this body.

This amendment proposes to reduce the appropriation contained in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and therefore, it is not subject to the objection. Any Senator can move an amendment to an appropriation bill which does not increase the amount, and which is not general legislation. This amendment reduces the number, and substitutes, in place of it, a clerk of the Supreme Court, who may be employed by the Chief Justice for what? To enable the court to use the books required by them to make notes of reference; a man of the skill and ability, such as this gentleman who has been spoken of here, who has the confidence of the Supreme Court, to be employed as the clerk. The Senator from Mississippi, in his investigations of law questions, has availed himself of the services of this gentleman to make notes of reference from the law books and decisions of the courts.

This lawyer in charge of the Law Library has had the appropriation taken away from him which was provided by law, as appears in this date, and the Senator from Texas is here justifying it. He is given \$1,200 a year, which is less than is paid to the experienced, capable, and intelligent colored employé who attends to the books in the Law Library; this man used by the court in gathering and making notes of the books required in great and important cases, which are being considered there and decided by that tribunal, is receiving but \$1,200 a year, and the valuable and capable colored man receives \$1,400, and the committee has not the courage to appropriate the subject.

We decide points of order here. The Senator from Texas did not and can not tell us in any sensible proposition what "general

legislation" is except by contrasting it with particular and special legislation. It cannot do it. There is otherwise no meaning to the term. This amendment does not increase the appropriation; it reduces it. It reduces the number of assistants in the Library; it relieves them from the work which they are required to do for the Supreme Court, and it gives to the Supreme Court a clerk at \$2,500 a year to enable it to facilitate its use of the law books and for making points of reference in the court.

It relates to the judiciary, and it is offered to the judicial department of the Government. There is where the amendment belongs and the subject to which it relates.

It is true it serves the same end as the other; but I venture to say that no amendment like this, no amendment in terms resembling this, no amendment which has any connection with this, except that it should have the same use, has been decided by the Senate to be out of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair submits to the Senate the question. Is the amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida in order?

Mr. CALL. I call for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. SHOUP (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE], and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am paired with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. GEORGE. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. CAREY. I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCRELL], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. McCRELL (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD], but in order to make a quorum I have the privilege of voting, and I will let my vote stand.

Mr. QUAY. I am advised by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. FUGH] that his colleague [Mr. MORGAN], with whom I am paired, would vote the same way as I do on this question, and I therefore vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have the right to vote to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I have the right to vote to make a quorum, and I vote "yea."

Mr. CAREY. In order to make a quorum, I vote "yea."

Mr. SHOUP. I transfer my pair with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. CAREY (after having voted in the affirmative). I desire to withdraw my vote. I understand there is a quorum without my vote. I broke my pair and voted in order to make a quorum. The result was announced—yeas 15, nays 29; as follows:

YEAS—15.

Allen,	George,	Power,	Shoup,
Bate,	Hansbrough,	Proctor,	Squire,
Call,	Huntton,	Sullivan,	Walsh,
Dubois,	Perkins,		

NAYS—29.

Aldrich,	McLaurin,	Pugh,
Alison,	Gray,	Quay,
Blackburn,	Hale,	Ransom,
Brist,	Harris,	Tilden,
Cass,	Hawley,	Washburn,
Cole,	Hill,	
Cullum,	Jones, Ark.,	
Faulkner,	Laussay,	
Gallinger,	Platt,	

NOT VOTING—11.

Berry,	Dixon,	Lodge,	Stewart,
Brist,	Dolph,	McPherson,	Teller,
Caffery,	Frye,	Manderson,	Wells,
Cameron,	Gibson,	Mitchell, Ore.,	West,
Carey,	Gordon,	Mitchell, Wis.,	Worsham,
Chandler,	Higgins,	Morgan,	Wilson,
Cullum,	Hoot,	Morrill,	Wolcott,
Daniel,	Irb,	Murphy,	
Day,	Jarvis,	Palmer,	
	Jones, Nev.,	Pedderew,	
	Kyle,	Smith,	

So the amendment was not received.

Mr. CALL. On page 18, line 13, the compensation of the Librarian is fixed at \$4,000, and there are thirty assistant librarians provided for, all appointed by the chief Librarian. It reads "for thirty assistant librarians, two at \$2,500 each." After the

word "each" I propose to insert "one of whom shall have charge of the Law Library and be employed on the recommendation of the Chief Justice."

Mr. HALE. That is the same thing.

Mr. MILLER. That is the same point of order on the amendment. It is the same case in different form. This is the sixth time it has been presented, and five times the Senate has voted that it is not in order.

Mr. HALE. I call for the regular order. Certainly it is high time. I ask for the decision of the Chair on the point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "each," in line 15, page 18, insert:

One of whom shall have charge of the Law Library and be employed by the Chief Justice.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. I object to debate. I call for the regular order.

Mr. CALL. I ask the Senator from Maine to allow me to say a single word.

Mr. HALE. No, sir; I call for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Florida, that the point of order being made, he can proceed only by unanimous consent.

Mr. CALL. I understand that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the Senator from Florida proceeding?

Mr. HALE. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. HALE. I ask for the ruling of the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The point of order having been made, the Chair is compelled, the Senate having repeatedly determined this question, to sustain the point of order. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida is not in order.

Mr. CALL. I make a further motion to amend the bill. In line 14, page 18, I move to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-six."

Mr. President, I wish to say a word about the amendment.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the amendment be stated.

Mr. CALL. Let it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 14, page 18, strike out the word "thirty" and insert "twenty-six;" so as to read:

For twenty-six assistant librarians.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine gains nothing by the motion excluding us from saying a few words on this question. Here is a library of 85,000 volumes, increasing at the rate of over three thousand a year, certified by every judge of the supreme judicial tribunal to require special care and attention, certified to be in charge of a man capable of giving that care, and the request is made that the court shall have some kind of supervision over the special officer charged with the duty of providing conveniences for the court.

Substantially this amendment and this request of the judges of the Supreme Court, certified to by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar], by Senator Dawes, by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest] in the record which I have read to the Senate, passed by the Senate of the United States, recommended by the Judiciary Committee, struck off the bill in general conference, is denied. The absolute power of appointment of the thirty assistants, without knowledge or recommendation from any Department of this Government, is confined to one single man, and the court's wishes are treated with disrespect and the mandate of the Senate in its former session is treated with disrespect.

We stand in this position, and we can not escape it before the country. Have is a bill full of general legislation. Here is a rule which, if the construction that Senators put upon it is correct, is as binding upon the Committee on Appropriations as on any Senator or the members of any other committee of the Senate.

Members of the Senate derive no additional functions from being upon the Committee on Appropriations. They have no additional rights. They are not superior to any other Senators. If it be out of order to put upon an appropriation bill general legislation, it is as much so when proposed by members of the Committee on Appropriations as when suggested by other members. That is a position which can not be controverted. They have no more right to change the laws and put legislative provisions upon an appropriation bill than has any other Senator, nor have they the right to exclude such propositions from the consideration of this body. The rule of the Senate does not say that the Committee on Appropriations can put general legislation upon an appropriation bill. It is equally prohibitory upon them. Will the pending bill do? It changes the entire administrative methods of the Treasury Department of the United

For subject see index.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 9, before the word "Central," to insert "the" and in line 10, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the clause read:

For the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, maintenance, \$12,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 12, after the word "dollars," to insert "for an addition, \$10,000; in all \$30,000;" so as to make the clause read:

For the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, maintenance, \$20,000; for an addition, \$10,000; in all, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 18, before the word "thousand," to strike out "seven" and insert "nine;" so as to make the clause read:

For the National Homeopathic Hospital Association of Washington, D. C., for maintenance, \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 19, after the word "Hospital," to strike out "and Asylum;" so as to make the clause read:

For the Freedmen's Hospital, as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 8, after the word "dollars," to insert:

And hereafter the management and control of the Freedmen's Hospital shall be under the board of incorporators of said institution.

So as to make the clause read:

For reading matter for patients, \$55; in all, \$53,025; and hereafter the management and control of the Freedmen's Hospital shall be under the board of incorporators of said institution.

Mr. GORMAN. At the request of the institution, I offer an amendment to the amendment of the committee. At the end of line 11, on page 49, I move to insert:

And hereafter the expenditures for the Freedmen's Hospital shall be under the supervision and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred;" in line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six hundred" and insert "four hundred and eighty;" in the same line, to strike out "two teachers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each" and insert "one teacher, four hundred and eighty dollars;" in line 16, after the word "dollars," to strike out "one overseer, seven hundred and twenty dollars;" in line 17, after the word "dollars," to insert "one day watchman and driver, four hundred and eighty dollars;" in line 18, after the word "dollars," to strike out "two night watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each;" and in line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five thousand one hundred and ten" and insert "three thousand three hundred and forty;" so as to make the clause read:

Reform School for Girls: Superintendent, \$1,000; matron, \$480; one teacher, \$280; one engineer, \$500; one day watchman and driver, \$490; one laborer, \$350; in all, \$3,240.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 3, before the word "dollars," to strike out "and services, ten thousand five hundred" and insert "five thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

For groceries, provisions, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, harnessing, medicine, medical attendance, hack hire, freight, furniture, tools, bedding, sewing machines, fixtures, books, horses, stationary, vehicles, harness, cows, stables and sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred and eighty-one" and insert "eight hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For the Church Orphanage Association of St. John's Parish: Maintenance, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred and eighty-one" and insert "eight hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For the German Orphan Asylum: Maintenance, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seven thousand six hundred and eighty" and insert "nine thousand nine hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children: Maintenance, including its care of colored foundlings, \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 16, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three thousand eight hundred and forty" and insert "five thousand four hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For St. Ann's Infant Asylum: Maintenance, \$5,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred and eighty-one" and insert "eight hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For St. Joseph's Asylum: Maintenance, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred and eighty-one" and insert "eight hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For the Association for Works of Mercy: Maintenance, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 25, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three" and insert "two thousand seven hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For House of Good Shepherd, maintenance, \$2,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 3, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seven thousand six hundred and eighty" and insert "nine thousand nine hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For the Industrial Home School, maintenance, \$9,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three" and insert "four thousand five hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For Saint Rose's Industrial School, maintenance, \$4,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 10, after the word "including," to strike out "salaries of agents" and insert "salary of agent not to exceed \$1,000;" and in line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five thousand" and insert "three thousand five hundred;" and on page 51, line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "nineteen thousand one hundred" and insert "nine thousand six hundred and fifty;" so as to make the clause read:

Board of Children's Guardians: For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 38, 1892, namely: For administrative expenses, including salary of agent, \$1,000; salaries of agents, \$3,500; salaries of visiting children, and all office and sundry expenses, \$5,500.

For care of feeble-minded children: care of children under 3 years of age, white and colored, and of all children over 3 years of age, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, \$9,500.

Mr. McMILLAN. I think there must be some mistake about this item. The other House allowed the Board of Children's Guardians \$5,000 for administration, and I see here that the Senate committee propose to cut the amount down to \$3,500. They have also made a change in the salary of the agent, who is a very competent man. It is to be reduced from \$1,800, which I believe he is getting, to \$1,000. This simply means that he continues as the agent of the board. I ask the Senator from Maryland if he will consent to put the whole sum back to \$5,000, the amount fixed by the other House.

Mr. GORMAN. The committee examined into the expenditures of this organization very thoroughly, and with a view of doing justice and without impairing the efficiency of the board, we reported the amendment. We were under the impression that the amount is amply sufficient. There is this, however, to be said in reply to the Senator's criticism as to salary of the agent, that possibly the cut there is too severe. The matter of all the charities of the District will necessarily be gone over in conference, but I will agree to modify the first amendment and to make the salary of the agent \$1,500, and the total amount \$4,000.

Mr. McMILLAN. I do not think that is right. It seems to me that the board is a very important part of our machinery for looking after the children of the District. It is a pity, after the board has been at work for nearly one year and has accomplished as much as it has, to go and destroy it without any regard for its usefulness. It seems to me it is all wrong.

I should prefer to have the committee allow the amount of \$5,000, as it came from the other House, and also change the amount in line 18 to \$5,000, allowing the board \$30,000 in all. If the committee can make such changes I have nothing more to say; but if the committee is bound to destroy this most worthy organization, withholding the money absolutely necessary to the work laid upon it, then I would like to say something more about it, and some other Senators will have to say something.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Is the Senator through?

Mr. McMILLAN. No; I am not through. I ask the chairman of the committee whether he will allow the amount to be raised to \$5,000?

Mr. GORMAN. I stated to the Senate very frankly a moment since that this whole matter of appropriation for the charities of this District is the subject of a great deal of controversy. The Senate Committee on Appropriations has taken the proposition as it came from the other House and amended it all through, knowing perfectly well that the matter must be adjusted in the conference between the two Houses. A final adjustment can not take place now. I can not agree in regard to any one of these items, when that has been the rule all through, to permit the amounts to stand as they came from the other House. I say this to the Senator frankly. Therefore, I do not accept the amendment he now suggests.

Mr. McMILLAN. I must insist that the amendment, in line 13, page 51, reducing the amount from \$5,000 to \$3,500, shall not be agreed to.

Mr. President, I should like to say a few words in regard to the work done by this board. The board, which was created by the act of July 26, 1892, was for the purpose of taking care of dependent children in the District of Columbia committed to its keeping by the courts. It works without any regard to church or sect, following out a similar law which is now in force in the State of Michigan, in Minnesota, and other States, where the same object is to get children out of institutions and put them into homes.

I do not object at all to have money voted for the aid of the different worthy institutions of the District of Columbia, but this board should not in my judgment be entirely destroyed, as is the evident purpose of this amendment. It is managed for the most part by men and women in the District of Columbia who give their time and attention to it without pay, and have taken a great deal of interest in finding homes for the children.

I will state that during the year 1894 the board has had committed to its care by courts of the District designated for such purpose by the act creating the board, 203 dependent, neglected, abused, or morally exposed children. These children have been cared for. Ninety have been placed in private homes where the expense of their maintenance has ceased; 49 are in institutions where board is being paid, and 36 are boarded now in private homes. The expense of the board in doing this work for administrative purposes were \$4,348.42; and for general purposes, including the care of feeble-minded children, board and care of children both white and colored, both in institutions and private homes, clothing, medical attendance and all other expenses pertaining to the maintenance of children, \$17,474.69. This is the first year. Of course they expect to take care of more children as the city and District grow, and therefore they should be allowed more money for the coming year.

The board is not hostile to the charitable institutions of the District. On the contrary it uses them to care for children until homes can be found. But the object of the board is to find such homes and place the children in them, instead of leaving these waifs to the continued influences of institutional life and to be turned aright on the world. This is true charity, and it is common sense.

The board has paid over to the institutions of the District the following amounts for the temporary board and care of children who became its wards during the present year:

The Industrial Home School	\$2,122.36
The National Colored Home	1,537.93
The Newsboys and Children's Aid Society	664.57
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	115.52
The Associated Ladies of Maryland	17.69
The Home of the Good Shepherd	69.54
The Home for Colored Blind Girls	72.05

The board calls attention to the fact and represents to Congress that its work for the past year has caused ninety children who had been declared by competent authority to be in the condition of dependence and neglect demanding public relief to become self-supporting and absorbed into the best population of the District and surrounding States. Had those ninety children remained in institutions they would have called for an appropriation, over and above that now necessary, of \$10,000. Deduct from this the whole amount of the board's appropriation for administrative expenses, \$5,000, which was not all spent, and the board can fairly claim a net saving of \$5,000 for the coming year. The purpose of the board is to place children in homes and make them self-dependent. That is a great deal better than putting the child dependent into institutions where they grow up and are cared for during many years and become a great expense to the District. It seems to me that instead of discouraging the people who are managing this board which Congress has created we ought to encourage them all we can, and what is the \$2,000 that the committee proposes to save in a matter of a great and

intelligent work of charity such as this board has just started upon?

I hope that we may be able to fix upon the amount given by the other House.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I sincerely trust that the Senator in charge of the bill will not yield to the suggestions of the Senator from Michigan. If this matter is to be debated I want an opportunity to convince the Senate, as I think I can do by the record, that there never was as useless or as costly a luxury established within the limits of the District of Columbia nor a system as worthless as proved by its own work as this Board of Children's Guardians. In its very nature it is an anomaly; it is an incongruity.

Mr. McMILLAN. I suggest the lack of a quorum. I think if Senators are going into this question we had better have a Senate here so that we can understand it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not want my friend to feel called upon to furnish an audience for me. I am entirely willing to talk to empty chairs for the two or three minutes I shall ask the attention of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The lack of a quorum having been suggested, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Faulkner,	McLaurin,	Quay,
Allison,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Best,	George,	Reach,	Reich,
Blackburn,	Gibson,	Passo,	Seale,
Brice,	Gorman,	Patton,	Stewart,
Call,	Hale,	Peffer,	Vest,
Carney,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Vilas,
Cockrell,	Hunt,	Power,	Walsh,
Cole,	Jarvis,	Proctor,	Washburn.
Davis,	Jones, Ark.	Pugh,	
Dolph,	Lindsay,		

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The Senator from Kentucky will proceed.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Now, as my friend from Michigan has managed to secure a quorum, I ask the attention of the Senate for only two or three minutes. I say that the creation of this Board of Children's Guardians constitutes an anomaly. The District of Columbia had but recently passed under the operation of a law which provided for the creation and appointment of a superintendent of Charities, the gentleman selected for that purpose had barely entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office when Congress (I am sure without the attention of the Senate ever being called to it; I can not speak for the other House) incorporated in the appropriation act a provision creating a Board of Children's Guardians, which, if it did or ever attempted to do anything in the world, was to usurp the function of the Superintendent of Charities, who had scarcely started upon the work which had devolved upon him under the law.

For the last ten months that friction which was inevitable, which could not have been avoided and must of necessity have been foreseen if the attention of reflecting men had been called to the latter act, has been prevalent. If the Board of Children's Guardians is to be continued the office of superintendent of charities should be abolished. They have each other by the ears to-day, and have had since last fall.

The very words stricken out in this bill by the action of the Senate committee, beginning at line 22, page 51, and down to including line 11, page 52, show conclusively the absolute impossibility of the two laws operating at the same time in the District of Columbia and the superintendent of charities discharging his duties with the Board of Children's Guardians infringing upon his prerogatives at every step.

I undertake to say (and I will submit the record evidence here to prove it) that there never was in this District or anywhere else upon this continent or on this earth a system of charities established that has proven as expensive per capita and as worthless in its character and results as this Board of Children's Guardians. It has cost five times as much under their supervision to support or care for a child as it cost under any other system of charities ever known in this District. Besides, they do not take care of the children.

The Senator from Michigan has just read from the report to show that the idea which the Board of Children's Guardians has of taking care of the unfortunate youths and girls of this city is to take them and put them out in private families in the different States all over the country. What chance there for education, pray tell me? What opportunity, what possibility of an opportunity is offered to a single one of the children taken by this Board of Children's Guardians and put out after an apprenticeship fashion to some farmer living in Pennsylvania, Missis-

issippi, or Texas? Besides, it is a matter of empiricism yet; it has not been in existence long enough to be fairly condemned nor to be approved. We can only speak of the results which have attended its efforts up to this time.

I undertake to say that the Board of Children's Guardians has never had a child in its possession unless it was a child brought to it by a certain member and the same one member of the police force of this District. Every child that has ever come under its supervision or into its custody has been brought to it and turned over by one man, and he a private in the police force of this District.

This is no Board of Children's Guardians, nor any other sort of board. It is a corporation, if it may be so termed, consisting of one man. Its agent, I believe, is a man by the name of Lewis. He does what he pleases with the funds. He expends at his own pleasure, without restriction of law, the appropriations that you make. To denigrate him a crank, in the face of the record which he has made, would be to treat him very mildly and very kindly.

The president of this board is a lady, a most accomplished and a most respectable lady, too. Her heart is wrapped up in charitable endeavor of every description. I say upon her authority, not flattered to me through another, but as given to me by herself—I speak from the message I received from her own lips when I say that the board has no practical power on earth over the appropriations made by Congress, but that this agent, this Mr. Lewis, is the only one who claims or exercises an atom of authority either over your appropriations or over the conduct of the business of this board.

I have authority from the same high and unquestionable source for the statement that its record so far is a failure; that it has not met the expectations of Congress, which made the appropriation, and that it has not proven itself a power potent for any good. I have her authority for saying further that she was ready and more than willing to come before the Appropriations Committees of both Houses and make the case for this board.

I think the committee on Appropriations has made one error, and I speak it deliberately in the face of the record. The error, in my judgment, is that that committee has made it in not abolishing the Board of Children's Guardians altogether. There should not be one penny of an appropriation carried by this bill to the credit of that board. If it is to be done in the amount proposed by the committee or even in the larger amount as proposed by the Senator from Michigan let us at least be fair and make the appropriation of whatever money it is not subject to the control of the Board of Children's Guardians, but subject to the control and disbursement of Mr. Lewis, the agent, if anybody knows him well enough to furnish his initials.

As the Senator from Maryland in charge of the bill has said, the whole system of charities in this District by the report of the committee has been put in controversy, and every one of the charitable institutions of this city to which an appropriation has been made will be sent to conference.

Mr. President, I have given this matter no little consideration. I have endeavored to get to the bottom of it. I have waded through volumes of testimony in order to reach the truth. I know nothing of this board personally except its president, of whom I have spoken so frankly and so favorably. I know nothing of its agent, except as I know him through the record he has made.

I can not cherish a more profound conviction than the one I express when I insist that neither the pending bill nor any other bill should carry a penny of an appropriation to any such purpose as we are told this is to be devoted to. But if the other House has seen fit to make appropriations in excess, and largely in excess of any amount this agent, Mr. Lewis, has ever been able to expend—Heaven knows the record shows he has not been stingy with it—if the House has seen fit to make appropriations largely in excess of his ability as proven in the past to waste and squander money, it seems to me that it is as little as the Senate can do to reduce those appropriations so as to send the matter to conference.

I undertake to say that there is not a charitable institution named in the bill that does not raise and furnish more than 75 per cent, leaving the appropriations of Congress every year less than 25 per cent of the amount actually expended by them in their charitable work. The proposition here is to strip every one of these voluntary charitable institutions and take away from them every penny of an appropriation when they are raising 75 per cent to the 25 per cent contributed by the Government, and let the Government undertake to furnish the whole 100 per cent of the maintenance and support of all the pauper children here, and leave it absolutely in the discretion of this agent, who seems to dominate without dispute what is known as the Board of Children's Guardians. I trust that the Senator in charge of the bill will decline to add one penny to a single appropria-

tion recommended by the committee for this Board of Children's Guardians in any of its items.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in looking over the appropriations for charities in this bill the remarkable fact is developed that every appropriation for the care of children is increased by the Senate with the single exception of the appropriation for the Board of Children's Guardians, and that is very largely reduced. Every benevolent association connected with religious societies, it makes no difference what church it is, seems to have been looked after with a good deal of care, while this organization, which is independent of all the churches, which is being conducted, as I believe, by a class of men and women who do not deserve the exhortation the Senator from Kentucky has seen fit to bestow upon them, have their appropriation reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,500.

The Senator from Kentucky says that the money has been wasted by the Board of Children's Guardians; that the work they have done has been absolutely worthless. I do not know what estimate is put upon a child by the Senator from Kentucky, but my judgment is that if the Board of Children's Guardians have found five children living lives of vagrancy or of shame, and have put them in good homes where they are cared for and to a reasonable extent are educated, and are taught the elements of manhood and womanhood, it is idle to say that the few thousand dollars Congress has appropriated for this charity has been thrown away or has been worthlessly used.

Mr. McMILLAN. I call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire to the fact that the board say they have found good, comfortable homes for over ninety of these dependent children.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am very much obliged to the Senator from Michigan. He is better informed on the subject than I am. I had intended to look the facts up carefully, but have not had time. So it appears that the record shows that the Board of Children's Guardians in the last year have taken ninety children who presumably have been living lives of vagrancy, perhaps lives of crime, and have given them homes. They found families willing to take them, I presume in some instances to adopt them, and to instruct them at least in the rudiments of what goes to make up manhood and womanhood in this world.

It is a remarkable thing, it strikes me, for a Senator of the United States in the face of that fact to stand here and say that the few thousand dollars that Congress has appropriated for this charity have been thrown away or has been uselessly disbursed.

For my part this charity appeals very strongly to every sentiment of my heart. I believe it is in the right direction. I believe it is in better taste for Congress to appropriate money to a nonsectarian institution presided over by men and women who have the welfare of children at heart and who are interested not only to save them for a day or a month or for a year, but to put them under influences that very likely will mold them into good men and good women.

I do not complain that the Senate has increased the appropriations for these other institutions. My impression is that Congress is very stingy with all these appropriations, because it is a matter demonstrated over and over again that true economy so far as dealing with poor, destitute, and outcast children is concerned, is in the line of the utmost liberality. We should not measure our appropriations by technicalities. We ought to make these appropriations broad enough and large enough to enable these various institutions to give the time and their efforts to reclaiming these children from lives of degradation and of shame.

I do not know that I care to say a single word further. The Senator from Kentucky has quoted the lady who, I believe, is at the head of this institution as giving testimony to its discredit. I think I have met that same woman. I believe she has called upon me, and she made no such statement. On the contrary, she made an earnest appeal for a liberal appropriation for the Board of Children's Guardians.

If she had made a statement attributed to her by the Senator from Kentucky, I submit that she has no right to remain in the position which she occupies to-day, for a woman who is at the head of a great moral or educational or benevolent institution, who makes a statement that the funds are not properly used, and that the work of the organization is not being well conducted, ought to resign from the position, instead of making complaints such as have been attributed to her.

I do not know Mr. Lewis, the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians. I have been told that he is a very reputable man, a very business man, and that he is a man having at heart the interests of the poor children of this District; and I am bound to believe that such is the fact. He may be a crank. Most men who do good in this world develop crankiness sooner or later in some direction. He may be a crank in this particular direction of looking after the poor destitute children of the District of

Columbia—and the Lord knows there is a superabundance of them on every hand—trying to find for them well-managed and Christian homes, and putting them under well-managed and Christian influences.

I presume this appropriation is to be reduced by the Senate. I regret exceedingly that it is to be done, because I feel that this one institution, divorced from the church, nonsectarian in its work, ought to receive the approbation and the generous support of the Senate of the United States.

I hope the amendment of the Senator from Michigan will be adopted; but in expressing that hope, in view of the fact that the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Kentucky are so strongly opposed to it, the latter Senator apparently being in favor of utterly abolishing the Board of Children's Guardians, I guess that my hope is not very strong that the amendment will be adopted. I trust, however, that the distinguished Senator from Maryland, before he concludes to strike down this appropriation and to practically make it impossible for this organization of benevolent men and women to carry on their work successfully, will give it very careful consideration, and endeavor, if possible, to bring his mind to the conclusion reached by the Senator from Michigan, who has given very close attention to this matter and who is influenced, as I understand, by the great work which is being done in his own State by an organization similar to this.

This is all I care to say on the subject.

Mr. GORMAN: Mr. President, I do not care to continue the discussion of this matter further than to say to the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Michigan, that the Committee on Appropriations has no disposition to impair the work which is being done by the Board of Children's Guardians; but after the act of 1892 passed, creating this board, which was reported, I think, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, the appropriations for all these various charitable institutions were cut down 40 per cent; and the 40 per cent taken from them was practically put under the control of the Board of Children's Guardians.

It was reversing the whole system of charities in this District, and there naturally and necessarily came a very sharp conflict, and had reduced our appropriations to such institutions to a point where they could not live. It is proposed now to try to adjust the differences without impairing the efficiency of any of these boards or any of these institutions.

I will state frankly to the Senator from Michigan that, in view of the complications and in view of the fact that the matter can not possibly be settled in this body alone, we thought it was best to take these amendments, and when they go into conference to adjust the matter with a view to the best efficiency of these charities.

It was with no hostility that I approached the question. I am perfectly satisfied, because the figures show that fact, that the amount of money given to the Board of Guardians last year was too large. They could not expend it. It was taken from the other charities and deprived them of their ability to take care of hundreds of children. Some adjustment must be made, and the Committee on Appropriations have gone in the direction of making the adjustment here. As I stated, however, very frankly, it must be made many times when we come into the committee conference. Therefore, I trust the Senator from Michigan will accept the suggestion I make to him. It is in the line of what he desires.

The salary of the agent is cut down a little below that of other agents. We have cut it down to a thousand dollars. I will agree, and I will offer the amendment, if it is satisfactory to Senators on the other side, to make his salary \$1,500 and to increase the total amount of the appropriation in that clause to \$4,000. That will give us the opportunity to do what is absolutely necessary and what is right and just in the committee of conference.

Mr. McMILLAN: I inquire of the Senator what he is willing to allow on page 51, lines 18 and 19, for the care of feeble-minded children, etc.?

Mr. GORMAN: During the past year I am certain from the estimates and the statements made that the whole expenditure of this board could have been covered from this clause to seventeen thousand dollars. With a very much larger amount at their disposal they were not able to expend more, and they are not in any better condition to do it now. There is no objection to making the increase to \$9,000.

Mr. McMILLAN: I suggest to make it \$14,000, and then it can be arranged in conference.

Mr. GORMAN: That would make the total amount greater than the expenditure during the last year. If it is satisfactory to Senators on the other side, with a view to expediting the matter, I will move to add, in line 14, after the word "the word" the words "five hundred;" so as to make the salary \$1,500; to

increase the appropriation to \$4,000, in line 13; and to increase the appropriation, \$9,650, in line 18, to \$13,000.

Mr. McMILLAN: I will accept that, so far as I am concerned, hoping that in conference we may get more.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. In line 11, on page 51, after the word "and," it is proposed to insert "five hundred;" in line 13, before the word "dollars," "three thousand five hundred" and insert "four thousand;" and in line 18, after the word "place," to strike out "nine thousand six hundred and fifty" and insert "thirteen thousand;" so as to read:

Board of Children's Guardians: For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 24, 1893, namely: For administrative expenses, \$12,500; for salaries, \$1,500; expenses in placing and visiting children, and all other and sundry expenses, \$1,000.

For care of feeble-minded children: care of children under 3 years of age, white and colored, and colored, and care of all children over 3 years of age, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, \$13,000.

Mr. GALLINGER: I simply desire to say that it is extremely gratifying to me personally that the Senator from Maryland has made these changes in the bill, increasing the appropriations somewhat, and I trust that when they get into conference the Senate conferees may be disposed to yield a little further in the matter, and that all these charities may be taken care of very generously by the conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to. Mr. GORMAN: In line 20, on page 51, so as to make the total amount of the appropriation correct, I move to strike out "\$13,150" and insert "\$17,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 51, after line 21, to strike out the following proviso:

Provided, That the institutions for children, including industrial and reformatory homes, the Church of the Epiphany of St. John's Parish, the German Orphan Asylum, the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, including its care of colored foundlings, the German Home for the Children of the German Asylum, the House of the Good Shepherd, the Industrial Home School, and St. Rose's Industrial School, heretofore receiving aid by specific appropriation are hereby re-instituted under specific appropriation, and the sum of \$125,000, to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a Board of Children's Guardians for all rights and benefits which they may have under the provisions of the said act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 6, before the word "hundred," to strike out "seven" and insert "eight;" so as to make the clause read:

For expenses of rifle practice and matches, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 6, to insert: For expenses of camp of instruction, \$7,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 25, after the word "dollars," to insert "one civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars;" and on page 54, line 18, before the word "hundred," to strike out "thirty-five thousand eight," and insert "thirty-eight thousand three;" so as to make the clause read:

For distribution branch: For one superintendent, \$1,000; one civil engineer, \$500; one draftsman, \$1,000; one foreman, \$1,500; two clerks, at \$1,000 each; one janitor, \$500; one stenographer, \$600; one carpenter and machinist, \$800; one assistant tapper, \$800; three steam engineers, at \$1,100 each; one blacksmith, \$750; two plumbers, at \$750 each; two assistant plumbers, at \$500 each; one property keeper, \$400; three firemen, at \$750 each; two flushers, at \$500 each; one driver, at \$750; two watchmen, at \$450 each; one hostler, at \$450; one calker, at \$750; in all, \$38,350.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COLEMAN: In lines 24 and 25, on page 54, I move to strike out the words "to be immediately available."

The PRESIDING OFFICER: The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 54, line 24, after the word "ensuing," it is proposed to strike out "to be immediately available;" so as to make the clause read:

For extra clerical services in transcribing water-rent books to serve for the three fiscal years next ensuing, \$875.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 55, line 12, after the word "cents," to insert "and such additional amount as may be necessary to pay said interest in full for the fiscal year 1895;" so as to make the clause read:

For interest on account of increasing the water supply, as provided in the act of July 15, 1892, \$11,539.21, and such additional amount as may be necessary to pay said interest in full for the fiscal year 1895.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 18, after the word "cents," to insert:

And such additional amount as may be necessary to pay said interest in full for the fiscal year 1895. *Provided*, That not exceeding \$300,000 of the surplus general revenues of the District of Columbia remaining on the 1st day of July, 1894, shall be transferred to the water fund to be applied in payment of the principal of the debt incurred for increasing the water supply as provided in the act of July 15, 1882.

So as to make the clause read:

For sinking fund on account of increase of water supply, under act of July 15, 1882, \$310,000 cents and such additional amount as may be necessary to pay said interest in full for the fiscal year 1895. *Provided*, That not exceeding \$300,000 of the surplus general revenues of the District of Columbia remaining on the 1st day of July, 1894, shall be transferred to the water fund to be applied in payment of the principal of the debt incurred for increasing the water supply as provided in the act of July 15, 1882.

Mr. GORMAN. There is a clerical error in that amendment. In line 19, after the word "said," I move to strike out the word "interest," and insert "sinking fund."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. GORMAN. On page 12, in line 8, after the word "dollars," I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 12, in line 8, after the word "dollars," it is proposed to insert:

And a sufficient amount of this appropriation shall be applied to and expended for the immediate removal of the parking and trees and paving the space in the city of New York between Ninth and Tenth streets.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. On page 16, after line 22, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. After line 22, on page 16, it is proposed to insert:

For paving streets on north side of Lincoln Square, between Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN. If in order now, I wish to move an amendment on page 11, after line 25. I send the amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 11, after line 25, it is proposed to insert:

Provided, That of the above-named sum \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the preparation of sketch plans and report by Frederick Law Olmsted on the extension of the streets and avenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART. On page 28, after the word "dollars," in line 17, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 23, line 17, after the word "dollars," it is proposed to insert:

Provided, That \$5,000 of said sum shall be used for sprinkling driveways outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUNTON. In the appropriations for the water department, on page 54, line 4, there is a provision for "one time-keeper, \$800." I move to strike out the word "eight" and insert "nine." I understand this amendment will not be antagonized by the Senator in charge of the bill. It is recommended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 54, line 4, before the word "hundred," it is proposed to strike out "eight" and insert "nine;" so as to read:

One time-keeper, \$800.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. On page 54, line 18, I move to strike out "three," and insert "four," so as to make the total appropriation "\$38,400," to conform to the amendment just made.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to call the attention of the Senator in charge of the bill to page 55. I have been informed personally by the parties interested that the wages allowed for drivers and other persons mentioned in the upper part of the paragraph on page 54 is entirely inadequate. For example, their wages run from \$25 a month to \$55 a month. I read in line 6 "one van driver, \$40 a year, which amounts to just \$30 a month; and continuing, 'one ambulance driver, \$40,' which is \$40 a month; 'two assistant ambulance drivers, at \$300 each,' which is \$25 a month; and 'fourteen drivers of patrol wagons, at \$300 each,' which is \$30 a month.

The amendment I wish to offer is in line 6, to strike out "\$300," and insert "\$480;" in line 8, to strike out "\$300," and insert

"\$480;" in line 9, to strike out "\$360," and insert "\$480." I believe that is all except, if these amendments are agreed to, it will be necessary to change the total, in line 12, from \$514,520 to \$516,800. I appeal to the Senator from Maryland that this is a very reasonable request, and I do hope that he will accept the amendment without further urging.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 55, line 6, it is proposed to strike out "three hundred and sixty," and insert "four hundred and eighty;" in line 8, to strike out "three hundred" and insert "four hundred and eighty;" in line 9, to strike out "three hundred and sixty" and insert "four hundred and eighty;" and in line 12, to strike out "five hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty," and insert "five hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred;" so as to read:

One van driver, \$480; one ambulance driver, \$480; two assistant ambulance drivers, at \$300 each; fifteen drivers of patrol wagons, at \$300 each; and three police matrons, at \$500 each; in all, \$523,800.

Mr. GORMAN. This amendment was suggested by the Committee on the District of Columbia. These men, of course, get very small compensation; they are inadequately paid; but so are many others provided for in the bill.

We must limit the total amount of these appropriations. The committee, while in full sympathy with the views which the Senator has presented, and which were also presented to us by the Committee on the District of Columbia, thought, in view of the limited appropriations which we were compelled to make at this session, we had better expend them in giving additional employment to others who have now no employment, and spend it upon the streets, so that there might be work for a great mass of people in improving the roads in the country around the city of Washington. I trust the Senator will not press the amendment at this time. Next year we can take up this subject. In the meantime we think we have gone beyond where we shall be permitted to go in providing general employment all over this city to a very large number of people.

Mr. PEPPER. If the Senator will permit me, I do not believe that it is good policy to begin retrenchment and reform with this class of cases. I find that of the men who are working at the wages which I have read, here is one ambulance driver, and there are two assistant ambulance drivers, there are eight or ten patrol drivers, and a van driver. I am informed, and have no doubt that it is entirely true, that the drivers of ambulances are required to work twelve hours per day, including Sundays and holidays; that they are subject to call at all hours of the day and night, and are further required to take care of their teams at all times.

The patrol drivers are required to work from twelve to fourteen hours per day, and are also subject to call at all times. Many of them bring their meals with them and remain the full number of hours. They also take care of their teams, and work Sundays and holidays. The van driver works fifteen hours a day, and takes care of his team and works on Sundays and holidays.

The majority of these men have families to support, and on account of the small amount of wages paid them they barely manage to exist. They are required to remain away from their families a great part of the time. It is a fact, further, that these men, who are required to work longer and be on duty more hours and to be always subject to call, are the worst paid class of men in the District of Columbia.

I submit again to the Senator from Maryland and to his friends in charge of the bill that if they do not feel at liberty to accept this amendment now, they will at least feel the force of the suggestion and urge it upon the conference committee; but I think it would be eminently proper that the amendment be submitted now.

There is one further thought. These men are situated altogether differently from the ordinary laborer who, in the hours of his day's work is completed or before it begins in the morning, goes to a chore here and there and make a dime or a quarter. These men are subject to call continually and continuously. They are required regularly to work twelve hours a day, and, in addition, when they are off duty they are subject to call at any time. Some of them work fourteen hours a day for \$25 a month. I hope that the Senator from Maryland will think about \$25 a month for a man and his family, and that he will put himself in the other man's place and then think—

A motion was made that the

lack that the amendment be adopted. I hope the Senator from Maryland will not object.

Mr. President, I wish to state that it has been my purpose to introduce an amendment similar to the one offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER]. I regard it as a measure of great public policy that the people should be taken care of and that in our legislation due regard should be paid to

their comfort and convenience. I think with the Senator from Kansas that it is an outrage which should not be permitted in the District of Columbia that men should slave out their lives for any corporation without some provision of law requiring that their work shall be limited to reasonable hours of labor. I go further than that. I believe that the law, where the legislative power exists to make it so, should require them to have such compensation as will enable them to live and not be starved, and that their families should be taken into consideration in that compensation.

What law of economy, what law of propriety exists that a great corporation shall be unlimited in its power over the lives, the comforts, and the happiness of the people?

I wish for myself to say that I believe the protection of private property and personal rights demands that there should be legislation in this direction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. PLATT. I do not wish to call for a separate vote on concurring in the amendment on page 46, as to the Reform School, but I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Maryland to it and to express the hope that when the bill goes into conference the matter will be looked into further, with the hope, also, that the committee may not insist upon the amendment.

The trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia are, I think, gentlemen of undoubted ability and have great interest in their work and they do not like to have any change made in their control. I do not wish to go into the question or to discuss it at this time. I have no desire to embarrass the passage of the bill, and I shall not. I simply ask of the Senator from Maryland that when the matter goes into conference it may be further considered.

Mr. GORMAN. I will state in reply to the Senator from Connecticut that we will as a matter of course do that. There are certain facts which have been brought to the attention of Senators and the committee during the day and since the bill was reported which require careful consideration. The committee do not desire to impair the control of the institution or to take it away entirely from the board, but what the committee sought to do and what is right is that over all these expenditures there should be some supervision, as there is in every other case. I will state to the Senator from Connecticut without the slightest hesitation that the most careful consideration will be given to these suggestions.

Mr. PLATT. That is all I ask.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to offer an amendment, notice of which I gave some time ago.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Insert after line 20, on page 33:

For providing instantaneous fire alarm apparatus for the public school buildings of the District, \$2,500.

Mr. GALLINGER. I wish to say a single word on the amendment, and then I shall be content to have the Senate dispose of it as they see best.

The amendment was first referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It received the unanimous indorsement of that committee. Presumably the members of the Committee on the District of Columbia have quite as accurate knowledge regarding the wants of the District as any other equal number of Senators possibly can have. The amendment simply provides for a modern appliance, such as almost every public institution in every great city has at the present day, an instantaneous fire alarm, whereby the public property may be saved, if not the lives of the children better conserved.

It requires an appropriation of only \$2,500 to provide this appliance for more than the one hundred school buildings in the District. I notice that the committee of the Senate have made an appropriation of \$9,000 for fireproof stairways for three of the great school buildings in Washington. That is a very wise appropriation. In the same line a much greater degree of liberality of appropriation might be indulged in, and I feel sure it would receive the approbation of all who have the interest of children at heart. My amendment goes a little further than the committee have gone.

It looks to the preservation not only of the lives of the children, but of the school property. Inasmuch as we have found it wise to introduce those instantaneous fire alarms into other buildings in the city, and I think into almost all the public buildings, and inasmuch as the amendment referred to the approval of the Committee on the District of Columbia and, I un-

derstand, the Commissioners of the District, I think it ought to go into the bill, and I trust the Senator from Maryland will so conclude.

Mr. GORMAN. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire was very carefully considered by the Committee on Appropriations. I confess that I was personally impressed with it when it was first suggested, but upon examination we found that it would require a very much larger appropriation for proper connection with the wires and would cost some thousands of dollars. No provision has been made for that, and none is made in the amendment, and therefore the appropriation at this time would be useless. After careful consideration, in connection with the authorities of the District and those in charge of the schools, the committee concluded that the only practicable thing we can do at this time is to give them in three buildings fireproof stairways and let the matter go over until the next session, when the whole scheme can be developed, and then we can consider it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I wish to make a single inquiry of the Senator from Maryland. I had supposed from certain inquiries which I have made that the appropriation proposed in the amendment would be ample. Will the Senator from Maryland kindly state to me about what amount would probably be required for this purpose?

Mr. GORMAN. That is the difficulty. It could be only a rough estimate or a guess. Therefore provision could not be made for such appliances in the closing hours of the session, and necessarily the matter would have to go over.

Mr. GALLINGER. Under the circumstances, receiving the assurance of the distinguished Senator from Maryland that the committee are thinking kindly of this proposition and will likely make the necessary provision next year, I withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to renew my amendment in the Senate, as I desire to test the sense of the Senate. I think it will perhaps be of some assistance to the conference committee to have the judgment of the Senate upon it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas will be stated. The amendment on page 10, line 6, it is proposed to strike out "three hundred and sixty" and insert "four hundred and eighty"; in line 8, to strike out "three hundred" and insert "four hundred and eighty"; in line 9, to strike out "three hundred and sixty" and insert "four hundred and eighty"; and in line 12, to strike out "five hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty" and insert "five hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred"; so as to read:

One van driver, \$480; one ambulance driver, \$480; two assistant ambulance drivers, \$480 each; eleven drivers for the wagons, at \$450 each, and three police masters, at \$500 each. In all, \$518,500.

Mr. GORMAN. Inasmuch as I explained to the Senator from Kansas and the Senate the reason why the amendment can not be accepted, I am compelled to raise the point of order on the amendment. There is no estimate for it, and it proposes to increase the appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair asks the Senator from Kansas whether the increase of appropriation is recommended by any standing committee of the Senate?

Mr. PEPPER. It is not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. PEPPER. I offered the amendment as in Committee of the Whole, and no objection was made to it. I insist that I have a right to offer it in the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas had a right to offer the amendment in the Senate, but the point of order having been made, the Chair sustains it.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

DEALING IN OPTIONS AND FUTURES.

Mr. WASHBURN. The so-called antioption bill came from the other House to the Senate two or three weeks ago and still remains on the table, for the reason that when I made the motion to refer it to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] made some objection, as he desired to make some remarks upon it. I am sorry that the Senator from Massachusetts is not present, but it seems to me that the bill has lain on the table as long as it should. I understand my colleague on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], has given notice that he would request action on the motion. I should like to have the question of reference settled at this time.

of Tuscola County, Mich., remonstrating against the protection of manufactures of woolen goods while wool is on the free list; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorial of C. A. Johnson and sundry other citizens of Pinconning, Mich., of C. F. Gibson and sundry other citizens of Detroit, Mich., and of C. D. Cogswell and 75 other citizens of New York, remonstrating against the sale of the Government in maintaining the present system of sectarian Indian education, etc.; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 86) for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works, reported it with amendments.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 368) providing for the sale of the old custom-house and lot connected therewith in the city of Louisville, Ky., reported it without amendment.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1196) to pension Mary E. Trickey, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3033) granting a pension to Amanda J. Lane, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5020) granting a pension to Washington Hisslop, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3065) to increase the pension of James Lane, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7071) to exempt the property of the Young Men's Christian Association of the District of Columbia from taxation, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1459) to exempt the property of the Young Men's Christian Association of the District of Columbia from taxation, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2131) to secure uniformity in the names of minor streets of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VOORHEES. I am authorized by the Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, to report an amendment intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill. I ask that the amendment be read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed, as follows:

Page 67, line 22, after the word "law," insert:

"And the officer in charge of said building is hereby authorized to construct a tunnel with suitable conveying apparatus for the rapid transmission of books, papers, and messages at all times between the said building and the Capitol for the convenience of the Congress, the terminal of said apparatus in the Capitol to occupy the room in rear of that now occupied by the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, and at an estimated cost of \$85,000."

Mr. ROACH, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. MARTIN July 13, 1894, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and be printed; which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 2231) for the relief of B. D. Greene; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 2232) to amend an act entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10, 1890; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GEORGE (by request) introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 97) to amend the Constitution in relation to hours of labor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITE submitted an amendment intended to be pro-

posed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

AWARDS OF QUADRO-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Mr. VEST submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Whereas statements have been made by reputable persons that injustice has been done to many exhibitors at the late Quadro-Centennial Exposition in making the awards and that the action of the committee on awards appointed by the commissioners of said Exposition from their own number has been characterized by undue favoritism, oppression, fraud, and improper practices, and

Whereas application has been made to Congress for such legislation as will be proper to enable exhibitors to have been so injured, and legislation being also recommended by the president of the Quadro-Centennial Exposition. Therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Quadro-Centennial be instructed to investigate all the facts touching such charges and especially the conduct of the Quadro-Centennial Commission, or of any committee appointed by said commission, and of all officials, directors, or other persons, in regard to making said awards, and as to any other matter connected with said Exposition.

That the said committee or any subcommittee appointed by it shall have power to sit during the vacation of Congress either in Chicago or Washington City, as may be deemed best, and may employ a stenographer and may send its persons and papers to the places of said committee to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The committee shall report at the beginning of the next session of Congress by bill or otherwise.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. HIGGINS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to inform the Senate whether immigrants, who by law are excluded from entering the United States, are entering the country from either European or Chinese ports by way of Canada; whether the steamship lines between European and Canadian ports are subject to the same regulations as to landing immigrants destined for the United States as are steamship lines to the ports of the United States; whether the inspection of immigrants entering the United States from Canada is efficient in enforcing the laws of the United States concerning immigration; and, if inefficient, whether it is the fault of administration, or whether further legislation on the subject is necessary or desirable.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following resolutions; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire—First. Whether that provision of the naturalization laws requiring that an applicant for naturalization should be "a man of good moral character." Second. Whether the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same," is a condition of admission to the same; and whether, after naturalization has been granted, the same may be recalled if it shall be ascertained that the naturalized person has so acted as to show that he is not a man of good moral character; or that he is not attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Second. That if it shall be ascertained that no such recall of the grant of naturalization can be made as is mentioned in the first resolution, then they shall inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to provide for such recall as to persons hereafter naturalized.

Third. What new provisions, if any, are necessary to secure a compliance with the law in relation to proof of good character and attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States in applicants for naturalization.

Fourth. Whether it is expedient to require by law that ability to read the Constitution of the United States shall be a necessary qualification for naturalization hereafter.

Fifth. Whether it is expedient to require notice to be given of every application for naturalization, to the end that an officer representing the United States may appear and make due contest of the right of any applicant to be naturalized.

2. Resolved, That said committee, after making said inquiry, shall report by bill if they deem any amendment to the naturalization laws to be expedient.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

The bill (H. R. 7498) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River from a point within the limits of the city of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, known as Eagle Point, to the opposite bank of said river, in the county of Grant and State of Wisconsin, was read twice by its title.

Mr. ALLISON. This is the exact counterpart of a bill which passed the Senate last Friday, and which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce. I ask that the House bill may be now taken up and considered.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. The bill was read at length in the Senate before, but perhaps it had better be read again.

The Secretary read the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INDIAN ENGAGEMENTS.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution returned on the request of the Senate by the Secretary of War. The question is upon the motion of the Senator

from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY] to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the letter of the Secretary of War be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication from the Secretary of War will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., July 14, 1894.

SIR: In response to a resolution of the Senate, dated July 13, 1894, I have the honor to return Senate resolution dated July 6, 1894, directing the following to the Senate of a statement, in detailed form, of all engagements between the United States Army and hostile Indians from January 1, 1850, to June 30, 1894, and the foundation of the Government to January 1, 1850. Very respectfully,

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not see the Senator from Kentucky present. Let the resolution lie over until he comes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the Senator from Kentucky has entered a motion to reconsider the resolution, and the Chair supposed the Senator was in the Chamber. It will lie on the table for the present.

Mr. VILAS. The Senator from Kentucky explained the reasons for reconsideration at the time he entered the motion; that he had ascertained that the cost of executing the request of the Senate would greatly exceed the value of the information to be obtained, and that he thought it was better to withdraw the request.

Mr. LINDSAY entered the Chamber.

Mr. VILAS. I see the Senator from Kentucky is now present, and he can explain for himself.

Mr. LINDSAY. I will ask that the resolution be laid over. I have no further information from the Department in regard to the matter.

Mr. COCKRELL. I think there is no objection to disposing of the resolution. I understand it would take six months or a year, and probably would require the employment of fifty or one hundred clerks, to get up the data the resolution calls for.

Mr. LINDSAY. I am perfectly willing to have the vote by which the resolution was passed reconsidered.

Mr. COCKRELL. I refer to that part of the resolution which calls for the information from the foundation of the Government to 1850.

Mr. LINDSAY. I wish to reconsider all of it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the motion to reconsider the resolution will be regarded as agreed to, and the resolution will be indefinitely postponed.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 13th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 1045) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate four obsolete gun carriages to the city of Marshalltown, Iowa;

An act (S. 2070) to provide for the restoration to the State of Michigan two flags carried by the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry Volunteers, and now in the War Department;

The message also announced that the President of the United States had on the 16th instant approved and signed the act (S. 1573) making appropriations for rewriting the Consular Regulations.

RESURVEY OF GRANT AND HOOKER COUNTIES, NEBR.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6720) providing for the resurvey of Grant and Hooker Counties, in the State of Nebraska. I think it will lead to no discussion.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to add to the bill the following proviso:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair the present bona fide claim of any actual occupant of any of said lands to the lands so occupied.

Mr. COCKRELL. Now let the bill be read as it is proposed to be amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill as it is proposed to be amended.

The Secretary read as follows:

Enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be made a resurvey of the lands in Grant and Hooker Counties, in the State of Nebraska; and all rules and regulations of the Interior Department regarding actions, from all settlers of said counties, who, by the resurvey, are required to abide by the result of the same, are hereby amended, so that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair the present bona fide claim of any actual occupant of any of said lands to the lands so occupied.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. Let me ask the Senator who is in charge of the

bill whether the provision requiring settlers of the counties where a resurvey is made to join in a petition and agree to abide by the resurvey is abrogated *in toto* by this bill, or only for this purpose?

Mr. ALLEN. Only for this purpose.

Mr. HALE. Let that part of the bill be read again. I thought it was a general abrogation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

All rules and regulations of the Interior Department requiring petitions from all settlers of said counties asking for resurvey and agreement to abide by the result of the same are hereby abrogated.

Mr. HALE. That is a general abrogation. I think there should be inserted "for the purposes of this act."

Mr. ALLEN. I understand that the rule of the Interior Department, so far as these lands are concerned, is abrogated, but in no other respect.

Mr. HALE. I move to insert the words "so far as these lands are concerned, are hereby abrogated." Then it will only apply to purposes of the bill and will not be a total abrogation of the law.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not understand that there is any law upon the subject. It is a mere rule of the Interior Department, and the purpose of this bill is simply to suspend the rule of the Interior Department in so far as it applies to this resurvey.

Mr. HALE. The abrogation should only apply to these lands.

Mr. ALLEN. The rule may be abrogated in so far as it applies to the resurvey of these lands.

Mr. HALE. Let the words I suggest be inserted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "same," in line 8, it is proposed to insert "so far as these lands are concerned, are hereby abrogated."

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the necessity for this resurvey?

Mr. ALLEN. The necessity for the resurvey is simply that the survey of those counties has been very imperfect, and the settlers have not been able to ascertain the proper boundaries of their lands. The former survey makes irregular pieces of land. The counties there are now very sparsely settled, there probably not being two hundred citizens resident in both counties. The settlers, with the exception of some thirteen or fourteen, are desirous of having the resurvey before their lands are patented. There are a few who will not join in an application for a resurvey. The bill is for the purpose of abrogating the rule of the Department in so far as it applies to these counties, so that the majority may have their land resurveyed.

Mr. HALE. I am not at odds with the Senator at all on the general purposes of the bill. The words I have suggested will make it apply only to these counties.

Mr. ALLEN. I was simply answering the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL].

Mr. MANDERSON. I should like the amendment suggested by the Senator from Maine stated.

Mr. HALE. Let it be read with the context.

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes; let it be read with the context, so that we may understand it.

The Secretary read as follows:

All rules and regulations of the Interior Department requiring petitions from all settlers of said counties asking for resurvey and agreement to abide by the result of the same, so far as these lands are concerned, are hereby abrogated.

Mr. MANDERSON. I understand my colleague to have accepted the amendment.

Mr. ALLEN. I accept the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. There is no question of the fact that the rule of the Department—and it may be a rule of law as well as of the Department—is one that is based in sound wisdom and good judgment. As to this particular case, however, it certainly should be abrogated. Both my colleague and I have been receiving letters in large numbers, and, as far as I am concerned, for several years my attention has been called to the ill condition of the public lands in Grant and Hooker Counties. The only thing I fear is—and I call the attention of my colleague to this fact—that unless there is a specific appropriation in this bill for the purpose of this resurvey it may avail us nothing.

Of course, the general survey appropriation that is in the general appropriation bill is a lump sum, and is to be expended under the direction and entire control of the Secretary of the Interior, directing the General Land Office. What I fear is that if we do not have a specific appropriation in this bill, which is one of value and importance, we shall not get what we desire.

Mr. ALLEN. If my colleague will permit me, I will say that I have offered an amendment, which is now pending before the

tion to be determined shall be whether the Government of the United States will undertake the destruction of this caetus. That is the question of general legislation and it ought to be first decided.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair submits to the Senate the pending question of order. Is the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota in order?

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, before the question is submitted to the Senate I desire to say a few words on the subject. I am in charge of the pending bill, and I am not one of those who agree that it is proper to raise a point of order against the amendment. The argument upon the subject should be a precise one. The rule says in words:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill.

That is a rule which applies to the whole Senate, to its committees, to the Committee on Appropriations, and to the Senators on that committee as much as to any others.

That did the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations do on Saturday last, and what construction did the Senate place upon the rule and the principle of this amendment? By a repeated vote this body decided that the revolutionizing the entire Treasury Department, the creation of many offices, the prescribing of a system and method, until it should be repealed, for the conduct of the business in the Treasury Department, was not general legislation and not within the terms of this rule. With what propriety now do they say that what was done Saturday, there being no existing law for it and no pretense of an existing law, shall to-day by the Senate be held to be entirely wrong when applied to this amendment? Is it not true that the action taken Saturday in favor of a particular idea is to-day to be reversed in its application to this amendment and to other Senators?

Is it not absolutely true that on Saturday the Senate decided that to abolish the entire system and methods of business in the Treasury Department, to create a new system, to create additional officers, to invest them with new powers and with a different jurisdiction, was not general legislation; that to appropriate money in large sums for these new officers with increased salaries was not general legislation?

Mr. President, if there be any meaning in the word, if "general" does not mean particular, if "general" does not mean one or two, or a part, but means the whole or the greater part of the whole, then general legislation is not legislation unqualified; it is not particular legislation; it is not that which relates to one body politic, to one State, to one State, but that which relates to the body politic in large and the economies of the nation, to considerations which affect the public at large.

I beg the pardon of the Senate from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] when I say that there is no reason for the assertion that the term general legislation means that which affects existing law, because there never was and there never will be an appropriation passed which does not affect existing law, either by making a new law or repealing old laws. What is every increase of salary? What is every decrease of compensation in an appropriation bill? Is it not a change of existing law? Every then, can be found the distinction?

Mr. PASCO. Will my colleague permit me to ask a question through the Chair? I desire to know whether the point of order was raised against the amendments he speaks of changing the order and manner of business in the Treasury Department. It was not in the Senate at the time, but I have examined the Record and no question of order appears to have been raised on those amendments here or elsewhere.

Mr. COCKFIELD. It could not be raised because they were provisions of the House bill and were not subject to a point of order. The Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] ought to remember that fact, and he does remember it.

Mr. CALL. The rule is as absolute against a House provision as any other. I hold with the Senator that there can be no point of order in the Senate which limits the prerogatives of the House. I hold with him that the prerogative of the Senate is in itself, if it were valid, a violation of the proper proceedings of each House.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to ask the Senator from Florida, if he will allow me, whether I understand him to assert that we can make a point of order upon a provision in the bill that comes to the Senate from the House of Representatives.

Mr. CALL. No, sir; I do not assert that.

Mr. HARRIS. I am glad to hear the Senator's announcement. I also say I did not assert any proposition so unreasonable, the sovereignty, constitutional prerogatives of the Senate which limits House of the Senate. I say that therefore this rule was never intended to provide that the general legislation which did not affect the whole body politic, but only a small part of it,

The rule is simply a rule for the progress of business in this body, so that that proposition bills shall not be interfered with by radical changes in the general laws which affect the entire body politic. That is all, nothing more, and not less.

As to the point as order being raised, it is as obligatory upon this body when a proposition comes from the other House taken to modify and change that proposition of the House as it is to the body here and the Senate of the United States under the introduction of an amendment relating to the general law as it would be if it had not come from the other House. The Senate may modify a proposition of the other House in any form it pleases, but when the Senate says that no amendment relating to general legislation shall be put upon an appropriation bill, it is as obligatory in reference to the provision of the other House, though it does not limit its sovereign power as a rule of proceeding, as if that bill had not come from the House and had originated in the Senate. Why, because it comes from the other House in no way affects the policy or the propriety of the question.

It is a question that upon an appropriation bill in view of the Senate, whether it be a provision of the House or the Senate, general legislation—that which affects the existing fundamental and general law—shall not be placed. As to the propriety of that rule, a hundred passages of a bill by the other House would not touch the question at all. If it be improper it is as much improper when the other House puts it there, and when the House puts it there, as if the bill originated here. As a question of power, as a question of jurisdiction, as a question of body upon the right of the other House to send any form of bill here they please, or to amend all the laws, or abolish all the laws upon an appropriation bill.

As a question of propriety of proceeding affirmed by the rules of the Senate, that the fundamental law shall not be altered, that the general law relating to the country at large shall not be affected upon an appropriation bill, the rule is just as applicable to a measure that comes from the other House as to any other. That is the distinction.

Mr. President, I say again, whether the point of order was raised or was not raised, the Senate Saturday affirmed that it was not general legislation to change the entire Treasury Department in its methods of business, in the number of its officers, to decrease some salaries and increase others, as a general law, relating to all time and to the country; and to-day we are asked to do what? That a provision for seven States in relation to one particular order affecting those States alone is general legislation affecting the whole nation.

I differ from my friend from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN]. I think it is time for us to realize the fact that this is a country of 70,000,000 people, soon to be a hundred million, and questions that affect the substance, that affect the welfare of the whole people of the country other than mere matters of war, other than mere matters of personal protection, must have consideration and be controlled by the national councils.

What difference is there between the destruction of the people of the States of the West by an invasion of a military force or by pestilence or by famine produced by noxious elements there grown? The substance of the matter is that they should be protected against destruction, whether it comes by pestilence or famine. Where a great national evil is being threatened, originating in those States, it ought to be suppressed, and I am not knowing anything of the evidence in the case, that if it is true that those dangerous growth threatens the destruction of the West by pestilence, and the people of that great and growing section of the country need for national aid and the national protection for the preservation of the national and the interests, upon which all others depend, is that the platform demand of wise counsel and of wise public policy that Congress should give that protection to them.

This view is confirmed and enforced by the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution. No State shall enter into any alliance or confederation. Therefore, following that if there shall be any great public evil which can only be remedied, prevented, or suppressed by the concerted action of two or more States, it must be by the national Government, or by a national public evil unremedied.

Mr. PLATT. A single word more, Mr. President. I think there is no question about the power of Congress to appropriate money in an appropriation bill by an amendment to an appropriation bill where there is no existing law at the time for the expenditure of the money. That has been done over and over again. But if now for the purpose of calling attention to another instance, in which, by an amendment to an appropriation bill, a large appropriation was made for the purpose of

transporting the mails in American-built vessels. I referred to one and said that that had been followed from that day to the present. That was in 1885. In 1886 the Committee on Appropriations reported this amendment to the Post-Office appropriation bill:

For the transportation of foreign mails by American built and registered steamships, to secure the greater frequency and regularity in dispatch, and to better speed in the carriage of such mails to Brazil, the Republic of Mexico, Central and South America, the Sandwich, West India, and Windward Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies, China and Japan, Sweden, and the Postmaster-General is authorized to make, after due advertisement for proposals, such contract or contracts with such American steamships, for a term of not less than five years, and at a rate of compensation not exceeding for each outward trip \$1 per nautical mile of the distance, in the most direct and feasible sailing course, between the terminal points as shall be found expedient and desirable to secure the ends above set forth.

Pending debate.

Mr. HARRIS raised a question of order that the amendment proposed general legislation to a general appropriation bill, and under clause 3, Rule XVI, it could not be received.

The President pro tempore overruled the question of order, and decided that the amendment was not general legislation on an appropriation bill, within the meaning of the rule.

From the decision of the Chair, Mr. HARRIS appealed to the Senate; and on the question, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

On motion by Mr. HOAR that the appeal lie on the table, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 17.

If I had time, I could go through the Journal of the Senate from that day to this, and show that where an amendment proposes simply an appropriation and provides the method and means and conditions on which the appropriation shall be paid out from the Treasury, it has not been held to be a general appropriation or legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] makes the point that an appropriation with simply the necessary restriction as to its expenditure is always in order on an appropriation bill. I make the point of order that this amendment is not in order, even though it be only a specific appropriation with restrictions as to its disposition. It is not all appropriations that are in order, but simply appropriations. The rule says:

And no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill, the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the bill be moved by direction of the committee or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the Departments.

I understand that this amendment was reported yesterday from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It was reported on Saturday last.

Mr. COCKRELL. Was "July 16" Saturday?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will say to the Senator that I understand one of the clerks made a mistake in transcribing the amendment and sent it to the Printer leaving out something; so it was reprinted again this morning, and that is the reason the Senator finds the date he mentions on the amendment. It was reported on Saturday last from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hold the amendment is not in order, because it proposes general legislation; and if it be an amendment proposing general legislation, even though it be recommended by a standing committee of the Senate, it is not in order.

I say the amendment is not in order, further, because it is not germane or relevant to the subject-matter contained in the bill.

Let us see what the amendment is. It reads:

For the destruction of the Russian cactus (technically *Salsola kali tragus*), or so called thereof as it is commonly known.

What is to be done with it? It is—

to be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture among the several States infested by Russian cactus—

There is a duty imposed upon the Secretary of Agriculture which is not imposed upon him by the existing law. Then the amendment continues—

said apportionment to be made in accordance with the necessities of the cactus to be destroyed by the Secretary.

There is another requirement of the Secretary of Agriculture not imposed by existing law—

and to be paid to the governor of each of said States upon his executing an obligation on behalf of his State that the sum so paid shall be faithfully applied in connection with any sum which may be raised for that purpose by the State for the destruction of said cactus.

Here is express legal authority, a new enactment, imposing upon the Secretary of Agriculture authority to pay to the governors of the States a given sum of money, and giving to the governors of the States the right to execute an obligation on behalf of their States and to receive the money, they not having any such power now. If such an amendment is not within the prohibition of the rule, I certainly know of no amendment which could be so.

I hope the Senate will decide that the amendment is not in order.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I wish to say to the Senator from Missouri that the Secretary of Agriculture has been for the past two years engaged in making investigations concerning this very pest; that he has already spent a large sum of money in that direction, and that the proposed legislation is predicated upon reports made to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair submits to the Senate the pending question of order. Is the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] in order?

Mr. McLAURIN. I call for the yeas and nays on that question.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], and vote.

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. If he were present I should vote "nay." I have, however, reserved the right to vote to make a quorum.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. VILAS. I desire to say that my colleague [Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin] is absent from the Senate on account of the sickness of his wife. As has been stated, he is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. DUBOIS (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and as I see that he has not voted, I withdraw my vote unless it be necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. SQUIRE. I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], and withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. QUAY. I desire to announce my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. I shall not vote unless my vote be necessary to make a quorum.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 22; as follows:

YEAS—26.

Aldrich,	George,	Patton,	Sherman,
Allen,	Hansbrough,	Peffer,	Shoup,
Allison,	Higgins,	Perkins,	Stewart,
Bayard,	McMillan,	Quay,	Wadsworth,
Carey,	Manderson,	Proctor,	Washburn.
Dolph,	Mitchell,	Roch,	
Gallinger,			

NAYS—22.

Bate,	Coke,	Jones, Ark.	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Gibson,	Lindsay,	Vest,
Bloch,	Gorman,	McLaurin,	Vilas,
Brice,	Harris,	Mills,	White.
Cady,	Hunt,	Palmer,	
Cockrell,	Jarvis,	Pasco,	

NOT VOTING—37.

Berry,	Faulkner,	Lodge,	Ransom,
Boies,	McPherson,	Martin,	Smith,
Camen,	Gordon,	Mitchell, Wis.	Squire,
Cameron,	Gray,	Morgan,	Teller,
Chandler,	Hale,	Morrill,	Wood,
Cullen,	Hawley,	Murphy,	Wilson,
Daniel,	Hoar,	Paigrew,	Wolcott.
Davis,	Irb,	Pugh,	
Dixon,	Jones, Nev.	Quay,	
Dubois,	Kyle,		

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate decides that the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota is in order.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. President, I had very much hoped that the Senate would have held otherwise. I have been accustomed to legislation under a constitution which provides that the subject of every bill shall be expressed in its title, and also that bills appropriating money for general purposes shall not be connected with any other subject, or that no other subject shall be connected with them.

I confess I have been surprised at the liberality with which Rule XVI of the Senate has been interpreted in this body. I deprecated several amendments made by the Committee on Appropriations to appropriation bills. I have thought that there should be changes made in existing laws in appropriation bills which ought not to have been found in that connection. It is the rule of the Senate, however, now, the rule having been interpreted by the Senate that this amendment is in order.

Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of stating my objections to the amendment, to its purpose, its objects, and its methods. The destruction of noxious weeds and plants ordinarily belong to the States, and such communities as the States may authorize to engage in it. I do not agree that it is any part of the duty of the United States to engage in the suppression of the Russian cactus. I think that is an extension of the powers of the Fed-

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he himself dignifies by presenting, and that I was fairly justified in doing so.

Mr. GEORGE. I do not object to the Senator answering my argument, but I do object to the Senator putting in my mouth an argument which I never made, and which I repudiate.

Mr. PALMER. Then, I take it for granted that the Senator in those respects meant merely to state nontraversable facts, those facts which are not to be disputed.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is very ingenious, very witty, and all that, but this is a very plain proposition. I deduce the power and duty of the United States to interfere from their proprietorship of the land. Then, I also added that which I had a right to do, and which was legitimate as an incentive to perform that duty, that the United States was in fault in another respect.

Mr. PALMER. I then understand the Senator to reach the point that Congress has the power to adopt this amendment because the United States owns certain lands within the States infected. If the Senator will bear with me, each argument must be tested by itself. There is no such thing in logic as a cumulative argument. The proposition of the Senator—I wish to add him perfect justice—is that because the United States owns certain land within these States Congress is authorized to appropriate a million of money for the extirpation of the Russian cactus. It seems to me a very striking stretch of the Constitution.

Congress, as I understand, is in these States in every constitutional sense as a mere proprietor of land, and it has no other powers than such as belong to a proprietor. A proprietor, a large landholder, may voluntarily give of his substance in aid of the general effort to get rid of this pest, and the value of his land will be increased by such donation. I maintain that Congress has no such power. There the man has control over all his own property; here Congress has just such control over the public property as the Constitution confers upon it. Therefore I see no soundness or force in the assumption of the Senator.

I regard this amendment as meaning one of two things. It either means a useless appropriation of money offered to an end which can not be accomplished by the means proposed, or it is an appeal to State rights, which the present occupant of the chair seems to have thought was so obnoxious. We have been talking about noxious weeds and he was speaking of obnoxious doctrines. This is an offer to the governors of seven States of a million dollars to unite. It is understood that unless they do unite nothing can be done. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] spoke of a contribution, of doing something to that end.

This thing must be ended; it can not be temporized with; you have to eradicate it. Recollect in the first instance these seeds were brought over by immigrants and they have spread, like the grain of mustard, which is the smallest of all seed, but which grew into a great tree. If a grain of the Russian cactus seed is left over, there is the germ of future trouble. That which is done must be done thoroughly and radically. It is expected that the seven governors under the influence of a million dollars will unite. It is a waste of money. The end will not be accomplished by that means.

I would propose, if the Secretary of Agriculture is to be intrusted with this power to enter into these States in the discharge of a Federal duty, that he should have the right to enter into any man's home, any man's yard or barnyard, or enter on the public lands, and proceed with this war of extermination. Nothing less than that, I suppose, will ever accomplish the end desired.

I will say to my friend, the Senator from North Dakota, that he need not entertain the belief for a moment that this million dollars will be of any value to his people other than that which may result from the approbation of his constituents for himself, which he so well deserves.

Mr. VILAS. I desire to offer an amendment, and to add a word or two in reference to it. The amendment is to be added at the end of the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of the amendment of Mr. HANSBROUGH insert the following proviso:

Provided, That no greater amount shall be paid over to the governor of any State out of the sum appropriated to such State hereunder than such State shall have raised and appropriated to the same purpose, which shall, before being paid, be certified by the Secretary of the State to the Secretary of Agriculture to his satisfaction.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, the scheme proposed in this measure, which is to be added, according to the desires of its proponents, to the appropriation bill, is that the United States shall pay \$1,000,000 to the governors of seven States, or to so

many as shall be found subject to the infliction of this noxious weed, as a contribution toward the removal of the difficulty. This proposition is supported upon the ground that the United States owes a duty to contribute to the removal of the noxious weed because the Government of the United States is itself a landed proprietor in those several States and its lands are not taxed for the support of the governments of those States.

There is a certain force in that reasoning. I am not debating the question from the constitutional standpoint, but assuming that there exists the right in Congress to make such contribution, there is a certain force in the United States sharing with the other landed proprietors of the State the burden and duty of eradicating a pest of this description. But it would be unreasonable that the United States should assume the entire burden because it happens to be a landed proprietor in the States, not owing at this time in any one State probably anything like a half of the territorial area of the State. It occurs to me, therefore, that upon that ground alone it is but a just and proper thing that the Federal Government should be limited and that the States in question ought at least to raise an amount equal to that which the Federal Government contributes.

There is another reason that grows out of what has been said on the floor to-day which I wish to urge for a moment. It is said by the proponents of this measure that if the Federal Government does not interfere, the States will not cooperate and that cooperation among the several States is a necessity to the effectual eradication of this noxious weed. I can see much probability in the latter statement. This measure does not propose any cooperation at all. It does not propose to substitute the unified action of the Federal Government in place of the separate action of the several States, and it proposes no means by which the several States shall cooperate. As it stands now it simply contributes to the governors of the several States a sum of money to be used as each governor may see fit, or, perhaps, under the direction of the Legislature of the State, as each Legislature may see fit to direct.

I believe that it will contribute essentially to the cooperation between the States which, according to the friends of this measure, is necessary to its being of any practicable value, to require the States themselves to provide by taxation a sum of money which shall be expended under the direction of the governor or a State board, or any instrumentality it may provide, and that it will be far more efficacious as a public measure if the contribution of the United States takes its place in connection with some effort at local or on the part of the beneficiaries.

If, therefore, this is to be treated as a public measure of sufficient value to enlist the cooperation of the Federal Government, let us place it upon a substantial basis, in which the several States are not mere grantees or beneficiaries of a bounty, but whereby they themselves will exert their rightful powers to effect their own deliverance from the evil which they seek aid from us to suppress.

Mr. President, let me remark one thing further in respect to that matter. This is an idea which, in the State in which I have the honor to live, prevails most beneficially in reference to public education. The State of Wisconsin has a considerable school fund, from which is raised every year several hundred thousand dollars by way of interest.

In addition to that, and because the State was generous in its disposition toward public education, there is raised everywhere in the State a tax of 1 mill on the dollar as a State tax, which amounts to between \$300,000 and \$700,000 a year. Thus a very large amount, some twelve or thirteen hundred thousand dollars, I think it now aggregates, is annually distributed by the State to the several school districts in the State, with a view to establishing and maintaining public schools in the several districts. But it is provided in every case that the district itself shall, as a condition of receiving any aid whatever, raise an amount equal to that which is apportioned to it by the State.

It is a helpful public contribution, but upon the best foundation for every such thing—the condition that the beneficiary shall do his best to help himself—a measure as useful in public as it is in private and personal affairs. I believe an amendment of this kind would greatly contribute to the value of the object which the friends of this measure propose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Wisconsin that when his amendment was offered the Chair was not aware of the fact that there were then two amendments pending. Under the rule of the Senate the amendment submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin can not be now received. It can be offered, however, after the amendment to the amendment has been disposed of.

Mr. COCKRELL. What amendment to the amendment is pending?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. VILAS. The Senator from Mississippi offered an amendment to the amendment?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. That is as far as under the rule of the Senate amendments can be received.

Mr. DOLPH. Mr. President, I shall vote for the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota, although I confess that I do not like its form. I am not a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and I do not like to interfere with the Senators who have put the amendment in shape and who are advocating it. I should be much better pleased, however, if the money to be appropriated was to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture under Federal authority, or if the method in which it was to be expended by the State was more carefully guarded.

So far as concerns the constitutional power to appropriate money for this purpose, I will state that I have not a particle of doubt about the power. If the General Government did not own an acre of land in any one of those States, the appropriation, if made, would be quite as defensible as nine out of every ten dollars appropriated in the agricultural appropriation bill, and quite as defensible as millions of dollars appropriated by Congress. I shall not stop to recapitulate such appropriations. Some of the cases in which land has been appropriated for similar purposes have been enumerated by Senators to-day, and others might be added.

But when we come to consider that the United States is a large owner of land in those States, that fact raises an equitable obligation on the part of the Government to help exterminate this pest. I think I am not mistaken in supposing that in some States of the Union the owners of land are not only required to exterminate and destroy certain noxious weeds upon their own farms and their own land, but upon the highways adjoining their land to the center of the highway. Such a provision might, of course, be adopted in the States where the cactus is growing and spreading. But every State when admitted into the Union is bound to agree, and does agree, that the State shall not interfere with the control or disposal of the public lands in the State by the General Government, and that it will never tax the lands of the General Government.

Therefore, if any one of these States should assume to deal alone with this question, it would either have to raise a tax for the purpose of destroying the thistle upon the lands of its citizens and upon the public highways, or by legislation require its own citizens to destroy this noxious weed upon their own land and upon the highways, and would have to raise a tax to destroy the thistle upon the lands of the United States. It would have no power to tax the lands of the United States and to require the United States as a landowner in the State to destroy the thistle upon its own land. For that reason it appears to me that not only does the constitutional right on the part of Congress exist to appropriate money for this purpose, but that there is an equity which requires the United States to bear its share of the burden of exterminating this weed.

Mr. McLAURIN. Mr. President, there is one suggestion which I omitted to make that I beg the patience of the Senate to hear. It is in reference to destroying the thistle because the land is the property of the United States. If Congress proposes to invest this money for that reason, that is a business transaction, and the Government ought to get some return for the money that is invested. If the land will bring any more to the United States than it would if the cactus was not destroyed, then there might be some reason for making the investment, but if the land will not return any more to the United States after the thistle is destroyed by the Government, I can not see as a business transaction where there is any benefit to the country in the investment.

As to the inability of the States to tax the land and make the Government bear its proportionate part of the expenses of destroying this weed, I wish to say that the Government gives the land to actual settlers, who thereafter become citizens or thereby become citizens or therefore are citizens of the State in which the land is located, so that the citizens of the State where the land is located get the land and the Government receives nothing for the lands after the thistle was destroyed in that they would before its destruction. Therefore it is not a good investment on account of the proprietorship of the United States Government.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH].

Mr. PLATT. I ask the amendment to the amendment be stated.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. Amend the amendment by inserting in line 3, before the word "one," the words "and coccin grass;" so as to read:

For the destruction of the Russian cactus and coccin grass, 100,000.

The question being put, there were, on a division—ayes 3, noes 24; no quorum voting.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL]. With the permission of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN], I transfer my pair to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] and vote "nay."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], which I transfer to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], who is absent without a pair, leaving him to stand paired with the Senator from Alabama, and I will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GORDON. I am paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. PUGH. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], with the right to vote to make a quorum. I understand that a quorum has voted and I withhold my pair. I will state that if the Senator from Massachusetts were present I should vote "nay."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER, after having voted in the negative). The present occupancy of the chair announces his pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], and will withdraw his vote.

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 42; as follows:

YEAS—13.		
Blackburn,	Daniel,	Lin Bay,
Booth,	Harris,	McLaurin,
Brew,	Hutton,	Quay,
Cockrell,	James, Ark.	Smith,

YEAS—12.		
Aldrich,	Paulsen,	Anderson,
Allen,	Gibson,	Martin,
Allison,	Gray,	Mitchell, Oregon
Bate,	Hale,	Palmer,
Call,	Hammon,	Pasco,
Carey,	Hawley,	Patterson,
Cole,	Higgin,	Perkins,
Cole,	Javis,	Platt,
Dolph,	Kyle,	Reed,
Douglas,	McMillan,	Tracy,
		Proctor,

NOT VOTING—30.

Berry,	Gallinger,	McPherson,	Ransom,
Butler,	Gordon,	Mills,	Sherman,
Camp,	McNary,	Mitchell, Wis.	Talbot,
Cameron,	Hill,	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Morrill,	Wheeler,
Collins,	Irby,	Putnam,	Wilson,
Dixon,	Jones, Nev.	Putnam,	Wheeler,
Frye,	Loe,	Pugh,	Wheeler,

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. McLAURIN. I now submit my amendment to the amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of the amendment the following proviso:

Provided, That no greater amount shall be paid over to the governor of any State out of the sum appropriated to such State hereafter than such State shall have received and appropriated to the same purpose, which shall before payment be certified by the governor and secretary of the State to the Secretary of Agriculture to his satisfaction.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I desire to say just a word in regard to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin to my amendment. The people of the Western States infested with the Russian cactus would gladly join the Federal Government in suppressing it, but as a matter of fact several of those States are now bonded clear up to the constitutional limit, and they are financially unable to do so. I know the Senator from Wisconsin will not ask the people of any of those new States to levy a direct tax for the purpose of suppressing a noxious weed, or to keep it out of their State and the adjoining States when most of the weed is on public land, as has been stated here during the day.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, there seems on the face of the amendment to the amendment to be an equity in its favor, but I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin, who I know is a fair man, as well as the attention of the Senate, to a consideration which he has wholly overlooked in the amendment which he has offered.

It appears by the reports of the Agricultural Department in relation to this thistle that a good way, and probably the best way, to destroy it so far as that particular land is concerned is by plowing the land at a particular season of the year. My understanding is [and I have given a good deal of attention to this

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matter) that so far as theurable land is concerned, the farmers themselves will extirpate the weed by plowing, and plowing at a particular season.

Each farmer will have the assurance now that the cactus will be destroyed on the adjoining land, and he will go to work and plow his land at the proper season and thereby destroy it. For that season. It seems to me unjust when the farmer can only get rid of his labor in destroying the pest that he should be taxed, and that tax be put into a public treasury, and somebody else hired to do the work.

It is shown by the reports that one of the best methods to destroy it is to plow the land. Another is the scraper used in road working. It appears to me but fair and just that men who have the opportunity of doing this work either with the plow or with the scraper should be allowed to do it and not pay taxes in money. These farmers have not a great deal of money any way. If the amendment to the amendment could be so framed that the farmers could be allowed a credit for the work which they do in exterminating the pest I think it would be fair to do so, but to require as a condition precedent to the payment of this money by the Government that an equivalent sum of money shall be raised and then it shall be paid back to the farmers seems to me to be a little unjust.

Whilst I support this amendment, and have done so all along, upon the idea contained in one phrase of the amendment, that the amount "shall be faithfully applied in connection with any sum which may be raised for that purpose in the State for the destruction of said cactus," I have always thought that with the contribution made by the United States as a proprietor and then the certain taxation of persons who do not have farms, there would be a stimulus given to the work to destroy the pest by the labor of the farmers on their farms. For that reason I think the amendment to the amendment, though apparently just and fair, when properly understood would be unjust and unfair and burdensome to the people.

Mr. VILAS. The suggestion of the Senator from Mississippi it appears to me adds force to the reasons why the amendment I offer should be adopted. This subject will be left by the general amendment to the action of the several States themselves. All that is proposed on the part of Congress is to appropriate a million dollars to be apportioned among the several States, and the expenditure of it will be left to the several States, while it is suggested, and only suggested in the proposed measure, that the sum so paid by the United States should be faithfully applied in connection with any sum which may be raised for that purpose in the States. I propose to add a requirement that the State shall raise a sum.

I apprehend that it will be perfectly easy for the State Legislature in making provision for a tax to exterminate the cactus, to provide that an amount not exceeding, if you please, or exceeding, if they choose, but, as I would suppose, not exceeding the tax which should be laid upon a particular farm, might be paid to the farmer himself if he expends it under the direction of the proper officers in exterminating the thistles upon his own farm.

But let me say to the Senator from Mississippi and to the Senator that besides the lands of the United States in each one of these States and besides the farms which are actually worked by farmers in each of the States there are many other lands to which it will be necessary that the same measure of extermination shall be applied as shall be applied to the public lands of the United States and to the individual farms.

There are the highways of the State along which it has been depicted that the globules of cactus roll with such fearful effect, distributing and scattering seed. I believe we ought to require the State to do something in addition to merely suggesting that whatever money we give them shall be used in connection with the sum they may raise. There is not a particle of difficulty in the legislation of the State making provision for the application of any necessary amount to whatever labor they may expend, for the purpose of destroying the thistle or cactus upon his own land.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, not wishing to prolong the discussion at all, but being a member of the Agricultural Committee, I wish to state that I oppose this proposition as I did in that committee. I do not propose to adduce an argument or make a suggestion in addition to what has been already offered. I shall not detain the Senate for that purpose. I wish simply to show what some of the States which are troubled with this pest have already done in the way of destroying it. I think that is a better argument in itself than any I have yet heard in the Senate.

The course here marked out is that which ought to be pursued. It is the only true remedy. The thistle can be better destroyed by municipal regulation. Let the State, county, and

township regulate this matter. I beg in this connection—and that is the purpose for which I rose—to read from the statutes of one of the States so infected. I read from a late statute of South Dakota, passed in 1890, upon this very question. Chapter 116, page 254 provides that—

Every person owning or occupying small pastures or small lands which have been infested or weeded at least once in each year by the use of a Thistle, Cactus Thistle, and Canada Burr, at such times as the township board of supervisors, or the board of county commissioners, find it expedient, shall have the same organized labor towards the said district and boundaries as published in one of our county papers, for a time not less than three weeks before the time fixed upon for the destruction of said noxious weeds. *Provided*, That if there be no township or county published in the county, then a special notice in any of such publication shall be posted the same as aforesaid.

It shall be the duty of the township supervisors, or the board of county commissioners, to fix the time for the destruction of all noxious weeds, and to observe for their destruction in such manner as to prevent their benefiting seed.

Every overseer of highways—

This is pertinent to the point which was just made by the Senator from Wisconsin—

Every overseer of highways of every township or county shall also, at the same time and in the manner, destroy all such noxious weeds, either on the highways of his road district or on any unoccupied land therein upon which the same less than three weeks before the time fixed upon to do so, and for which service such overseer of highways shall receive as compensation a sum to be fixed by the board of county commissioners to be paid out of the general county fund. *Provided*, That the compensation for the said service shall not be less than \$2 per day.

Then the act goes on to show how that money shall be raised. The county commissioners shall state an account in each county. They shall ascertain where this work was done and the particular township or district. The overseer is paid; and then they tax the land where the thistle was exterminated. That is the true system by which this noxious weed can be exterminated, and I believe it is the only practical way by which it can be done.

THE PRESIDENT OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH].

Mr. VILAS and Mr. HANSBROUGH asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL]. With the consent of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN], I will transfer my pair to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. HILL (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I again announce the transfer of my general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and I vote "nay." This arrangement will continue during the voting on the amendment and the amendments to the amendment.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DAVIS (after having voted in the negative). Is the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIN] here?

THE PRESIDENT OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana has not voted.

Mr. DAVIS. I withdraw my vote.

THE PRESIDENT OFFICER [Mr. GALLINGER]. The present occupant of the chair is paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. MANDERSON (after having voted in the negative). I withdraw my vote, being paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], who is absent.

The result was announced—yeas 20, nays 30; as follows:

YEAS—20

Bate,	Coke,	Harris,	M. Latham,
Blanchard,	Daniel,	Huntton,	McClure,
Bridges,	Paulmier,	Jones,	McNary,
Caffery,	Givson,	Johnson,	Smith,
Cockrell,	Gray,	Landgrave,	Vilas,

NAYS—30

Aldrich,	Hansbrough,	Polge,	Squire,
Allen,	Higgins,	Reed,	Thompson,
Call,	Kyle,	Platt,	Vest,
Carver,	McMillan,	Power,	Wadsworth,
Dolph,	Martin,	Proctor,	Wheeler,
Du Bois,	Mitchell,	Quay,	White,
George,	Pasco,	Shoup,	
Hale,	Patton,		

For subject see Index.

NOT VOTING—35.

Allison.	Dixon.	Jones, Nev.	Pettigrew,
Berry.	Frye.	Lodge.	Pugh.
Blackburn.	Gallinger.	McPherson.	Sherman.
Butler.	Gordon.	Manselton.	Teller.
Camden.	Gorman.	Mills.	Turpie.
Cameron.	Hawley.	Mitchell, Wis.	Voorhees.
Chandler.	Hill.	Morgan.	Wilson.
Cullom.	Hoar.	Morrill.	Wolcott.
Calton.	Irby.	Murphy.	

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. McLAURIN. I move to amend the amendment by inserting before the word "one," in line 3, the words "and John-son grass and cocklebur."

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH].

Mr. COCKRELL. On that let us have the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to roll the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (when Mr. GALLINGER's name was called). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). By an agreement with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] I transfer my pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL], and vote "nay."

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. WALSH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HARRIS. I have a general pair with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], who is absent, and will record my vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. DUBOIS (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire of the Chair if the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. DUBOIS. I withdraw my vote. I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. PUGH. I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] and vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 24; as follows:

YEAS—27.

Aldrich.	Hale.	Mitchell, Oregon.	Quay.
Allen.	Hansbrough.	Patton.	Roach.
Allison.	Higgins.	Peffer.	Shoop.
Call.	Kyle.	Perkins.	Squire.
Carey.	McMillan.	Platt.	Seward.
Dolph.	Manderson.	Power.	Washburn.
George.	Martin.	Proctor.	

NAYS—24.

Bate.	Coke.	Huntton.	Pasco.
Blackburn.	Daniel.	Jarvis.	Pugh.
Blanchard.	Faulkner.	Jones, Ark.	Kansom.
Brown.	Libbey.	Brace.	Brace.
Caffery.	Gray.	McLaurin.	Vilas.
Cockrell.	Harris.	Palmer.	White.

NOT VOTING—34.

Berry.	Frye.	Lodge.	Smith.
Butler.	Gallinger.	McPherson.	Teller.
Camden.	Gordon.	Mills.	Turpie.
Cameron.	Gorman.	Mitchell, Wis.	Voorhees.
Chandler.	Hawley.	Morgan.	Wilson.
Cullom.	Hill.	Morrill.	Wolcott.
Davis.	Hoar.	Murphy.	
Dixon.	Irby.	Pettigrew.	
Dubois.	Jones, Nev.	Sherman.	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole. Mr. SQUIRE. I wish to ask, before the bill is finally disposed of, whether the provision was stricken out of the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, on page 13, line 21, which is as follows:

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further experiment and continue the investigation of flax and hemp culture for fiber purposes in the Territory of Washington.

I wish to know whether that was stricken out because of the increase of the amount of the appropriation, as shown on page 24, for fiber investigation from the sum of \$1,200 to \$5,000, making an addition of \$800, which is exactly the amount that is

stricken out in the paragraph to which I have referred on page 13.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the amendment has been agreed to.

Mr. SQUIRE. I desire to ask the chairman of the committee to please answer the question whether the amendment on page 13 was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. The amendments to which the Senator has referred are the same. The Senate as in Committee of the Whole struck out the paragraph from line 21 to line 24, inclusive, on page 13, as a separate appropriation, and increased the appropriation for fiber investigation, on page 24, which includes the same thing.

Mr. SQUIRE. For the same purposes?

Mr. COCKRELL. It includes the same thing.

Mr. SQUIRE. I wish to have the people of my State understand that. The explanation is satisfactory.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that all the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole, except the amendment in relation to the Russian cactus which was offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], be concurred in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from North Dakota will be reserved for a separate vote, on the request of the Senator from Missouri. The question is on concurring in the remaining amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were concurred in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the reserved amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not call for the yeas and nays on concurring in the amendment, because the vote upon it has just been taken; and as a matter of course if the yeas and nays were called there would be simply a repetition of the same vote.

The amendment was concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CAILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill [H. R. 6913] making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BRICE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After eighteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 6 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, July 18, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 17, 1894.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS IN UNITED STATES ARMY.

To be brigadier-general by brevet.

Capt. Reuben F. Bernard, First Cavalry, brevet colonel United States Army (now lieutenant-colonel Ninth Cavalry), for gallant service in action against Indians at Chiricahua Pass, Arizona, October 20, 1869, and in the actions against Indians near the Silver River, Oregon, June 23, 1878, and at Birch Creek, Oregon, July 8, 1878.

To be colonel by brevet.

Maj. Charles T. Alexander, surgeon, brevet lieutenant-colonel United States Army (now colonel, assistant surgeon-general), for gallant service in action against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 18 and 19, 1877.

First Lieut. William R. Parnell, First Cavalry, brevet lieutenant-colonel, United States Army (now captain, retired), for gallant service in action against Indians at White Bird Canyon, Idaho, July 17, 1877.

To be major by brevet.

Capt. Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department (now lieutenant-colonel, Ordnance Department), for gallant service in action against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, July 11 and 12, 1877.

Capt. Francis S. Dodge, Ninth Cavalry (now major, paymaster), for gallant service in action against Indians at Milk Creek, Colorado, September 29 and 30, and October 1, 1879.

Capt. J. Scott Payne, Fifth Cavalry (now captain, retired), for gallant service in action against Indians at Milk Creek, Colorado, September 29 and 30, and October 1, 1879, where he was wounded.

it would hardly be proper to let the register and receiver approve the selection, without communicating with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. I think the selection ought to be approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office or the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of keeping the records straight in the Department. As a matter of course, if there be no conflict about the matter, it ought to be subject to the final approval of the Department.

Mr. CAREY. The trouble about it is that the committee considered the fact that the five years commences to run against the State that undertakes this work immediately on the selection of the land. The difficulty is to get anything approved in the General Land Office. For instance, in the selection of State lands it takes from one to five years.

Mr. COCKRELL. I think that difficulty will be obviated in the near future and the work will be brought up to current date. I do not think there will be any trouble about that.

Mr. CAREY. Very well, then; let the amendment go out, though I think it is all right as it stands.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator propose to withdraw the amendment?

Mr. CAREY. It is a committee amendment, and I think it is a good amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is reversing the general policy of having anything in relation to the public lands approved in the General Land Office.

Mr. CAREY. If it were not for the two or three States that have arid lands it would be all right.

Mr. COCKRELL. I think there will be found no trouble about it. If there should be found to be any difficulty, we can remedy it by immediate legislation.

Mr. CAREY. Very well; let the amendment be disagreed to. The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on the amendment reported by the committee, which has been read.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. COCKRELL. After the words "act, and," in line 10 of section 1, I move to insert the words "such reservation."

Mr. CAREY. That is satisfactory.

Mr. DOLPH. I suggest to the Senator that he also insert the words "and approval."

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes; so as to read: "from the date of such selection and approval."

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The amendment will be stated. The Senator in line 10, before the word "from," it is proposed to insert "such reservation to take effect; and after the word "selection," in line 11, to insert "and approval;" so as to read:

To be selected by each said States within ten years after the passage of this act, and such reservation to take effect from the date of such selection and approval, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CAREY subsequently said: I move that the votes by which the bill (S. 1591) to provide for the reservation, sale, and settlement of certain lands in several of the States and Territories, was ordered to a third reading and passed, be reconsidered simply for the purpose of correcting a clerical error in the print of the bill.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. CAREY. I move to amend the bill in section 4, line 2, before the words "and Kansas," by striking out "Montana," and inserting "Nebraska," so as to read:

That this act shall also apply to the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and to the States that may be formed out of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah, when admitted, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6171) to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company to change its motive power for the propulsion of the cars of said company.

I will state that this is a very important bill for the District of Columbia. The Metropolitan Railway Company has great difficulty, owing to the failure on their part to comply with the provisions of the law. The House of Representatives has already favorably acted upon this bill, and it seems to be very necessary that the question which has arisen in regard to the charter and to the propulsion of the cars should be settled immediately.

Therefore, I ask that the bill may be read; and as the reading proceeds, I will answer any questions that may be asked in regard to it. It is a short bill, merely amending their charter

and arranging for the company to use underground power and put on new cars.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments. The first amendment was, in section 1, line 8, after the word "herely," to insert:

Required to cease to use on its lines running east and west each and every closed car that has been in use on any of its lines for three years or more, and shall substitute therefor new cars of the most approved pattern to comply with the provisions of this section within ninety days from the approval of this act shall subject the said company to a fine of \$25 for each and every day during which the company neglects or refuses to make the substitution of new cars as herein specified, which fine may be recovered by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in any court of competent jurisdiction.

So as to make the section read:

That the Metropolitan Railroad Company, incorporated under the act of Congress approved the last day of July, anno Domini 1884, be, and the same is hereby, required to cease to use on its lines running east and west each and every closed car that has been in use on any of its lines for three years or more, and shall substitute therefor new cars of the most approved pattern. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section within ninety days from the approval of this act shall subject the said company to a fine of \$25 for each and every day during which the company neglects or refuses to make the substitution of new cars as herein specified, which fine may be recovered by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the end of section 1, to insert:

SEC. 2. That the said Metropolitan Railroad Company be, and the same is hereby,

In line 3 of the same section, before the word "cars," to strike out "their" and insert "its;" and in line 6, before the word "road," to strike out "its;" and insert "its;" so as to read: SEC. 2. That the said Metropolitan Railroad Company be, and the same is hereby, authorized, empowered, and required to equip and operate the lines of its cars upon and along all the streets and avenues of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, within the District of Columbia, where the lines of its road or any part thereof are now laid and operated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, line 8, before the words "an underground," to insert "a pneumatic or with;" so as to read:

SEC. 2. That the said Metropolitan Railroad Company be, and the same is hereby, authorized, empowered, and required to equip and operate the lines of its cars upon and along all the streets and avenues of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, within the District of Columbia, where the lines of its road or any part thereof are now laid and operated, and as hereinafter provided with a pneumatic or with an underground electric system for propulsion of such cars.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Michigan whether there are any cars being run in this country by pneumatic power?

Mr. McMILLAN. There have been attempts to run cars by pneumatic power, and there are experiments occasionally in the use of that system. But the bill does not provide that the company shall apply pneumatic power. It simply gives them authority to use the pneumatic system.

Mr. STEWART. I understand that, but is it not a fact that all the experiments in the use of that power, so far as this country is concerned, have been failures? Is it worth while to designate in an act a system which is a failure?

Mr. McMILLAN. I am not strenuous about the amendment. The bill only gives the railway company authority to use that power.

Mr. STEWART. It seems to me that it would be subject to criticism in that connection to require the road to adopt the pneumatic system, when there is no such power in use.

Mr. McMILLAN. I have no objection to striking out the provision in regard to pneumatic power. I think it is covered by the bill.

Mr. STEWART. The insertion of those words can not do any good. It is not a power which is used in the United States.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Michigan consent that the amendment may be disagreed to?

Mr. McMILLAN. I consent.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Without objection, the amendment is rejected.

The next amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was, in section 2, line 8, before the word "system," to strike out "electric;" so as to read:

SEC. 2. That the said Metropolitan Railroad Company be, and the same is hereby, authorized, empowered, and required to equip and operate the lines of its cars upon and along all the streets and avenues of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, within the District of Columbia, where the lines of its road or any part thereof are now laid and operated, and as hereinafter provided with a pneumatic or with an underground electric system for propulsion of such cars.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, line 10, after the word "completed," to insert "upon its north and south line;" in line 11, after the word "year," to insert "and upon its east and west

line within two years," and in line 12, before the word "approval," to strike out the words "date of the;" so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That the changes to an underground system shall be completed upon its north and south line within one year, and upon its east and west line within two years after the approval of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, line 15, after the word "Square," to insert:

And also an extension from Ninth street west northwesterly on Florida avenue to Tenth street west; *Provided*, That on the completion of the extension from Ninth street to Tenth street on Florida avenue, as herein provided for, the said company shall cease to operate that portion of its present lines which extend from Ninth street west to Seventh street west on Florida avenue, and also that portion on Seventh street west north of Florida avenue.

And in line 23, after the word "such," to strike out "completion" and insert "completions;" so as to make the additional proviso read:

Provided, There shall be completed an extension thereof on East Capitol street from Ninth street east to Fifteenth street east, around both sides of Lincoln Square, and also an extension from Ninth street west northwesterly on Florida avenue to Tenth street west; *Provided*, That on the completion of the extension from Ninth street to Tenth street on Florida avenue, as herein provided for, the said company shall cease to operate that portion of its present lines which extend from Ninth street west to Seventh street west on Florida avenue, and also that portion on Seventh street west north of Florida avenue. And in default of such completions all acts or parts of acts chartering or extending the said road are hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section (4) 5, line 2, after the word "power," to insert:

In all cases where the lines of one or more companies coincide under routes authorized by Congress, with the route of the Metropolitan Railway Company, and where the nature of the mechanical power used by said company will allow;

So as to read:

That the District Commissioners shall have the power in all cases where the lines of one or more companies coincide under routes authorized by Congress, with the route of the Metropolitan Railway Company, and where the nature of the mechanical power used by said company will allow, to permit the use of the tracks of the Metropolitan Railway Company by other railroad companies in the said District upon such terms and conditions as said Commissioners shall deem just.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 6. That on and after one year from the approval of this act the Metropolitan Railway Company shall pay to the District of Columbia, in addition to all other taxes now required to be paid by said company, an annual tax of \$500 for each and every car operated by horses on that portion of its lines which extend from Ninth street west to Seventh street west on Florida avenue; and that on and after one year from the approval of this act the said railway company shall pay, in addition to all other taxes now required to be paid by said company, an annual tax of \$500 for each and every car operated by horses on any line owned or controlled by said company.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 7. That Congress reserves the power to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon should like to inquire of the Senator from Michigan, in charge of the bill, as to the nature of the case pending in the supreme court of the District of Columbia which the bill proposes to transfer to the court of appeals. What is the case and what is it about?

Mr. McMILLAN. It is an old claim for paving, running back a great many years, which has already been settled by the courts in favor of the company because of the statute of limitations.

Now the company has given way on that, and has agreed to what is virtually an arbitral of the whole matter. That is to say, the District Commissioners and the company got together on the proposition to refer the case to the court of appeals for the District of Columbia, the decision of which court should be final. No appeal is to be taken by either side.

This is the provision in the bill as it comes from the House; and the Senate committee has made no change in it.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. The judgment was rendered for a very large amount.

Mr. McMILLAN. About \$160,000.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It was a judgment rendered against the company?

Mr. McMILLAN. It was a judgment rendered in favor of the District against the company in the District courts, but on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, judgment was rendered in favor of the company, by reason of the statute of limitations. This provision opens up the whole case again, and the railway company is willing to give way and allow the court of appeals finally to settle the controversy.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Was there any appeal?

Mr. McMILLAN. There was, and it was decided in favor of the company by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. On the ground of the statute of limitations?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. What is the purpose of transferring the case now by law from one court to another?

Mr. COCKRELL. Will the Senator from Michigan permit me for one moment?

Mr. McMILLAN. Certainly.

Mr. COCKRELL. The statute of limitations was pleaded and sustained. Then, in a subsequent act, we put in a provision forfeiting the charter if the company did not pay the judgment.

Mr. FAULKNER. That is it.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Why do we not stand by that action and compel the company to pay the judgment?

Mr. COCKRELL. Wait a moment. The company claim that if the case had been tried upon the facts at issue the amount claimed would not have been given against them.

Mr. McMILLAN. That is a correct statement.

Mr. FAULKNER. That is the situation.

Mr. McMILLAN. I think the rights of the District, I will say to the Senator from Oregon, are fully protected by the amendment.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I wish to ask another question in relation to the bill. I desire to ask the Senator in charge of the bill whether it is usual in chartering a company to give them authority to issue bonds without any limit?

Mr. McMILLAN. There is a limit here.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It is very indefinite. It is a limit fixed by the cost of the work, that is all. There is no limit to the bonds which in the aggregate or per mile. There is nothing of the kind.

Mr. McMILLAN. I will read the language of the section.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I have it here in section 3.

Mr. McMILLAN. It says:

That the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to issue its bonds, secured by a mortgage on its franchises and other property, to such extent as may be necessary to pay the cost of the work to be done and the materials required, and the expenses incident to the change to be made as provided in this act—

This is done as to almost all these charters—but not in excess of such cost.

That is the usual form.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Is there no amount fixed in any of these bills?

Mr. McMILLAN. There sometimes is a rough estimate. You can not tell the amount in this case. You can not tell whether the road will cost \$20,000 a mile, or \$60,000 a mile, or \$100,000 a mile. It is utterly impossible to tell, because it all depends on the character of the power used, and the expense of the conduit, and of the changes to water pipes, etc.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It is all left to the company.

Mr. McMILLAN. It has to be left to the stockholders. This is the same clause which is put in all such acts. The stockholders are not likely to issue any more bonds than they are compelled to issue.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Now, another question. I wish to understand the amendment of the Senate committee to section 5 on page 5. The section as the other House passed the bill read as follows:

That the District Commissioners shall have the power to permit the use of the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad Company by other railroad companies in the said District upon such terms and conditions as said Commissioners shall deem just, etc.

Now, the amendment reported by the Senate committee, and adopted by the Senate, makes it read as follows:

That the District Commissioners shall have the power in all cases where the lines of one or more companies coincide under routes authorized by Congress, with the route of the Metropolitan Railway Company, and where the nature of the mechanical power used by said company will allow, to permit the use of the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad Company by other railroad companies in the said District upon such terms and conditions as said Commissioners shall deem just.

What is a man to understand by that language? What lines does the word "coincide" comprehend?

Mr. McMILLAN. It is intended to apply to the roads which may be authorized by Congress to reach the same points that are now reached by the Metropolitan Company's tracks. There are several roads which might be brought in over the Metropolitan Company's tracks, roads which connect with it. The Senate committee has repeatedly reported in favor of allowing one to run over the tracks already laid by another company. There are three other roads which are run partially over the Metropolitan tracks at the present time, and the object of putting in this clause—

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Why not leave it as provided by the other House? The House provision gives the Commissioners the power to permit the use of the tracks of the Metropolitan Company by other railroad companies of the District on such

terms and conditions as they deem just. Why is not that sufficient?

Mr. McMILLAN. This is a new provision. Such provisions are generally objected to by railroad companies. They do not think it desirable to have other companies running cars over their tracks. The power to make such arrangements should remain in Congress and be exercised with due discretion to the interests involved.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. This amendment is to limit the power of the Commissioners, and yet it does not limit it after all. The word employed may be susceptible of one construction or another.

Mr. McMILLAN. I will say to the Senator from Oregon that this covers all the cases that will be applicable to the Metropolitan Company. We intended to protect this company, while opening the way for other companies to use streets already used for street railways. I think the provision is just and ample.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Is it intended to give authority to permit the use of the tracks of the Metropolitan Company by the cars of other roads which connect with it?

Mr. McMILLAN. This matter has been gone over very carefully in the interest of the District, and I do not quite see the point the Senator is trying to make. The intention is to allow railroads which can not now enter into the heart of the city to use the tracks of the Metropolitan Company to a certain extent under proper restrictions to be imposed by Congress as need arises. It is to prevent the use of other streets that are being demanded by different new companies here which eventually, unless we do something of this kind, will gridiron all the principal streets and avenues of the city of Washington.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Is it not a fact that the bill as it came from the other House gave the Commissioners full power to compel the company to permit the use of its tracks by any other railway company in the District? Is not that the effect of the House provision?

Mr. McMILLAN. I think that is not a fair thing to do to the company.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Why not?

Mr. McMILLAN. Because, for instance, the Metropolitan Company may adopt a certain kind of mechanical power, and they would not then want horses to be run over their line. If we want a transit we can not have it with horses and elephants applied to the same line. Therefore we put in the amendment where the nature of the mechanical power used by said company will allow, which I think is a very proper amendment. Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It occurs to me that the word "coincide" will not serve the purpose sought to be accomplished.

Mr. McMILLAN. What would the Senator suggest "to connect"?

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I should strike out the whole provision, if I had my way about it, and give the Commissioners the precise power that the other House gave them, and no more and no less.

Mr. McMILLAN. This is drawn with a great deal of care, and I think it is in the real interest of the public.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I fail to see the exact purpose of the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have a vote.

The bill was reported to the Senate amended.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. STEWART. I suggest to the Senator from Michigan that "district court" is wrong in line 15 of section 5. It is the supreme court of the District that has jurisdiction.

Mr. McMILLAN. I have no objection to the change, if it is a mistake.

Mr. STEWART. We should have a better court.

Mr. McMILLAN. There is no objection to that change.

Mr. HUNTON. It ought to be the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN. I have no objection to that amendment. It ought to be changed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 5, line 15, after the word "the," strike out "District" and insert "supreme," and after the word "the" in the same line strike out "of the United States for the District of Columbia" and insert "of the District of Columbia;" so as to read:

If either party is dissatisfied with the compensation for such use as fixed by the Commissioners, the compensation may be determined by the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate requesting the President to return the bill (S. 1105) for the relief of Albert E. Redston.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 104) for the relief of Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana;

A bill (S. 322) to place Dunbar R. Ransom on the retired list of the Army; and

A bill (S. 1513) for the relief of Maj. Gen. George S. Greene.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4690) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the House with an estimate of the probable cost of completing the improvement of Saugatuck Harbor, Michigan; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 674) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbers 1, 8, 17, 22, 23, 24, and 37.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following: "That all officers who have been appointed to any corps of the Navy after service in a different branch of the Navy, shall have all the benefits of their previous service in the same manner and on the same terms as were a regular into the Navy;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out lines 1, 2, 3, and 4, and down to and including the word "treatment," in line 5 of said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of said amendment, after the word "Navy," insert the word "his discharge;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For paying Justin McGarry, contractor for building the dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., in full for loss and damage caused by the cyclone of August 7, 1893, and as ascertained by the Navy Department, \$15,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Dry dock at Algiers, La.: For the purpose of completing the purchase of additional lands necessary for the establishment of a dry dock at Algiers, La., cost of advertising, plans and specifications for said dry dock, and expenses of judicial proceedings instituted for the condemnation of such additional lands, \$35,000;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, after the word "namely," insert the following: "For sealing all the walls to remove existing disease germs and for antiseptically finishing and painting them, removing rotten floors and replacing them by new, and all other repairs necessary to moisture, scraping and painting all doors and woodwork, refitting windows so as to be utilized in ventilation, remodeling casement wooden stoves, and refitting and painting iron or other suitable material, \$15,000;" for construction of one room of modern design of sufficient size and cubic air space to accommodate at least fifty sick and wounded men, to be one story high with ample elevation, and to be constructed of solid masonry material, for present hospital, \$25,000;" and in line 14 of said amendment strike out "forty-four" and insert "sixty-nine;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 8, page 24 of the bill, after the word "laboratory," insert the words "and in connection with," and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 1 and 2 of said amendment strike out the word "appropriately;" and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following as a separate paragraph:

"The every Member or Delegate of Congress whose district or Territory is now unrepresented at the Naval Academy by a cadet who is not an actual resident of the district shall be permitted on or before the 1st day of September, 1894, to recommend a candidate for appointment as a cadet of the Naval Academy, and the Secretary of the Navy shall nominate such candidate for appointment to the Academy, subject to the usual regulations now prescribed by law. Such cadets, when appointed, to be in addition to the number of cadets now allowed, and the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated for the additional number of cadets hereby authorized."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the

Senate number 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amended paragraph insert the following: "Construction and steam machinery: On account of the hulls and outfits of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore or herein authorized, \$5,555,000 and from this amount there shall be paid all speed premiums upon naval vessels earned prior to January 1, 1884, and which remain unpaid at this date, the amount of such speed premium in each case being according to the official report in the trial of each vessel approved by the Secretary of the Navy."

And the Senate agrees to the same.

A. P. GORMAN,
JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN,
EUGENE HALE,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
AMOS T. CUMMINGS,
J. A. GEISSBACHNER,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. MANDESON. There were a great many points of disagreement between the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill. That is evident not only from the RECORD but from the conference report. Under the custom which obtains with reference to conference reports, they might as well be written in Sanscrit as in the form which they assume when they come to the two Houses of Congress. It is utterly impossible to ascertain from the reading of a conference report, or even from its examination after it has been printed, what have been the agreements or the disagreements between the two Houses.

I hope the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], who of course is entirely familiar with the bill, will explain to the Senate what has been given away of the Senate's action in conference and what has been held to, and the main points of the conference report, so that they may be understood. I know particularly a matter that one of my colleagues in the House of Representatives was particularly interested in, who came to me about it this morning, that is in reference to the appointment of cadets to the Naval Academy where there has been a failure to appoint from the Congressional district or someone has been appointed from outside of the district. I am unable to ascertain from hearing that report read what has been done in that behalf. There are other matters of interest which I think ought to be explained, and I hope the Senator from Maryland will give us an explanation.

Mr. GORMAN. I can go over all the amendments in the bill if the Senator desires; but I will answer the Senator in the matter to which he has just alluded as to the appointment of cadets to the Naval Academy. The provision stands substantially as the bill came from the House in that respect, the Senate receding from the amendment proposed by the Senator's colleague [Mr. ALLEN] requiring actual residence of two years in the district. Otherwise the provision stands substantially as it came from the House.

As to the remainder of the disagreements, the first amendment was on page 2, which provided for the appointment of officers who had been appointed to any corps of the Navy after serving in a different branch of the Navy, should have the benefits of their previous service in the same manner as if they had returned to the Navy. That provision the conferees of the Senate receded from, as it only embraced eighteen officers.

The remainder of the bill is substantially as it passed the Senate.

The report was concurred in.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 4609) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAUGATUCK HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives: Which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the House with an estimate of the probable cost of completing the improvement of Saugatuck Harbor, Michigan, under the project of 1857, as modified in 1869, 1870, 1875, 1887, and the improvements recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the year 1891.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6937) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HATCH, Mr. FORMAN, and Mr. WAUGH managers at the conference on the part of the House.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CALL. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on the amendments of the Senate to the Agricultural appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair)

laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6937) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and asking for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. CALL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and accede to the request of the House for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Presiding Officer was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. CALL, Mr. BRICE, and Mr. CULLOM were appointed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CALL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6913, being the Indian appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6913) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. CALL. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the formal reading of the bill.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Without objection the formal reading will be dispensed with and the bill will be read for action upon the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations as they may be reached in the reading.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 1, line 9, before the word "agents," to strike out "fifty-six" and insert "fifty-seven," so as to make the clause read:

For pay of fifty-seven agents of Indian affairs at the following named agencies at the rate respectively indicated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 7, after the word "agents," to strike out:

And also provided, That the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico, is hereby abolished and consolidated with the Southern Ute Agency, Colorado.

And in line 11, after the word "dollars," to strike out:

And all provisions of law fixing compensation for Indian agents in excess of \$2,000 per annum are hereby repealed, and all offices in the Indian service not herein provided for are hereby abolished.

So as to make the clause read:

Provided, That the foregoing appropriations shall not take effect nor become available in any case for or during the time in which any officer of the Indian Affairs Service shall be engaged in performance of the duties of Indian agent at any of the agencies above named: Provided, further, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may devolve the duties of any Indian agency upon the superintendent of the Indian training school located at such agency, whenever in his judgment such superintendent can properly perform the duties of such agency. And the superintendent upon whom such duties devolve shall give bond as other Indian agents.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 17, after the word "dollars," to insert "but no person employed by the United States and paid for any other service shall be paid for interpreting;" so as to make the clause read:

For the payment of necessary interpreters, to be distributed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior \$50,000; but no person employed by the United States and paid for any other service shall be paid for interpreting.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 8, to insert:

For pay of one superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 2, to insert:

For necessary traveling expenses of one superintendent of Indian schools, his Indian interpreter, and his Indian assistant, \$10,000; but no person employed in excess of \$1,500. *Provided, That he shall be allowed \$3 per day for traveling expenses when actually on duty in the field, exclusive of cost of transportation and sleeping fare. And provided, That he shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.*

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 24, to insert:

For the expenses of the commission of citizens serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April 10, 1869, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 15, after the words "for purposes of," to strike out "erection" and insert "education;" so as to make the clause read:

For 5 per cent interest on \$300,000 for purposes of education, per sixth article of treaty of August 7, 1868, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

I omit one passage and come to another, which is as follows:

And now the grave question is presented, whether the state of things we have described ought, for the sake of either the Indians or the surrounding white population, to be allowed to continue. That it is injurious to the Indians seems to us clear, for they have on their hands a great quantity of wild land which they can neither make available for cultivation nor convert into money if they could by the sale or mortgage of the wild land obtain money to apply to the improvement of their homesteads and the purchase of personal comforts and conveniences, they would have the means of bettering their condition, and the sale and improvement of that land would greatly enhance the value of the rest; but the terms of their patents bar sale or mortgage. They are therefore owners of a large territory which in the hands of white men could and would be made productive and valuable, but which in the ownership of the Indians, under the terms of their holding, may be said to be practically almost worthless, and which they are ready and desirous to dispose of.

I ask the Senate if there is not enough reason for the people of the city of Tacoma to desire through the representatives of their State that additional legislation shall be enacted to relieve them from this condition of things without imputing motives which are discreditable to that people?

Is it right to impute motives that are unworthy of them when such great motives as these are apparent in the report of the commission, the great commission headed by Judge Drake that made such a painstaking and thorough examination? It seems to me that is reason enough. That is the reason why I have put forth my voice here in advocacy of this amendment. I have endeavored to find out what that people want. I have done my best. I have no motive in the world except to serve the people of my State and every part of it. I do not believe the people who make these reports to me are actuated by selfish motives. I believe they are actuated by motives that should actuate American citizens in promoting the interests of their State, of their county, of their city, in every honorable and proper way.

The state of things is admitted to be bad. The commission says so. We all understand it. There is no need of multiplying illustrations in regard to it. The question is how are you going to get out of it, the difficulty? As the Senator from Missouri has stated, there is a commission there which has been engaged in its function only about a year, and during that time it has been ascertained that it is a failure. It is a failure so far as relates to the land that has been allotted.

It is not to be a failure in regard to the immensely valuable agency tract of 585 acres worth about \$600,000. Nobody objects to anything it has done about that; but so far as relates to inducing the Indians to part with their allotted lands upon terms that are mutually satisfactory and agreeable to the commissioners and Indians the commission has not succeeded.

Now, it having been shown that it is a failure, why continue this state of things? That is the position we have to confront. The question simply is, what are we going to do about it? Are we going to have a useless appendage of the Government, an agency that is not working out successfully the plan which was conceived by Congress? Are you going to leave the commission there doing nothing, comparatively idle? The Indians dissatisfied. That is all there is of it.

If the Indians are willing to sell their lands upon such terms as are provided in this amendment, taking eight years for the payment, one-eighth each year [and at the end of the eight years they would have the land without any kind of restriction under the present law], they would simply have one-eighth from year to year until the expiration of the eight years.

If they are satisfied with such a provision as that, and then with the supervision of an eminent jurist, a man who has jurisdiction over the most important interests of that State, a man high in the esteem of everyone, whose decisions are notable for their power and accepted value among great lawyers—if such a man as this, a man raised there from a boy, who has known these Indians and who has been known by them, is the man acceptable to them to supervise their interests—what is the reason why we can not accept their wish and carry it out?

That is all there is of it. If we were trying to do it against the wishes of the Indians it would be a different thing. It is what the Indian wants, and it seems to be the only practicable solution of the question. That is the main point. The present commission is not a success in its work. The Indians are not working in harmony with it. They are not selling their lands under the scheme now in operation and existing, but they would be willing to work in harmony under such an arrangement as is proposed in the amendment.

Now, for the sake of the people of Tacoma, for the sake of the people of the county and State who want this land improved, who want the opportunity that the city may expand, who want the land to be improved and to pay its fair share of taxes, and for the sake of the Indians who want to dispose of a part of their land, so that with the means thereby derived they may improve the rest of their property that is now lying idle and unproductive—I say, all these things considered, it seems to me these

merely technical objections are of small account, and I hope the Senators will not press them.

It is no matter if they have not had the opportunity to try our case fully in committee. There were reasons for that. We all know that the committees of the Senate have not been doing their customary work owing to the time which has been occupied in considering the tariff and other proposed legislation. With the Senate sitting for eight or nine hours a day committees did not convene in the morning; there was not the time to bring these matters up and have them properly discussed in committee; but the Senate of the United States is considering this question in committee.

It is considering the bill as in Committee of the Whole, and Senators here had information enough on the subject, just as much as would be needful to impress any committee with the value and importance of this proposed legislation. I submit from the facts here presented and the arguments and appeals made by distinguished Senators, there has been enough said to satisfy reasonable men that this legislation ought to be enacted.

Mr. HARRIS. I yield for a moment to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. COCKRELL. No one has cast a particle of reflection upon the people of Tacoma. They are just like any other good white people anywhere. They want to develop and expand their town, and they want to get this land. That is all there is about it. I do not blame them for it. I am not censuring them for it. The best way for them to get the lands is through the commission which is upon the ground with authority to lay the lands out this day; and whenever the people of Tacoma ascertain that they can not get the provisions proposed here, then the Indians will very quickly consent to the other plan. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri moves to lay the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] on the table.

Mr. SQUIRE. I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CALL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. I do not know how he would vote, and I withhold my vote.

Mr. CAMERON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I agreed with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] that I would pair with him upon this question. I should vote "yea" if the Senator from Rhode Island were present.

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DUBOIS. Has the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. DUBOIS. I withhold my vote, being paired with that Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER (after having voted in the negative). I inquire if the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas, and withdraw my vote.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask whether the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am paired with that Senator, and withhold my vote.

Mr. HARRIS. In order to make a quorum, notwithstanding my pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], I will record my vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER. With a view to make a quorum I shall vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. McLAURIN. I inquire if a quorum has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi. Mr. McLAURIN. I will vote in order to make a quorum. I vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS. I have the privilege of voting in order to make a quorum. I vote "nay."

Mr. MANDERSON. I feel privileged to vote to make a quorum, notwithstanding my pair. I vote "nay."

Mr. McPHERSON. I am paired with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 10; as follows:

YEAS—26

Alben, George, Kyle, Turpie,
Hart, Gibson, McLaurnin, Vest,
Blanchard, Gorman, Mills, Voorhees,
Cockrell, Harris, Mills, White,
Coffey, Burgess, Pasco,
Culbertson, Jarvis, Sherman,
Fairbank, Jarvis, Sherman.

NAYS—10

Allen, Gallinger, Manbrava, Power,
Calvey, Gray, Mitchell, Overton, Washburn,
Duffy, Hall, Putnam, Quinn,
Dolph, Huntton, Peffer,
Dubois, McMillan, Perkins.

NOT VOTING—39

Albright, Daniel, Laury, Quay,
Berry, Dixon, Lodge, Ransom,
Brewster, Frye, McPherson, Roach,
Buller, Mitchell, Wis. Smith,
Call, Hale, Morgan, Stewart,
Cannan, Hansbrough, Murphy, Teller,
Cannan, Hawley, Pease, Walsh,
Carey, Hoar, Pettigrew, Wilson,
Chandler, Jones, Nev. Proctor, Wolcott.

For subject see index.

So the amendment was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4864), to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes; asked a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. WILSON of West Virginia, Mr. McMILLIN, Mr. TURNER of Georgia, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. REED, Mr. BURROWS, and Mr. PAYNE managers at the further conference on the part of the House.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1930) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Lexington, Mo.

The amendment of the House of Representatives was, in section 4, line 5, to strike out the word "of."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is a mere verbal one, and will be considered as concurred in if there be no objection. It is concurred in.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, I rise to a privileged question. I ask that the communication received from the House of Representatives a few minutes ago in regard to a further conference on House bill 4864 be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives, which will be read:

The Secretary read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 19, 1914.

Resolved, That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to H. R. 4864, entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," and asks a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. WILSON of West Virginia, Mr. McMILLIN, Mr. TURNER of Georgia, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. REED, Mr. BURROWS, and Mr. PAYNE be managers of the conference on the part of the House.

Mr. VOORHEES. I am instructed by the committee of conference between the two Houses to state that we have had House bill 4864 under consideration in full, free conference; that we have not agreed in regard to the amendments adopted in the Senate; and that the Senate conferees insist upon the amendments of the Senate. Having made this announcement, and after consulting somewhat with Senators who expect to take part in this matter in the way of discussion, I ask that the communication from the House of Representatives lie on the table, to be taken up to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. HILL. I desire to give notice that at that time I shall move to instruct the conferees on the part of the Senate to place coal and iron on the free list, and that I shall submit some remarks upon the question.

Mr. MANDERSON. In connection with the conference report, let me inquire if there is any message from the President of the United States which should be published in connection with it?

Mr. VOORHEES. None that I have.

Mr. MANDERSON. Perhaps the Senator from New York can assist me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request of the Senator from Indiana is that the matter lie on the table until to-morrow morning, when the message from the House of Representatives is to be taken up. That will be the order of the Senate.

Mr. VOORHEES. I give notice, it being a privileged question, that immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow I shall call up the matter for consideration.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COCKRELL. Now, let the appropriation bill be proceeded with.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6913) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

Mr. KYLE. I wish to offer a few minor amendments. On page 35, line 1, after the word "exceed," I move to strike out "\$5,000," and insert "\$12,000," or so much thereof as may be necessary."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 35, line 1, after the word "exceed," it is proposed to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary;" so as to read:

For subsistence of the Sioux and for purposes of their civilization, as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, \$100,000: *Provided*, That a sum not to exceed \$12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used in completing three artesian wells at Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock Agencies, this amount in addition to the sum appropriated for that purpose by the act of March 3, 1879.

Mr. KYLE. The reason for this amendment is very plain. I have been out through that region recently, and found that the appropriation which was made for digging artesian wells is not sufficient for the purpose. A year ago an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the purpose of putting down three artesian wells. I believe the lowest bid which was received for this purpose was \$5 per foot. It was given out by the Geological Survey that in that region it would be necessary to go down 1,800 feet, and therefore \$9,000 will be required for each well, and the three wells, one at Pine Ridge, one at Rosebud, and one at Standing Rock, will require \$27,000, instead of \$15,000.

It was thought when the bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives that \$5,000 additional would be sufficient, but on further consideration it is found that it will require \$7,000 more. Therefore I take it there will be no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from South Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KYLE. On page 36, at the end of line 6, after the word "buildings," I move the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 36, at the end of line 6, after the word "buildings," it is proposed to insert "at such points as he may think best for the Indians interested."

Mr. KYLE. This amendment refers to the location of ordinary schools around the reservation, and allows the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to erect such school buildings as he may think best for the Indians.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from South Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KYLE. On page 69, line 20, after the word "market," I move to strike out "may" and insert "shall, as far as practicable;" so that the sentence will read:

Provided further, That purchase in open market shall, as far as practicable, be made from Indians under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

I offer this amendment because I think it is right that the Government should purchase the stock which is raised by the Indians in preference to letting contracts to white people; in other words, to encourage stock-raising and the raising of ordinary agricultural products by the Indians.

Mr. CAREY. Let the amendment be stated from the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 69, line 20, after the word "market," it is proposed to strike out "may" and insert "shall, as far as practicable."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KYLE. On page 70, at the end of line 5, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 70, after line 5, it is proposed to insert:

And the Secretary of the Interior may, when practicable, arrange for the manufacture by the Indians upon the reservation of shoes, clothing, leather, harness, and wagons.

Mr. KYLE. The manufacture of shoes, wagons, harness, and

tariff bill. As the petition is only four lines long, I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read the petition.

The petition was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., July 18, 1891.

To the Senate and House of Representatives

In Congress assembled, Washington, D. C.:

The whole country demands that Congress terminate the pending tariff legislation immediately. Failure to dispose of the question quickly will work incalculable loss and irreparable injury to financial and industrial interests.

Mr. PEPPER presented the petition of E. B. Bebe, of New York City, N. Y., praying for an issuance of \$50,000,000 legal-tender Treasury notes; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Advance Labor Club, Local Assembly, No. 1552, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to tax immigrants \$50 each; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. MANDERSON presented a petition of the board of supervisors and county officials of Knox County, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the taxation of lands held by Indians in severalty; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PATTON presented the memorial of B. S. Holly and sundry other citizens of Woodland, Mich., and the memorial of Rev. G. M. Gosling and sundry other citizens of Decatur, Mich., remonstrating against the policy of the Government in maintaining the present system of sectarian Indian education, etc.; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DOLPH. I present a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Oregon, praying that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for building and maintaining salmon fish hatcheries on the Columbia River and its tributaries. I submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which is before the Committee on Appropriations, and the petition may be referred to that committee if there is no objection.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair hears no objection, and that reference will be made.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1157) to provide for the incorporation of street railway companies in the District of Columbia, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2018) to provide for making returns to clerk's office of marriage service in the District of Columbia, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1037) in relation to the separate property of married women in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2152) to amend sections 720, 721, 722, and 723 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, in relation to marriages, reported it with amendments.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2094) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2050) to authorize and require the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to make certain alterations in its lines, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2210) to provide for the repair of the piers of the Aqueduct Bridge and for its use by a street railway, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1374) providing for the reconstruction of the Aqueduct Bridge, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7335) to grant to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1229) to correct the military record of George Whitaker, late private of Company C, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on the District of Co-

lumbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2066) to provide for continuing the system of trunk sewers in the District of Columbia, to provide for sewage disposal, to lay out highways, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2014) to incorporate the National Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, submitted an adverse report thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2148) to incorporate the National Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company of the District of Columbia, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1461) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Andrew L. Gruggett as a former member of Company E, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, in the war of the rebellion, and to grant him an honorable discharge therefrom, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1702) to provide for improvement of the public bathing beach on the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2118) authorizing the sale of title of United States to a tract of land in Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland, to William H. and George Bobinger, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2240) to repeal a part of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses, and fulfilling treaty obligations with Indian tribes for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894," approved March 3, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2241) requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to hold at least one session annually in the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. COTLETON introduced a bill (S. 2242) granting accrued pension to the surviving child of Shubal York, surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 2243) in aid of the exposition to be held under the auspices of the Baltimore Centennial Association, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 2244) granting a pension to Mary L. Ellsworth, widow of Henry G. Ellsworth, late a first lieutenant of the United States Marine Corps; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. BATE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LINDSAY submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTATION OF CHINESE PERSONS.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I submit a resolution which I ask be read and lie on the table for the present.

The resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to advise the Senate as to what steps have been taken, if any, by the Treasury Department to bring to the attention of the United States of all those Chinese persons who have failed to register as required by existing law.

LEGISLATIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7097) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, and asking for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. COCKRILL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments referred to by the House of Representatives, and agree to the conference asked by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President *pro tempore* was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. COCKRELL, Mr. CALL, and Mr. ALLISON were appointed.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*, laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives, disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6171) to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company to change its motive power for the propulsion of the cars of said company, and asking for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and no conference be asked by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President *pro tempore* was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. HANSBROUGH were appointed.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there are no further concurrent or other resolutions the morning business is closed and the calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. VOORHEES. I ask that the communication from the House of Representatives now on our table upon the subject of the conference between the two Houses on House bill 4864 be taken up for consideration.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Received, That the House, upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to H. R. 4864, entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide pensions for the Government, and for other purposes," and asks a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. WILSON of West Virginia, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. TURNER of Colorado, Mr. McCORD, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. PAYNE be managers of the conference on the part of the House.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, the conferees on the part of the Senate now await the further action of this body.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I shall vote for a motion to insist on the Senate amendments in the hope that a tariff bill may yet be evolved which will be enacted into law by Democratic votes. I supposed when we took a final vote upon the measure before us two weeks ago that such a bill had been perfected. But the events of the past twenty-four hours have shown us our error, and it is folly to deny that we are now confronted by the danger of no tariff legislation at this session. If this shall be the result, the responsibility can be fixed only by the people. Whether it shall rest upon the House of Representatives, which has repudiated in a wholly unprecedented manner the outcome of the deliberations of this body; or upon the President, whose fears of a departure from Democratic principles induced him to offer suggestions before the bill technically came before him for his consideration; or upon the Senate, which strove to harmonize wide differences of opinion by mutual concessions, is a question which can be determined only by the great mass of voters whose interests are at stake.

Whatever may be the attitude of my colleagues upon this point, I can only say for myself that I do not hesitate to accept the verdict of that tribunal as just and right.

I have always believed, Mr. President, and I believe now, that of all peoples in the civilized world the American people are most abundantly endowed with the priceless heritage of common sense.

Having that belief, and appreciating, in the face of the undisguised threats uttered and applauded by our party colleagues in the House of Representatives, the necessity of plain speaking, I wish to direct the candid consideration of fair-minded men to a brief statement of facts.

When the time came for the Democratic party to fulfill its pledges and reform the tariff, the House of Representatives contained a Democratic majority of 87. This fortunate condition alone made easy the task of securing the adoption of any party measure regardless of the local and State interests involved. But even this advantage in securing party legislation was highly greater than that afforded by the adoption of rules which enabled the majority to close debate arbitrarily and prevent obstruction or delay of any kind. Under these circumstances no difficulty was experienced in passing a tariff bill despite the fact that its provisions were so offensive to some that the party line was broken and no less than 17 Democrats voted against the bill.

Still the majority was so large and the rules so well adapted to action that their selection was hardly noticed. I submit, therefore, Mr. President, that, whatever may have been the quality of the statesmanship and management which character-

ized the conduct of the original bill in the House, surely the highest order of ability was not absolutely essential to that "free and untrammelled action" on the part of the House conferees to which they seem to attach so much importance.

How different was the situation in the Senate. Here the Democratic majority was 3. The defeat of a only two would turn the Democratic majority into a Democratic minority. Practically every vote was needed to enact party legislation. Indeed, as a matter of fact, there has never been a time when 43 Senators would bind themselves to abide by the decree of a Democratic caucus. I apprehend, Mr. President, without designing the slightest reflection upon his capacity as a party leader, that the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee would have found this situation far more trying than that which enabled him to dispense with 17 Democratic votes and still retain a clear majority of nearly 60 in the House.

In any event, many times two Democratic Senators could not see their way clear, in justice to the interests of either their constituents or the whole country, to vote for the Wilson bill. Just how many held this position I can not say. I know that I was one. I made no concealment of the fact and I make none now.

The Committee on Finance, in charge of the bill, did not attempt to disguise the truth. They knew the bill could not pass in its original form. They recognized the situation as it was, and they met it, sir, to their everlasting honor as Democrats charged with the performance of a most difficult duty, like men. I do not suppose there was one or is a Senator in the Chamber, Republican or Democrat, to whom some provisions of that bill, especially the income tax, seemed more offensive than myself.

But nothing less than the most intense self-satisfaction and bigotry could withstand the unflagging efforts of the Finance Committee to bring order out of chaos. Whatever may be the final outcome of this struggle, I can not refrain from seizing this opportunity to pay a tribute to the untiring zeal, earnest endeavors, and genuine self-sacrifice evinced by the members of that committee in performing their duty as Democrats and patriots devoted to the best interests of their country and their party.

Their efforts aroused the enthusiasm and won the hearty cooperation of others, and were crowned with success. A tariff-reform bill was perfected and passed by the Democratic majority of this body. It was not a radical measure. It was adapted to the unforeseen change in the industrial conditions of the country.

Unlike the Wilson bill, it contained no menace to the great industries of the country, was designed to protect the farmer, retard the resumption of business prosperity, would not have resulted in the reduction of the wages of a single workman, but would have given employment to thousands now idle, and redounded to the credit and perpetuity of the Democratic party. Unlike the Wilson bill again, it was not drawn by a few representatives of sparsely settled districts with no great interests at stake, but was made acceptable to those who represented that section of the country which is most intimately concerned in any legislation affecting American industries and the interests of American workmen.

It has been charged that a small minority of Northern Senators insisted upon consideration for the welfare of their constituents, and that in consequence of their demands the majority of Democratic Senators were constrained to make concessions. That is a fact. But, sir, it must not be forgotten that that minority were not only speaking for a vast majority of the people, but were, originally, but caring for and protecting ninety-one one-hundredths of the industries which have made this nation what it is to-day. They had a right to speak, and they were heard.

We are told that this is a protection bill, drawn at the dictation of protection Senators, in defiance of tariff-reform sentiment. Mr. President, I would not dignify so absurd a charge with a denial but for the fact that it has been advanced by our colleagues in the House of Representatives in support of the extreme position which some of them have seen fit to assume. A stranger unaccustomed to modern methods of making political capital might jump to the conclusion that Democratic Senators were of one mind as opposed to Democratic Representatives.

But, sir, everybody familiar with political conditions in this country knows that a large proportion of the Democratic membership of this body favors, not mere tariff reform, but free trade, and the bill was so suggested to that element as to those of us who believe that the time has not yet come when moderate protection can be dispensed with without impairing our growth, progress, and prosperity. It did not contain room for further concessions to gratify radical tariff reformers. It contained the concessions themselves.

But now, Mr. President, suddenly, without warning of any kind, without ever having received an intimation of it being so while the bill was being perfected, we are accused of violating Democratic principles because we have not placed all raw ma-

existence and in force. The year—the calendar year—is now more than half gone. The bounty for the year is more than half earned at this time. Planting of crops in this country is regulated according to the calendar year and by the seasons. The sugar cane crop was planted in the winter and the spring of the early part of the year, and the sugar beet crop in the spring and early summer of the year.

Beet sugar making in California began last Monday, and in Nebraska and other parts of the Union will be commenced next month. The cane crop of Louisiana is rapidly maturing, and sugar making from cane will begin early in October. The greater part of the expense of the sugar crops of the year has already been incurred.

In this way and in this sense the greater part of the bounty for this year has been earned. If the bounty be cut off now by repeal of the existing law granting it, the fact would still remain that part of the bounty for the year had been actually earned before the repeal of the law; earned by the outlay of funds to make the crop; earned by the fact that the crops of cane and beets out of which the sugar is manufactured have already been grown for the year; earned by the fact that more than half of the calendar year during which the crops are grown from which the sugar is manufactured has elapsed; earned by the fact that in the case of the beet sugar manufacturers licenses for sugar-making for the year have already been issued, under the provisions of the bounty clauses of the McKinley act, and in the case of the cane-sugar manufacturers the licenses have long since been applied for and are now ready to be issued; earned by the fact that the promise of the bounty for the year is contained in existing law still in force and by the promise of the dominant party in this Senate in caucus assembled.

Mr. President, somebody is not living up to this promise and this understanding had in caucus. Not only has the bounty for the year been stricken out of the bill by the Republican vote of this body, plus the votes of the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] and three other Democratic Senators, but now comes the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] and moves that the one-eighth differential duty on refined sugars be stricken out.

Mr. President, not one word of objection to this one-eighth duty did the Senator from Wisconsin urge in the Democratic caucus; not one word of objection did he urge to it when the bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Senate.

When the bill was in Committee of the Whole, a motion was made from the Republican side to strike off this one-eighth. How did the Senator from Wisconsin then vote? He voted against it. He was then adhering to the caucus agreement.

Why is he not doing so now? What change has come over him now, that he should so suddenly about-face and change his position from one of adherence to the caucus understanding to one of violation of that understanding?

Ah, Mr. President, the scarecrow used by the Senator from Wisconsin and by others to frighten the Senate away from this one-eighth duty is the sugar trust.

Somebody is riding the sugar trust as a hobby. Somebody is seeking to make a good deal of capital out of its alleged connection with legislation relating to the tariff. I speak plainly, Mr. President, but I speak with the intention of effect.

The sugar trust—or the sugar-refining company, more properly—no doubt has a large interest in the retention of this one-eighth duty, but so have the sugar-producers of the country. It is a fact that all the best sugars made in the country are refined sugars. It is a further fact that we manufactured in Louisiana last year 600,000,000 pounds of cane sugars, of which 74 percent were refined sugars, in the sense that they tested at and above No. 16 Dutch standard in color (which is the dividing line between raw and refined sugars); sugars ready for consumption on leaving the sugarhouse; marketable sugars in quality and color. Now, these sugars enjoy the additional protection which springs from the one-eighth differential duty just as the sugars refined by the trust do. Therefore, the duty of one-eighth is in the bill for the benefit of the sugar-producers as much as it is for the trust. It was part of the stipulation of the caucus agreement. It is wanted by the people for whom my voice is raised to-day.

It can not be stricken out by Democratic votes without a violation of the caucus understanding.

That caucus understanding, Mr. President, is as binding in good faith and morals to-day as it was when the bill was under consideration in the Senate before going to the conference between the two Houses.

I ask Senators on this side of the Chamber to pause and consider well this matter before voting to further reduce the sugar schedule.

It is already below the danger line. I ask them, and the Sen-

ate conferees representing them, to see to it that the caucus understanding in reference to the bounty for this year be reinstated in the conference.

This is but just and fair to those of us on this side of the Chamber, who in good faith accepted the caucus understanding and acted upon it; it is but just and fair to those of our countrymen in Louisiana and elsewhere who are interested vitally in the retention of the bounty for the year and who all these months have been relying upon this promise of the caucus.

Mr. President, it will be remembered that when the pending measure passed the Senate, it did so by a majority of 5 votes; but if the 2 votes of the Senators from Louisiana had been cast against it, there would have been a precarious majority of 1 only.

Notwithstanding the fact that the understanding had in Democratic conference had been violated by striking out the bounty for the year in the Senate, the Louisiana Senators, under protest, cast their votes in favor of passing the bill through the Senate in order that it might go to the conference, hoping that in conference the bounty which had been agreed upon as stated would there be restored.

Now, when the conferees on the part of the Senate report to this body a disagreement with the House conferees, Senators on this side of the Chamber are not content with what has heretofore been done towards reduction of the sugar schedule as agreed upon in caucus, but we find a Democratic Senator, who was a member of that caucus, moving to still further reduce the schedule by seeking to abolish the one-eighth differential duty.

Mr. President, I am not here for the purpose of making any threat, and I do not wish to be understood as doing so; but I do say that those of us who represent upon this floor the sugar producers of the United States desire that our people be treated in good faith in this tariff bill. Taking from us the bounty imperils the 43 votes which are needed to enact this measure into law. Taking from us now the one-eighth duty still further imperils this vote.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] took the position in his remarks, following those submitted by my colleague, that the 40 percent ad valorem is about as high a rate of duty as it has been used in the case of sugar in a past tariff enactment. The Senator from Ohio, if I understood him aright, was certainly mistaken in that statement.

The last tariff enactment preceding the McKinley act of 1890 was the tariff law of 1883; and surely the Senator from Ohio has not forgotten that the duty upon sugar, as levied by the act of 1883, ran from 14 to 34 cents specific duty per pound. The 40 percent ad valorem in the present bill will average only from 1 to 1.1 cents per pound, calculated on a specific basis.

The sugar producers of Louisiana and elsewhere in the country were well content with the duties as fixed by the act of 1883, and it was over their protest that those duties were stricken down by the McKinley act of 1890, when raw sugars were placed upon the free list and a bounty in lieu thereof given. But they acquiesced in the same and adjusted their business of sugar making and sugar manufacturing to the new order of things. That enactment of the bounty was to last fifteen years.

Now, here is a tariff bill which proposes to repeal the law of 1890 and in lieu of it to give a duty of 40 percent, with an eighth and a tenth upon refined sugars. This change from the bounty system back to the duty or tax system should not be too sudden. The sugar producers ought to be allowed to meet the unusual expenses incurred by the purchase of new and enlarged machinery, predicated upon the continuance of the bounty, by being accorded the bounty for the current year.

Mr. President, while I concede, as a legal proposition, that the legislative power has a right to withdraw the bounty for the future, I deny that that bounty earned can be withdrawn by the legislative power. The best-sugar manufacturers commenced the manufacture of sugar from beets, as I have heretofore stated, last Monday in California. The cane crop of Louisiana is, as heretofore stated, approaching maturity, and it must be conceded by all fair-minded people that a part at least of the bounty for the current year has been already earned.

I hold that the sugar producers do not have actually to manufacture the sugar, under the circumstances, before the bounty, at least in part, is earned. As stated, the greater part of the expense of cultivating the sugar crop for this year in Louisiana has already been incurred, and it now remains only to grind the cane in the sugar mills and make it into sugar to earn the full bounty for the current year.

Now, if part of the bounty for the year has been earned, and earned before the law granting the bounty had been repealed, it is not in the power of Congress to withdraw the bounties so earned.

It is well settled that bounties earned can not be withdrawn

by legislative action. When earned they acquire the character of vested rights. (See Cooley's Constitutional Legislation, 383, 384; Meyer on Vested Rights, page 32, sec. 268; Caldera's Henderson, Federal Reporter, vol. 54, page 892; 9 Mich. Reports, page 327; 80 Mich. Reports, page 200; 19 Mich. Reports, page 254.)

Mr. President, it is to be hoped that when the bill goes back in the conference between the two Houses, the justice of the claim of the sugar producers of the United States for the bounty for the present year will be recognized.

I trust it will be considered and that the point I make, that the bounty for the present year is already earned in part will be recognized. I trust further that the Senate conferees will not forget the agreement and understanding upon that point had in Democratic conference.

Mr. FAULKNER. Will the Senator from Louisiana permit me?

Mr. BLANCHARD. Certainly.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask the Senator from Louisiana whether he is not mistaken in regard to any specific agreement being had as to sugar or any of the other matters at the time to which he refers? I think he will find that the whole matter was left absolutely and entirely to the Finance Committee, and that no details were entered into in that caucus, so far as any caucus action or conference action was taken.

Mr. BLANCHARD. The Senator from West Virginia will recollect when I recall it to his attention, that in a general way a member of the Finance Committee stated in the conference what the sugar schedule would be, and that the 40 per cent, with the eighth and the tenth and the bounty for the present year, formed part of it. If the Senator from West Virginia does not recollect that, I do, and other Senators recollect it. There can be no doubt that such was the case.

Mr. FAULKNER. Will the Senator from Louisiana permit me? I myself do not propose to go into any of the details as to what occurred in a private conference of Democrats, more than to say that there was no action by the conference on any details in reference to the bill.

Mr. BLANCHARD. There can be no doubt, I repeat, that the general outline of the sugar schedule was there given, and just as it was there given it was placed in the tariff bill reported by the Finance Committee. My friend from New York [Mr. HILL] nods in assent to the statement that what the sugar schedule should be was there stated. He now is in a position of antagonism to sugar, and yet in that conference, which he attended, he did not have one single objection to raise to any part of the sugar schedule as it was stated to the caucus.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator from Louisiana allow me for one moment? Without going into the details of what took place at the Democratic caucus, I simply desire to say that, as the Senator from Louisiana knows, I dissented entirely from all the conclusions of that caucus openly and fairly. Everybody understood my position, that I was not bound and would not be bound by the caucus.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I did not first inject into this discussion the reference to what was done in the Democratic caucus. The Senator from New York and the Senator from Delaware were the first to do that. The fact that they did so is sufficient justification for me to still further allude to what took place there.

The Senator from New York had there a good deal to say in opposition to the income provision of the bill, but not a word of objection did he, or the Senator from Wisconsin, who now makes the motion in opposition to the one-eighth differential duty, or the Senator from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], who supports the motion, or the Senator from Wisconsin, urge in opposition to the one-eighth or any other part of the sugar schedule as outlined in the conference.

They urge their objections now; but having been silent then, they should be estopped from objecting now. I ask that there be carried out in good faith by the 41 Democratic votes on this side, needed with the 2 votes of the Senators from Louisiana to enact this measure into law, what was said, understood, and agreed on in this caucus. I repeat that I repeat that saying this in my spirit of menace. I am saying it because I believe it is my duty to say it, and to speak plainly.

There is not a Democrat in the Senate or in the United States who is more anxious for the passage of a tariff-revision law, repealing the iniquities of the McKinley act, than I am; but while we are enacting a tariff-revision law, doing away with the iniquitous McKinley act, I wish good faith adhered to in dealing with that schedule which affects the people of my State.

The letter of the President read yesterday in the coordinate legislative branch of Congress declares in effect that a tax upon sugar is a proper tax, and that any bill designed to revise the tariff should impose this tax. He even goes further, and intimates that a duty upon refined sugars is a proper thing to concede also in the bill.

Yet the Senator from Wisconsin, ignoring that part of the President's recommendation in his letter, now moves to strike out the one-eighth differential duty upon refined sugars, which would leave the sugar schedule with only the 40 per cent and the tenth of a cent discriminating duty against the bounty-tied sugars of Europe.

No such sugar schedule would ever have had the votes of the Louisiana Senators on this floor. From the beginning of the consideration of the bill by the Senate three or four months ago it was necessary, in order to get the bill beyond the threshold of consideration, to have the votes of the Louisiana Senators.

In good faith the votes of the Louisiana Senators were cast with the Finance Committee, in support of their amendments and their recommendations, up to the time when the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] moved to change the date when the sugar schedule should go into effect from January 1 to the time when the bill shall have passed into a law. Then occurred the first violation of the caucus understanding, and it was not by either of the Senators from Louisiana.

I trust, Mr. President, all these matters will be considered in the conference between the two Houses. I hope the bill will be such that my vote can be cast for it, for I repeat there is no man in this Chamber, or elsewhere in the Democratic fold, more sincerely desirous at heart of having a tariff revision bill passed than I.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that when the Senate adjourn today it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DUBOIS in the chair). The Senator from Missouri moves that when the Senate adjourn today it be to meet on Monday next. The question is not debatable.

Mr. HILL. Is there any special reason why that course should be pursued?

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no special reason for it.

Mr. HARRIS. The question is not a debatable one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is not debatable. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HILL. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CALL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. If he were present I should vote "yea," and I will vote to make a quorum if that is necessary.

Mr. PASCO (when Mr. McLAURIN's name was called). I wish to state that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. MURPHY (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH]. If there is no objection I will transfer my pair to the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. QUAY. I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. GORDON. I am paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. PUGH. I announce my pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. This seems to be a political question, and therefore I withhold my vote.

Mr. CAFFERY (after having voted in the affirmative). I did not notice when I voted that the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER] is not in the Chamber. I withdraw my vote. I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. BRICE (after having voted in the affirmative). I have voted upon this question, but it has assumed a political bearing, I understand. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] if this is a case where I should observe my pair with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT]? If it is, I will withdraw my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am not one to give an opinion on that point. The Senator from Ohio must decide for himself.

Mr. BRICE. I withdraw my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] understands that he has a general pair with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE].

Mr. PASCO. I have been requested to announce the pair of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER].

Mr. HARRIS (after having voted in the affirmative). I have

a general pair with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and I voted inadvertently. Since that time the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] has transferred his pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH] to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and therefore I let my vote stand.

Mr. PALMER (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], and I am advised since I voted that he is not present. I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 23; as follows:

YEAS—30.			
Allen.	George.	Kyle.	Turpie.
Bate.	Gibson.	Landay.	Vest.
Blackburn.	Gorman.	Martin.	Vilas.
Blanchard.	Gray.	Mitchell, Wis.	Yorkeles.
Cockrell.	Harris.	Passo.	Walsh.
Coke.	Huntton.	Smith.	White.
Daniel.	Jarvis.		
Faulkner.	Hans, Ark.		
NAYS—23.			
Aldrich.	Dubois.	Perkins.	
Allison.	Gallinger.	Reby.	
Carey.	Hale.	McMillan.	
Cullom.	Hawley.	Manderson.	
Davis.	Higgins.	Mitchell, Oregon.	
Dodge.	Hill.	Patton.	
		Peffer.	
NOT VOTING—32.			
Berry.	Dixon.	McPherson.	
Brice.	Frye.	Morgan.	
Bulder.	Gordon.	Murphy.	
Caffery.	Hausbrough.	Palmer.	
Call.	Hoar.	Pettigrew.	
Candeen.	Jones, Nev.	Power.	
Cameron.	Lodge.	Proctor.	
Chandler.	McLaurin.		

For subject see index.

So the motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 5 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, July 23, 1894, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive no nominations confirmed by the Senate July 20, 1894.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOOTENTIARY.

Clifton R. Bicknbridge, of Arkansas, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To be brigadier-general by brevet.

Capt. Reuben F. Bernard, First Cavalry, brevet colonel United States Army (now lieutenant-colonel Ninth Cavalry).

To be colonel by brevet.

Maj. Charles T. Alexander, surgeon, brevet lieutenant-colonel United States Army (now colonel, assistant surgeon-general).

First Lieut. William R. Parnell, First Cavalry, brevet lieutenant-colonel, United States Army (now captain, retired).

To be major by brevet.

Capt. Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department (now lieutenant-colonel, Ordnance Department).

Capt. Francis S. Dodge, Ninth Cavalry (now major, paymaster).

Capt. J. Scott Payne, Fifth Cavalry (now captain, retired).

To be captain by brevet.

First Lieut. Matthias W. Day, Ninth Cavalry (now captain Ninth Cavalry).

First Lieut. James A. Haughey, Twenty-first Infantry (since deceased).

To be first lieutenant by brevet.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, Twenty-first Infantry (now captain, Twenty-first Infantry).

Second Lieut. Patrick Hasson, Fourteenth Infantry (now captain, retired).

Second Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, Twenty-first Infantry (now first lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry).

Second Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, Fourth Cavalry (now first lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry).

Second Lieut. Thomas Cruse, Sixth Cavalry (now first lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry).

PROMOTION IN THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Assistant Engineer William Robinson, of Pennsylvania, to be first assistant engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Samuel R. Church, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace in the District of Columbia, to be assigned to the city of Washington.

POSTMASTERS.

William A. Griffin, to be postmaster at Oakdale, in the county of Stanislaus and State of California.

Mark E. Hughes, to be postmaster at Sonora, in the county of Tuolumne and State of California.

Thomas J. Craig, to be postmaster at Eugene, in the county of Lane and State of Oregon.

M. Y. Rusk, to be postmaster at Brookfield, in the county of Linn and State of Missouri.

William F. Barr, to be postmaster at Anderson, in the county of Anderson and State of South Carolina.

George E. Le Tourneau, to be postmaster at Windom, in the county of Cottonwood and State of Minnesota.

Bert Burns, to be postmaster at New Lisbon, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio.

Frank Cooper, to be postmaster at Ravenswood, in the county of Jackson and State of West Virginia.

J. F. McIntyre, to be postmaster at Odessa, in the county of Lafayette and State of Missouri.

Will Harkins, to be postmaster at Ladonia, in the county of Fannin and State of Texas.

Matthew J. McHenry, to be postmaster at Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 20, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. J. H. McCarty, D. D., of Washington.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

FISH HATCHERY, PHILADELPHIA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Fish Commissioners, submitting, in response to House resolution dated June 9, 1894, an opinion as to the desirability of the Government establishing a fish hatchery in the grounds of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 5294 REVISED STATUTES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a bill to amend section 5294 Revised Statutes, so as to make it apply to vessels, immigration, quarantine, and alien contract labor laws, as well as to the laws relating to steam vessels; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

G. W. GRIFFITH VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of G. W. Griffith against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

UNOCCUPIED AND UNPRODUCTIVE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a tabulated statement of unoccupied and unproductive property of the United States leased under the act of March 3, 1879; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

RESURVEY OF GRANT AND HOOKER COUNTIES, NEBR.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a bill (S. 6720) "providing for the resurvey of Grant and Hooker counties, in the State of Nebraska," with amendments of the Senate thereto.

The amendments were read, as follows:

Line 8, after the word "same," insert "so far as these lands are concerned." Line 9, after "abrogate," insert "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair the present bona fide claims of any actual occupant of any of said lands to the lands so occupied; and that the sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as is necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. MCRAE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House nonconcur in the amendments of the Senate and ask for a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the House, Mr. MCRAE, Mr. HALL of Minnesota, and Mr. MEHLER.

JOHN.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a bill (H. R. 239) entitled "An act to amend section 487 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as to soldiers' homes," with amendments of the Senate thereto.

The amendments were read, as follows:

Page 1, line 1, after "all other" California" down to and including "the said," line 2, insert: "And the homes for the widows and orphans of soldiers and soldiers' homes established and maintained by any State or Territory."

Page 1, line 17, after "Territory" insert: "Receiving aid from the United States under the act of March 3, 1877, entitled 'Homes of Congress and land and every'."

Page 2, line 20, after "documents" insert: "in the abridgment thereof."

Page 2, line 21, after "the" insert: "the" down to and including "Congress," line 22.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House, with the amendments of the Senate, the bill (H. R. 6171) to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company to change its motive power for the propulsion of the cars of said company.

The amendments were read.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I move that the House nonconcur in the amendments to the Senate, and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I would like to make inquiry.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I yield for an inquiry.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I wish to inquire the purpose of the discontinuance of that portion of the road of the Metropolitan Railroad Company which now runs along Florida avenue to Seventh street and up Seventh street?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. As I understand it the situation there is about this: At the head of Ninth street the Metropolitan cars run along Boundary to Seventh street, and up Seventh street about 100 yards, over a line used by the Brightwood Street Railroad, which uses the overhead trolley. The proposition is simply that this road shall not, by running round on Seventh street, encumber the operations of the other line, the Brightwood line, running outside the District, and using the overhead trolley.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. The statement as to the portion of road proposed to be discontinued is undoubtedly correct, but it seems to me the patrons of the Ninth street line ought to have the privilege of being carried to the terminus of the Brightwood road; that the connection should be continuous.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I quite agree with the gentleman as to that; and I think if the House should assent to that amendment we ought to accompany it with an amendment providing for continuing the connection.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I observe that the Senate has struck out the word "electric." Can the gentleman state what is the purpose of the Senate in that regard?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I can not, except by reference to the debate published in the RECORD, by which it appears that the word "electric" was stricken out upon the request of some Senator in order, as stated, that the company might have the right to use a pneumatic system, if it saw fit to do so, or any underground or surface motor. The company did not ask that provision be stricken out as a matter of course. Senators have understood the expression of the members of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, they favor reinserting the word "electric." Certainly I do.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I raise no objection on that point.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I do not believe there is any pneumatic system by which the road can be operated.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I do hope that the House confers will, in the interest of the people of the District, insist upon the continuance of the right of passengers on this line to connect with the suburban line that I have referred to.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I think that is right.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. There is one amendment to which I wish to call the attention of the gentleman from Tennessee. I refer to an amendment in the fifth section, on page 5. I think disengaged from the amendments ought to be insisted on. The amendment emasculates the section, making it of no value whatever.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. As I understand the gentleman from Ohio, he desires that the text of the House bill be adhered to.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. That is exactly.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I have had no conference

with my colleagues on the committee on that subject, and therefore can not undertake to bind them by anything I may say. I have not examined the amendment carefully, but it strikes me the gentleman's proposition is a reasonable one.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. I would like to have it understood that nonconurrence of the House in this amendment is something more than formal; that the House really desires to insist on its disagreement to this particular amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. So far as I understand there is no intention to yield that point.

Mr. HEPBURN. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. The effort on the part of the House was, among other things, to compel immediate obedience to the enactments heretofore adopted in the attempt to control this road. And in pursuance of that purpose, a provision was adopted requiring the company to complete all these improvements within one year. Under the Senate amendments, they are required to do this with reference to one part of their road; but in regard to another part they are given two years, and no penalties are to attach for nonperformance with regard to that part of the road until the end of three years.

Mr. HEARD. If the gentleman will allow me, I will say that I am advised that the text of the bill that is now on the desk shows that the word "two" has been substituted in place of "three" in the printed bill. There seems to be some mistake in the text as printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I was right in my statement, made privately to the gentleman from Iowa, that the amendment of the Senate reduced the time to two years.

Mr. HEARD. They changed the text in the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. For myself I want to bring the completion of this work down to the very shortest time possible; but I doubt, without expressing any opinion upon the matter, or having had an opportunity to examine the proofs in respect to it, if the work can be done at an earlier period than the two years fixed in the amendment. However, I shall insist, so far as I am able to insist, that the work shall be done at an earlier period than that if it be demonstrated by the proof that such a thing is possible. The amendment of the Senate, as I understand it, however, calls for two years and not three, as the gentleman supposes. Here are the amendments; the gentleman can examine them.

Mr. HEPBURN. Again, Mr. Speaker, in regard to the matter I am about to mention now, I refer to it with a great deal of delicacy. I have great respect for the gentlemen composing the Committee on the District of Columbia; but I would submit in the appointment of the conference committee—or I would like to suggest to the Chair—whether it would be an improper thing to place on the committee gentlemen who, on the floor, were opposed to every one of the amendments that the House engrafted on the bill and that the Senate eliminated?

Mr. HEARD. Will the gentleman allow a correction?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. HEARD. The gentleman is mistaken about one material point, that is about the use of the word "electric." That, the committee accepted, and urged on the floor of the House. And more than that, let me say to the gentleman, in conference with a Senator having this bill in charge in the Senate, he plainly intimated that there would be no material resistance to the restoration of that word, which of course we will insist upon.

Mr. HEPBURN. That is an important matter. But, Mr. Speaker, the point is important in all, in my judgment, is the amendment with reference to the time of completion. The gentleman from Tennessee has already intimated that he is prepared to give away the propositions and commands of the House in that regard.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman from Iowa has no right to quote me that way, because I said I had not investigated and was not prepared to express a decided opinion upon the matter. I did take the position, when the matter was pending in the House, that I did not think one year was long enough, and I have not changed my mind since. I did think, however, that three years was a reasonable time; but now I am almost prepared to say, although I have not, as I stated before, sufficiently investigated the subject or examined the proof to say that the work can be done in two, though one year, I am satisfied, is too short a time.

Mr. HEPBURN. The House thought one year was sufficient.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I hope the gentleman will allow us to get on now with the report, as I am being pressed by gentlemen having in charge the special order for to-day.

Mr. HEPBURN. In a moment.

I want to ask the gentleman, if it is proper to do so, his view in regard to the amendment of the Senate in lines 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on page 5? The House provided that the District Commissioners shall have power to permit the use of the tracks of the

support of the Government in maintaining the present system of sectarian Indian education, etc.: which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PLATT. I present a memorial of a similar nature remonstrating against the violation of the American principle of separation of church and state which is involved in making appropriations for or contracts with agents of sectarian institutions for Indian education, the memorial being from the city of Meriden, Conn., which is my home. The names signed to the memorial are among the best citizens of the place.

I inquired the other day whether it would be proper, the Indian appropriation bill having gone into the hands of a conference committee, to refer these memorials to the conference committee. I am satisfied it would be a departure from the practice of the Senate heretofore, whether it might be strictly admissible or not. But I take this occasion to call the attention of the conferees to the fact that a large number of these memorials are being presented daily in the Senate and I hope that they will consider the matter.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill having been reported and acted upon by the Senate, the memorial will lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented sundry memorials of citizens of Chicago, Evanston, Hamilton, East Peoria, Kookhouse, Fithian, Stonington, and Nunda, all in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against the violation of the American principle of separation of church and state which is involved in making appropriations for or contracts with the agents of sectarian institutions for Indian education, etc.; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURPIE. At the request of W. R. Stokes, of Lebanon, Ind., I present drafts of amendments to the Federal Constitution. As the amendments are very brief I ask that they may be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It will be so ordered, in the absence of objection.

Mr. PALMER presented a petition of 135 citizens of Chicago, Ill., praying that Congress terminate the pending tariff legislation, as a failure to do so quickly will work incalculable loss and irreparable injury to the financial and industrial interests of the country; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of John F. Hall and 67 other citizens of Salem, N. H., praying for a system of Government schools for advancing education among the Indians on the basis of the American free school system; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2217) to provide for the closing of a part of an alley in square 185 in the city of Washington, D. C., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 14th of July last, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and that it be printed; which was agreed to.

REPORT ON SALMON INDUSTRIES.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] on the 13th instant, in relation to the salmon industries of the Columbia River, to report it favorably with amendments. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution; which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Public Printer, and he is hereby directed, to print 1,000 extra copies of Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 200, Fifty-third Congress, second session, being the report of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries on the salmon industries of the Columbia River, the same to be for the use of the Committee on Fish and Fisheries.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Printing were, in line 10, after the word "salmon," to strike out "industries" and insert "fisheries," and in line 11, after the words "Columbia River" to insert "Basin."

Mr. DOLPH. Inquire of the Senator from Maryland, who reports the resolution, how many copies of this document are proposed to be printed.

Mr. GORMAN. The colleague of the Senator [Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon] offered the resolution, and it proposes to print 1,000 additional copies.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I introduced the resolution to print 1,000 extra copies for the use of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

Mr. DOLPH. I wish to suggest to the Senator from Maryland that that is a very important and interesting document to

the people of my State and the States bordering on the Columbia River, and the number which would be available for the use of Senators, if only the usual number is ordered printed, would be entirely inadequate. Would the Senator object to having a limited number printed for the use of the Senate?

Mr. GORMAN. Not at all. Within the rule the Senator may offer an amendment for that purpose.

Mr. DOLPH. Let the amendments of the committee be acted upon, and then I shall offer an amendment.

Mr. GORMAN. I suggest to the Senator that when the proper time comes, after the amendments of the committee have been acted on, I shall move to insert "one thousand additional copies for the use of the Senate."

Mr. DOLPH. That will be satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on the amendments reported by the Committee on Printing, which have been read.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. I move to strike out "one thousand" and insert "two thousand," and after the words "Columbia River Basin," to insert "one thousand for the use of the Senate and one thousand for the use of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries."

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 3, before the word "thousand," it is proposed to strike out "one" and insert "two," so as to read: "Two thousand copies;" and after the word "basin," to strike out "the same to be for the use of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries," and insert "one thousand for the use of the Senate and one thousand for the use of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 2252) for the relief of Mrs. Alice M. Walsh; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2253) restricting the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COKE introduced a bill (S. 2254) to establish a light-house and a range light at the entrance to Galveston Harbor, in the county of Galveston, in the State of Texas; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. DOLPH. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which, with the letter from the collector of customs at Portland, Oregon, I ask may be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The amendment will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed.

Mr. PLATT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DANIEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

COURTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

On motion of Mr. PUGH, it was—

Ordered, That the bill (S. 1879) to amend "An act to regulate the sittings of the courts of the United States within the district of South Carolina," be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INVESTIGATION OF DISTRICT CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Whereas the board of children's guardians, at a meeting held July 16, 1894, passing a resolution for an investigation of certain charges reflecting on its management and usefulness; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby directed, to investigate the management of the officers of the Superintendent of Charities, of the Board of Children's Guardians, and of the Washington Humane Society, and to report to the Senate whether, in the judgment of the committee, there is sufficient depuration of duties among the established agencies for the protection of children in the District of Columbia and any other material facts in relation to the management of the organization. Such investigation may be conducted by a subcommittee or otherwise, in the discretion of the chairman of the said committee.

SEWERAGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. PROCTOR. I submit a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That 500 copies of Executive Document No. 465, first session of

Flintstone Company, of Chicago, a part of a board of sanitary engineers upon the sewerage of the City of Columbia, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. What will be the cost involved?
Mr. PROCTOR. There was but a single copy of that report remaining in the document room, and I borrowed that copy. It is quite important, in view of some pending legislation, that there should be a reprint of it.

Mr. GORMAN. I suggest to the Senator that he have the resolution referred to the Committee on Printing, and the committee will report it promptly.

Mr. PROCTOR. Very well.
The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. ALLEN. I submit a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate full copies of all telegraphic and other correspondence which may have passed between him or his office and any of the officers, agents, or attorneys of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company; the Illinois Central Railway Company; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company; the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; and any and all other railways entering into Chicago that were in any manner engaged in or affected by the recent industrial troubles in the city of Chicago, Illinois, as all telegraphic and other correspondence with the United States district attorney at the city of Chicago, and any and all special officers retained or taking any part in the litigation arising out of said troubles, between the 1st day of June, 1894, and the present date.

Mr. PLATT. That is a long resolution. Let it lie over and be printed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Being objected to, the resolution will be printed, and go over until to-morrow.

ROBERT TRAVILA.

Mr. DOLPH. If the morning business is disposed of, I ask—

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there are no further concurrent or other resolutions, the morning business is concluded, and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. DOLPH. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 894) for the relief of Robert Travila for loss of carbine in late war.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISSUE AND SALE OF BONDS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The first business on the Calendar under Rule VIII is to be stated.

The resolution submitted by Mr. PEPPER January 18, 1894, declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury has no lawful authority for issuing and selling bonds as proposed in the notice published January 17, 1894, was announced as first in order.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let that be passed over for the present.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution goes over, being objected to. The next business on the Calendar will be stated.

WILLIAM R. WHEATON AND CHARLES H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The bill (S. 1057) for the relief of William R. Wheaton and Charles H. Chamberlain, of California, was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. PASCO. There is a minority report in that case, and it will take some time to dispose of the bill. I suggest that it go over under Rule IX.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Upon the suggestion of the Senator from Florida the bill goes over to the Calendar under Rule IX.

Mr. DOLPH subsequently said: The bill (S. 1057) for the relief of William R. Wheaton and Charles H. Chamberlain, of California, went over under Rule IX. The Senator from Florida [Mr. Pasco] has no objection to its being passed over without prejudice. The Senator from California [Mr. Perkins] was not present when the bill was reached on the Calendar, and I ask that it go over under Rule VIII.

Mr. PASCO. I have no objection to that course being pursued.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection, the bill will be restored to the Calendar under Rule VIII. The Chair hears none.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT CAPE ARAGO, OREGON.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1191) making an appropriation for the completion of the light-house at Cape Arago, in the State of Oregon, which was passed over the other day.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported

by the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That \$10,000 be appropriated out of the Treasury appropriated for the improvement of the Cape Arago, Oregon, be used for the erection of light-house dwellings and a fog signal at the Cape Arago light station.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CALEB HUSE.

Mr. PUGH. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5735) to remove the political disabilities of Caleb Huse.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed (two-thirds of the Senators present voting in the affirmative).

HANNAH HOWARD.

Mr. VEST. I ask the Senate to take up the message of the House of Representatives in relation to the tariff bill.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator from Missouri yield to me for a few moments to call up a bill?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. VEST. I will yield if the bill leads to no debate.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent to call up Senate bill 1833 to grant a pension to Hannah Howard.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1833) granting a pension to Hannah Howard. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hannah Howard, and to pay her pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MINOR CHILDREN OF ALFRED PHIPPS.

Mr. PALMER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3459) to pension the minor children of Alfred Phipps.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place the names of John T. Phipps, Bertha L. Phipps, Mary M. Phipps, Alfred J. Phipps, and Florence H. Phipps, orphan minor children of Alfred Phipps, Company A, Twelfth Maryland Infantry, upon the pension roll of the United States, as if no widow had survived, until they shall respectively arrive at the age of 16 years.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. L. EASTMAN.

Mr. QUAY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1656 to increase the pension of Mary A. L. Eastman.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1656) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. L. Eastman. It proposes to place on the pension rolls the name of Mary A. L. Eastman, widow of Robert L. Eastman, late captain and brevet major, United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. COKE. I ask unanimous consent to call up House bill 7337, granting to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory.

Mr. VEST. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the message of the House of Representatives on the disagreement of the two Houses in respect to the tariff bill. It can then be laid aside temporarily until the bill which the Senator from Texas wishes to have taken up is disposed of.

Mr. COKE. Very well.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Missouri moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the message of the House of Representatives in respect to the bill (H. R. 481) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COKE. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7335) to grant to the Arkansas, Texas and

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAUGATUCK HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Mr. DOLPH. By direction of the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably a concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, in which the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMillan] is interested.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask that the concurrent resolution, which consists of only a few lines, be agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was read, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives do concur in the resolution of the Senate, passed by yeas and nays, on the 12th day of January, 1893, relative to the improvement of Saugatuck Harbor, Michigan, under the project of 1867, as modified in 1869, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1882, and the improvements recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the year 1893.

HARRIET T. VOSBURGH.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4561) granting a pension to Harriet T. Vosburgh, to report it without amendment. I will say that the bill proposes a pension to a woman 77 years old; and as there can be no objection to it, I ask its immediate consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harriet T. Vosburgh, mother of George W. Jarvis, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Mr. FRYE. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4452) adding the towns of Manchester and Vernon, in the State of Connecticut, to the customs district of Hartford, Conn., and making the city of Rockville, Conn., a port of delivery, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration. It will take but a minute.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 2255) for the relief of Capt. William Fletcher, United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 2256) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1822 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GRAY introduced a bill (S. 2257) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John C. Carroll, alias John T. Johnson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 98) to protect abuses under the patent system and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

AMENDMENT TO SANDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. MCPHERSON. Mr. President, owing to persistent illness, caused by the bad air of this Chamber, and very much aggravated now by remaining here, I am obliged to ask for an indefinite leave of absence after to-day, which I hope the Senate will grant.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from New Jersey asks for an indefinite leave of absence from the Senate after to-day. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and leave is granted.

LISTS OF CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Mr. HUNTON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate a list of all claims allowed by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations, the balances

of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 30, 1874, since the allowance of those already transmitted to Congress during the session of 1893; and also a list of judgments of the Court of Claims requiring an appropriation at that present session, not already transmitted.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES IN CHICAGO, ILL.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no further resolutions, concurrent or otherwise, the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a former day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. ALLEN, as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate full copies of all telegraphic and other correspondence which may have passed between him or his office and any of the officers, agents, or attorneys of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, the Illinois Central Railway Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and any and all other railways entering into Chicago, and which in any manner engaged in or affected by the recent industrial troubles in the city of Chicago, Ill., as well as all telegraphic and other correspondence with the United States district attorney at the city of Chicago, and any and all other attorneys engaged or taking any part in the litigation arising out of said troubles, between the 1st day of June, 1894, and the present date.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (H. R. 4806) for the relief of Andrew Gray;

A bill (H. R. 4903) to authorize a compromise and settlement with the State of Arkansas;

A bill (H. R. 7259) for the relief of certain settlers who have entered lands under the timber and stone act, &c.;

A bill (H. R. 7451) to authorize the entry of land for gravel pits and reservoir purposes and authorizing the grant of right of way for pipe lines; and

A bill (H. R. 7803) to amend sections 2401 and 2403 of the Revised Statutes.

The bill (H. R. 4017) for the reinstatement of clerks dismissed from the Railway Mail Service between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of May, 1880, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The bill (H. R. 6542) to change the lines between the eastern and western judicial districts of North Carolina and fixing time for holding courts in said western district was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY GROUNDS.

Mr. GIBSON submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. Res. 32) concerning Massachusetts avenue through the grounds of the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., having met after full and free conference has agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the same.

CHAS. H. GIBSON.

JO. C. S. BLACKBURN,

GEO. C. PERKINS.

Members on the part of the Senate.

JNO. T. HEARD.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON,

F. S. POST.

Members on the part of the House.

The report was concurred in.

LOCATION OF MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The morning business is concluded, and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. CAREY. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 679) to provide for the location and satisfaction of outstanding military bounty land warrants and certificates of location under section 3 of an act approved June 2, 1873.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That in addition to the benefits now given the acts by law, all military bounty land warrants under any act of Congress and military bounty certificates of location under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1873, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, shall hereinafter be paid for or satisfied in payment or part payment for any lands entered under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1873, or for the sale of public lands or of desert lands in certain States and Territories, and the amendments thereto, the timber-cessions law of March 3, 1875, entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber upon the public lands," and the amendments thereto, the timber-cessions law of June 15, 1880, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," and to the amendments thereto, or the lands which may be sold at public auction, except such lands as shall have been purchased from any Indian tribe within ten years last past.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZA K. STARR.

Mr. QUAY. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3487) granting an increase of pension to Eliza K. Starr.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Eliza K. Starr, widow of Samuel H. Starr, late colonel Fifth New Jersey Volunteers and major and brevet colonel Sixth United States Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of \$25 a month in lieu of her present pension.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MATES IN THE NAVY.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 38) relating to the payment and retirement of mates in the United States Navy.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to construct the law regulating the retirement of warrant officers in the Navy as to apply to the twenty-eight officers now serving as mates in the Navy, and that they shall be entitled to receive annual pay at the rates following: When at sea, \$1,200; on shore duty, \$900; on leave or waiting orders, \$700; but provides that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any increase of pay for any time prior to the passage of the act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE BETWEEN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

Mr. WASHBURN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2151) to amend an act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, approved April 24, 1894.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, in line 3, before the word "two," to strike out "section" and insert "sections," and after the word "two" to insert "and three;" so as to read:

That sections 2 and 3 of said act be amended so as to read, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the end of the bill, to insert:

And in addition thereto, and before the putting in place of the draw spans of the bridge to be built under this act, the company or persons owning or holding such bridge shall be required, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War, or of such officer as he shall designate, to dredge out to a minimum depth of 5 feet below low-water datum the two triangular spaces above and below the proposed site of the bridge, included in the interior angles formed by the crossing of the two ship channels at "the gap" to such an extent as to create a basin, the easterly and westerly limits of which shall be respectively at not less than 1,000 feet from the axis of the bridge and shall be parallel thereto.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CARACAS AWARDS.

Mr. GRAY. I ask the Senate to take up for present consideration the bill (S. 756) for the application for the accretions of the Caracas awards of 1868 to the new awards made in 1889 and 1890. The bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]. I think the bill will explain and commend itself to the Senate.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee on Foreign Relations to strike out the preamble.

The amendment was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to make disposition of the accretions upon the fund received by the Government of the United States upon the account of the payment of the Caracas awards of 1868, and to apply said accretions to the payment of the new awards made in 1889 and 1890 under the Washington commission."

WILLIAM H. HUGO.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 1549) for the relief of William H. Hugo.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the Pres-

ident to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint William H. Hugo, a first lieutenant of cavalry in the Army of the United States and thereupon to place him on the retired list of the Army, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer with the rank of a first lieutenant, without regard and in addition to the retired list now authorized by law.

Mr. MILLS. Has the bill been reported by a committee? Mr. MANDERSON. It has been reported unanimously by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLOSING OF AN ALLEY.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 2217) to provide for the closing of a part of an alley in square 185 in the city of Washington, D. C.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

By unanimous consent, the bill has been reported by a committee?

Mr. McMILLAN. It was reported unanimously by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MILLS. I should like to have some one state what is the object of closing the alley. I do not believe in closing streets and alleys if it can be prevented, unless there is some good reason for so doing.

Mr. McMILLAN. This is a part of an alley laid out twenty-five years ago. It never has been used at all. Another alley has been opened in the rear, which is used by all the property owners, and this alley is of no actual use, being built upon. The bill is simply intended to clear the title.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE BROWN, UNITED STATES NAVY, AND OTHERS.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask the consent of the Senate for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2034) authorizing the persons herein named to accept of certain decorations and testimonials from the Hawaiian Government.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes Rear Admiral George Brown, Ensign George P. Blow, Lieut. George S. Dyer, Frank Laviere, Capt. George C. Remy, and Medical Inspector George W. Woods, all of the United States Navy, to accept certain decorations of the Royal Order of Kalakaua.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. POTEET.

Mr. PASCO. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 6369) for the relief of Benjamin F. Poteet, and that it be put on its passage.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments—in line 5, before the word "cents," to strike out "seventy-five" and insert "sixty-eight," and in line 6, after the word "Treasury," to strike out "not otherwise appropriated" and insert "to the credit of the Sac and Fox Indians;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Benjamin F. Poteet, of Nebraska, \$127.68, out of any moneys in the Treasury to the credit of the Sac and Fox Indians, the same being a repayment of amounts wrongfully and by mistake collected from him in excess of contract price for land purchased.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

LANDS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN MONTANA.

Mr. POWER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 83) authorizing the State of Montana to make selections from certain public lands.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASCO in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1209) to regulate enlistments in the Army of the United States.

The amendment of the House of Representatives was, on page

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I submit the following statement:

The bill as passed by the Senate appropriated.....	\$3,894,001
As agreed on in conference.....	2,437,001
Reduction in conference.....	403,600
As agreed on in conference.....	2,437,001
As passed the House.....	2,534,401
Increase over the House bill.....	204,239
As agreed on in conference.....	2,537,001
Last law.....	2,310,005
Increase over last law.....	216,919

ANDREW GRAY.

Mr. WHITE. The bill (S. 1293) for the relief of Andrew Gray has been reported favorably to the Senate, and a similar measure has come from the House of Representatives, being House bill 4805. I ask that the House bill may be now considered.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4805) for the relief of Andrew Gray.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASCO in the chair). The bill (S. 1293) for the relief of Andrew Gray will be indefinitely postponed in the absence of objection.

WILLIAM H. AND GEORGE BOBINGER.

Mr. HUNTON. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 2118) authorizing the sale of the title of United States to a tract of land in Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland, to William H. and George Bobinger.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments.

The first amendment was in section 1, line 8, before the word "described," to insert "hereinafter," in the same line, after the word "described," to strike out "as follows," and insert:

At a price to be determined by the Secretary of War upon a consideration of the circumstances of the case, which price shall be exclusive of the value of improvements on said land: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall be of the opinion that the said sale will in no wise be detrimental to the Washington Aqueduct.

So as to make the clause read:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to sell, grant, and convey unto William H. Bobinger and George Bobinger, of Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and unto all that tract of land in said county and State hereinafter described, at a price to be determined by the Secretary of War upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, which price shall be exclusive of the value of the improvements on said land: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall be of the opinion that the said sale will in no wise be detrimental to the Washington Aqueduct.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, line 18, before the word "feet," to strike out "forty" and insert "forty-seven;" in line 20, before the word "feet," to strike out "forty" and insert "forty-seven;" in line 22, before the words "square foot," to strike out "four thousand four hundred and forty-one" and insert "five thousand two hundred and seventeen;" and in line 26, after the word "about," to strike out one-tenth" and insert "one-eighth;" so as to make the clause read:

Beginning at a point south 85° 21' west 67½ feet from a stone marked "W. A. N. 43," and running thence north, or 22° west of feet; thence south 85° 21' west and parallel with the southern boundary of the United States land next west of Cabin John bridge 111 feet; thence south 47° 39' minutes east 47 feet; thence north 85° 21' east 111 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.247 square feet, or about ½ of an acre of land.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. That upon the payment by the said William H. Bobinger and George Bobinger into the Treasury of the United States such sum of money as the said Secretary of War, upon a consideration of all the circumstances, exclusive of the value of any buildings thereon, shall determine proper to be paid by the said William H. and George Bobinger for said tract of land: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall be of the opinion that the said sale shall in no wise be detrimental to the Washington Aqueduct.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY FUND.

Mr. GRAY. I ask unanimous consent to take from the table House bill 6111. That bill has been passed by the House of Representatives, and when reported to the Senate I asked that it

might lie on the table, for the reason that the Senate had passed a bill upon the same subject, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations unanimously, and sent it to the House. Meanwhile the House had passed identically a similar bill and sent it to the Senate. I therefore ask, as both Houses have already acted upon identically similar measures, that House bill 6111 be taken from the table for the consideration and action of the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6111) for the disposal of the accretions of the Virginian indemnity fund.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

WILLIAM B. CHAPMAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. PASCO. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4328) for the relief of William B. Chapman, George W. Street, John W. Hoes, Emmet C. Tuthill, and Joseph H. Curtis.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of War to revoke so much of Special Orders No. 123, Headquarters Department of Virginia, dated at Raleigh, North Carolina, August 21, 1864, as discharges First Lieut. William B. Chapman, First Lieut. George W. Street, First Lieut. John W. Hoes, First Lieut. Emmet C. Tuthill, and First Lieut. Joseph H. Curtis, Third New York Infantry Volunteers, from the service of the United States, and to issue to each of these officers a certificate of honorable discharge as of the date of the order of dismissal; but the act shall not be construed to allow to any officer named therein, or his heirs, any pay or allowances to which he would not have been entitled if he had been honorably discharged on August 21, 1864.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN H. RUSSELL.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 864) to authorize the payment to Rear-Admiral John H. Russell of the highest pay of his grade be now considered.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, in line 19, after the word "grade," to strike out "from the date of his retirement;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in consideration of the eminent and conspicuous services rendered by Rear-Admiral John H. Russell, of the United States Navy, retired, particularly in that on the night of September 13, 1861, while holding the rank of lieutenant, he voluntarily commanded an expedition of about one hundred officers, which destroyed the Confederate war vessel, *Inda*, which was fully armed, manned, and equipped, and moored at the Pensacola navy-yard, in the presence of over 1,000 soldiers who were stationed at the yard, and in the face of numerous batteries, one-fifth of which he served faithfully and commendably during the subsequent years of special promotion or advancement in numbers, said Rear-Admiral John H. Russell shall receive the highest pay of his grade.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6171) to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company to change its motive power for the propulsion of the cars of said company.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the President *pro tempore*.

A bill (H. R. 894) for the relief of Robert Travilla for loss of carbine in late war;

A bill (H. R. 5459) to pension the minor children of Alfred Phipps;

A bill (H. R. 5735) to remove the political disabilities of Caleb Huse; and

A bill (H. R. 5890) to amend sections 4, 6, and 10 of the act of February 9, 1893, entitled "An act to establish a court of appeals for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (H. R. 233) to supplement the act of June 27, 1890, as to pensions; and

A bill (H. R. 7574) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and providing for pension to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (H. R. 3476) to provide for the examination and classification of certain mineral lands in the States of Montana and Idaho;

A bill (H. R. 3655) for the relief of settlers on unsurveyed lands lying within railroad land grants;

A bill (H. R. 5623) authorizing the issue of a patent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for certain lands on the Omaha Indian Reservation for school purposes; and

A bill (H. R. 7488) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant leases for sites on the Hot Springs Reservation, Ark., for cold-water reservoirs.

The bill (H. R. 2634) for the relief of P. B. Kennedy, surviving partner of Dalton & Kennedy, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill (H. R. 7294) empowering fourth-class postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The bill (H. R. 7515) granting the right of way through the Arlington reservation for electric railway purposes was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 7734) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge across the Missouri River at or near Sioux City, Iowa," approved March 2, 1880, as amended by acts of April 30, 1890, February 7, 1893, and March 24, 1894, was read twice by its title.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that that bill lie on the table without reference, in order that it may be taken up to-morrow morning. I understand that a similar bill has received the approval of the Committee on Commerce of this body.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will lie on the table until to-morrow, in the absence of objection.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 671) "to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad Company to change its motive power for the propulsion of the cars of said company," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 13, and agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 5.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment striking out the proviso, and that the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same, amended so that the section should read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That the Metropolitan Railroad Company is hereby authorized and required immediately to make reciprocal transfer arrangements with street railroad companies whose lines now connect with its lines, and to furnish such facilities therefor as the public convenience may require. Upon the completion of the underground electric system provided for by this act, the said Metropolitan Railroad Company is hereby further authorized and required to enter into reciprocal trackage arrangements with connecting roads. The schedules and rates of fare shall be determined by the supreme court of the District of Columbia upon petition filed by either party: *Provided*, That every street railway company in the District of Columbia, whose lines connect or whose lines are to be connected with the lines of any other street railway company, is hereby subjected to the same requirements as to transfer and trackage arrangements, and upon similar conditions as in this section provided for the Metropolitan Railroad Company and the lines connecting therewith."

And that the Senate agree to the same.

JAMES McMILLAN,
ISHAM C. HARRIS,
H. C. HANSBROUGH,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
JNO. T. HEARD,
JAMES D. RICHARDSON,
R. S. POST,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was concurred in.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The Secretary read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 19, 1894.

Resolved, That the House insists upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to H. R. 4854, entitled "An act to reduce the duties on revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," and asks a further

conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. QUAY. I desire to withdraw the amendments which I proposed yesterday to the motions of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY].

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The amendments suggested heretofore by the Senator from Pennsylvania are withdrawn. Mr. VILAS. Mr. President—

Mr. GRAY. I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Delaware suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Dubois,	McMillan,	Quay,
Allen,	Faulkner,	McPherson,	Roach,
Anderson,	Free,	Maulerson,	Shoup,
Bate,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Smith,
Berry,	Georke,	Mills,	Squire,
Blackburn,	Gibson,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Stewart,
Blanchard,	Gray,	Mitchell, Wis.	Teller,
Call,	Hale,	Murphy,	Turpie,
Canden,	Hansbrough,	Palmer,	Vest,
Chandler,	Harris,	Pasco,	Vilas,
Cockrell,	Hawley,	Pfeffer,	Walsh,
Cole,	Hoke,	Polk,	Wheeler,
Culom,	Huntton,	Platt,	White.
Davis,	Jones,	Power,	
Dickens,	Polk, Ark.	Reactor,	
Dixon,	Lindsay,	Pugh,	

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Sixty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Wisconsin will proceed.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, on Monday last an extraordinary scene took place in the Senate. A Senator of the United States, of the same party association with the President, felt himself warranted in pursuing a course which I believe is without precedent in our history, or, if there be example for it, the example ought rather to have been shunned than followed. It was a spectacle such as I trust may never again be seen in this Chamber; not the arraignment of the political principles or measures recormend by the President of the United States, but a personal assault upon his character.

I have hoped, sir, that the remarks which were made by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] and other Senators at his request on that day might appear in the RECORD before I felt called upon to say something in reply, but I suppose the engagements and occupations of the Senator from Maryland have prevented him from doing so. I have been revolving what was said in such manner as he desires before it is finally incorporated with the RECORD. I can well understand that, because my own occupations have been such as to deny me the measure of consideration which I should have been glad to give before addressing any remarks to the Senate upon the subject.

It has been continued to me after four years of intimacy, but the occasion can not be suffered to pass without something from me regarding the remarkable assault which was made, and I must deal with it as I find it given to the public through the newspaper press.

Mr. President, it is well known that I must speak to this subject from a standpoint not only of a political but a personal friend of that distinguished man who is at the head of the Government. I rejoice, sir, though I have never wanted it in the honor of that friendship. It has been continued to me after four years of intimacy, but the occasion can not be suffered to pass without something from me regarding the remarkable assault which was made, and I must deal with it as I find it given to the public through the newspaper press.

And, in all the time of our association, and I have been so situated that there could be no concealment, if the fact were otherwise, it is my honest testimony to his character that never in any moment, in any trial, in any temptation, political or personal, did I fail to see the pure white light of an upright purpose illuminate and direct his mind.

For such a man, under such circumstances, I feel called upon to say some words, not in defense—he needs no defense—but in correction of the apparent discoloration given to simple and plain facts in the attempt to discredit him with his countrymen.

I shall speak with temperance and moderation, I trust; I certainly mean so to speak. I desire only to make as plain as I can, for the truth of history, the matter of fact, which, being clearly understood, judgment may be safely risked without words of mine. I speak in the calmness of perception that it is the simple truth which ought to be clearly known.

Mr. President, what were the points of accusation in the attack to which I have alluded? (I regret that the distinguished Senator from Maryland is not in his seat. I trust he soon will be.) They were three, if I can correctly analyze what appears in the press and what I listened to.

It was first said, or argued if the word was not used, that the President was open to the charge of duplicity in the letter which he

Mr. President, it is important to retain that provision for the reason which I have urged. The department commander, who is a brigadier-general of the United States Army, and sometimes a major-general of the Army, certainly should have some discretionary power vested in him as to the inspection of the numerous posts and garrisons which are in his command; and where you throw upon him the duty of declaring that in an emergency he must report to the Secretary of War the basis of his action, the matter is certainly sufficiently guarded.

I am, with everybody else, extremely desirous that these appropriations should be hurried through to a conclusion. We sit here and we hear these conference reports, and it is seldom that we indulge in any comment upon them or ask a question concerning them. Such is our trust, and a well-founded trust, in the conference composed of members of the Committee on Appropriations who constitute the managers on the part of the Senate.

But I think the Senator of Kentucky could not have been aware, in the haste of consideration of the bill, that those words which it seems to me are words of importance and value were stricken from the bill in conference. Indeed, I understood him to say that his belief was that they were in the bill. I hope they may be inserted. I hope the Senator from Kentucky, who has as one of his many virtues that of great patience, will take the bill again in conference and see whether the fair demands of the Senate upon the two items which have been referred to may not be sustained. I know that if he would bring to it that determined will which is another of his chief characteristics he would be compelled to give nothing to the conferees on the part of the other House.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I only hope that I am entitled to some measure of credit for the patience with which the Senator from Nebraska accredits me. I am sure I have had it tested by his speech this morning. I trust the Senate has been instructed, as I am sure it has been entertained, by the lecture which the Senator has delivered to us upon the necessity of amending the rules applying to conference reports. There is nothing in the bill which differs from existing law. There is nothing in the conference report which differs from the bill as it came from the other House to which the attention of the Senate has not been called and of which explanation has now been offered. In my judgment there is nothing in the conference report of the Senator from Nebraska as to amendment numbered 16. The bill as it came from the other House was amply sufficient to cover all those investigations and inspections.

The purpose of the bill as it came to the Senate and the purpose of the Senate committee is to put a stop to an abuse which everybody recognizes in the shape of the allowance of mileage to military officers who are on pleasure bent instead of on duty bound. Where an officer goes to attend a wedding or a ball he gets an order for an inspection tour, and not only has his expenses paid, but collects mileage.

The purpose of the bill is to correct that abuse, and if the Senate will agree to the conference report it will be corrected. It leaves ample power, for it declares that—

Hereafter no portion of the appropriation for mileage to officers traveling on duty without troops shall be expended for inspections or investigations, except such as are especially ordered by the Secretary of War, or such as are ordered by army and department commanders in visiting their commands.

Mr. MANDERSON. Personally.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I insist that that is all that is necessary, and whenever you go an inch beyond it you perpetuate an abuse which has grown to be a stigma upon the military service of this country. I care nothing about that.

As to the amendment of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS], he insists that the Territory of Oklahoma shall be exempt from the Apache tribe or band of Indians. He insists that they may be ordered wherever else among the forty-four States or the Territories of this Union except in that one place. I deny it. The law to-day does not exempt Oklahoma specifically.

Mr. DUBOIS. I suggest to the Senator from Kentucky that he leave the amendment precisely as it is.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Then I suggest to the Senator from Idaho that I will not consent to do that. I propose to leave the Secretary of War untrammelled to exercise his discretion. When the Senator said that unfair advantage is taken or sought to be taken I am sure he did what he should have done. I do not approve or warrant. There is no purpose to take any unfair advantage of any Territory, or any State, or any section. The bill as reported back from the conference committee leaves the Secretary of War to exercise his discretion, and authorizes him to quarter those prisoners of war where he pleases, on any reservation or any reservations, whether it be to put them in your State or mine. I am not afraid of these peaceful people. I would sooner fear the shadow of a ghost. It is absurd; it is ridiculous. We are holding in the State of Alabama two hundred

and sixty-odd prisoners of war, sixty-odd per cent of whom were born prisoners of war. Many of them have been loyal soldiers, wearing the uniform of our Army. The chief himself is an official of the law. It is absurd.

I shall not consent to have the bill sent back to conference, because the conferees of the two Houses have not hastily, as the Senator from Nebraska intimates, but deliberately, carefully, and painstakingly reached a conclusion. They have made a conference report upon the bill as a whole, and I ask that we may come to a vote upon concurring in that report.

Mr. MANDERSON. I desire to appeal from the Senator from Kentucky having in hand the conference report to the Senator from Kentucky when he had in hand the bill which was under consideration in the Senate on the 12th day of July. I turn to the Senator, and I will read for his enlightenment and that of the Senate the colloquy which took place between the Senator from Kentucky and myself. We had reached that point in the bill which has concern with amendment numbered 16, and having reached it, I said:

The last clause of this paragraph makes a very decided change in Army Regulations and in existing law.

The Senator says it does not, but it is quite apparent that it does.

I am inclined to think that the purpose desired to be accomplished is a good one, but I fear that the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction. It will be noticed that by this wording no army or department commander can order an inspection of any post or any part of his department.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], interrupting, said:

Let me ask my friend what amendment he wants.

Mr. MANDERSON. I shall offer an amendment which I think will commend itself to the Senate in its terms.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator from Nebraska allow me?

Mr. MANDERSON. With pleasure.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I see, Mr. President, that it is the purpose of the Senator not to allow the appropriation bill to pass, and I, with his consent, will ask that the conference report go over and let us go on with other business.

Mr. MANDERSON. I have no desire to waste time, but I must set myself and my friend from Kentucky right in this matter. I beg to go on for a few minutes longer.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will take care of myself, if the Senator from Nebraska will only do that kindly service for himself.

Mr. MANDERSON. On the 12th day of July the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] said:

I do not mean to abridge or restrict the powers of a department commander. What is it that the Senator from Nebraska wants?

Mr. MANDERSON. I propose after the word "commanders" in line 10, to insert:

"Or are ordered by army and department commanders in cases of emergency."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I accept the amendment.

Mr. MANDERSON. It seems to me that is right.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is right.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I say so now.

Mr. MANDERSON. There was no suggestion then that this was the perpetuation of an abuse.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is right.

Mr. MANDERSON. I wish to say a few words in addition to show abundantly the reasons for it. These departments are very large in territory. Many of them contain numerous posts. Frequently there is an absolute necessity for an inspection. For instance, there is an outbreak of malarial fever or some other obnoxious disease in the prisoners. An immediate inspection by the Medical Department is an absolute necessity.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I agree to that.

No word of criticism, no word of objection, but with that full agreement, that full understanding, apparently the reaching of our minds to one common object, the amendment was agreed to and put in the bill.

I have nothing further to say. I simply wished to show that my friend from Kentucky is very frequently right and that he was right on the 12th day of July.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I desire to sustain heartily what has just been said by the Senator from Nebraska. I can not imagine a reason for making it impossible for army or department commanders to order in an emergency a special inspection. The objection to it could hardly arise from anything but jealousy on the part of the Inspectors-General of the department. I am sure that such a thing as the Inspectors-General and Miles, in case of an unforeseen necessity for a thorough and immediate inspection of a post, either in matters of health or in matters of discipline, are abundantly capable of selecting a good officer and sending him to make the inspection. It must be done in haste frequently.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Will the Senator from Connecticut allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. HAWLEY. Certainly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Does not the telegraph answer the purpose in sixty minutes?

Mr. HAWLEY. I do not know whether it will or not, but I should be perfectly willing to trust the commanding officer of the Eastern department to send a man to New London or to Newport or to Boston without waiting. It might be after business hours, and it might be impossible under twelve or eighteen hours to get an answer. In the mean time the commanding officer is not allowed to send an officer from his own staff to see what is the trouble at a certain post; at least the officer is not allowed to get his traveling expenses. I think the amendment adopted by the Senate, if the Senator will allow me, is simply common sense.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Let us have a vote.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Kentucky ask that the conference report go over?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask for a vote upon concurring in the conference report.

Mr. HALE. Let us have a vote.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on concurring in the report of the conference committee.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President—

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator from Idaho agree to have the conference report go over? It is evident it will take up considerable time, and I should be glad to call up the message from the House of Representatives on the tariff bill.

Mr. DUBOIS. Certainly I shall agree to that course; but I insist, with all due deference, that I should make some remarks in support of the amendment which has been referred to.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I have no objection to the Senator from Idaho having all the time he desires to make remarks on the report, but I prefer that the other matter shall be taken up at this time.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Very well; as I chance by accident to be in charge of the conference report, and as I see very plainly that the other side do not intend to allow appropriation bills to be passed—

Mr. HAWLEY. Oh, Mr. President, I protest.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask that the report may go over.

Mr. HAWLEY. I protest against that.

Mr. HALE. I hope the Senator will not say that.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I speak in the face of the record which has been made this morning.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Kentucky knows very well that this is not a matter where the line which divides parties has anything to do with appropriation bills.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am surprised to find that it has been made such a matter.

Mr. HALE. It has not been made such a matter.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask that the conference report may go over indefinitely.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky, that the conference report shall go over?

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Kentucky must not by implication say that this side is opposing appropriation bills.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The Senator from Kentucky does not mean to deal in any implication or intimation, but he means to state that the record of this morning shows that the other side of the Chamber is delaying the passage of an appropriation bill.

Mr. HALE. Why does the Senator from Kentucky say "the other side," when only two or three Senators on this side have taken part in the discussion? The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] has not opposed the report.

Mr. BLACKBURN. No, sir; on the contrary, I make my acknowledgment to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. HALE. Is it right, then, for the Senator from Kentucky—

Mr. BLACKBURN. And I do not include the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. Then do not apply the remark to this side of the Chamber.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do say the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Senator need not include me. I am perfectly willing that the present session shall close before midnight. I make no opposition to this report except upon a single point, and there I know I am right.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky that the conference report shall go over?

Mr. MANDERSON. I object for the moment, Mr. President, simply that I may express my amazement—

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. There being objection, the conference report is before the Senate.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President—

Mr. MANDERSON. Will the Senator from Idaho allow me for one moment?

Mr. DUBOIS. It will only take me one moment.

Mr. MANDERSON. All right; go on.

Mr. DUBOIS. I desire to state that I offered an amendment in the Senate which was accepted by the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Maine. The amendment has been stricken out in conference—

Mr. BLACKBURN. A part of it.

Mr. DUBOIS. And then the Senator from Kentucky rises and says that I am delaying the passage of an appropriation bill. I say the Senator had no right to strike out that amendment; and I propose to show—

Mr. BLACKBURN. I say I had a right.

Mr. DUBOIS. I propose to show the Senate that the Senator is breaking down existing law in order to strike out the amendment. It comes with poor grace from the Senator from Kentucky to charge me with delaying the bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is not the prerogative of the Senator from Idaho to define my rights.

Mr. DUBOIS. I am simply preserving my rights in this Chamber. The Senator had no right to make that intimation.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I deny the Senator's right to define my rights as a Senator. It is a piece of impertinence which I resent.

Mr. DUBOIS. No more than I resent the Senator's.

Mr. MANDERSON. Even at the risk of a continuation of this tempest in a teapot I must express my amazement at the slur upon myself couched in the language of the Senator from Kentucky. I am sure that in cooler moments, and when he shall have read the full RECORD as to the appropriation bill, the Senator will regret having made such a statement.

Mr. President, the army appropriation bill is one in which every member of the Committee on Military Affairs has deep interest, and it is his duty to have deep interest in it. In the performance of that which I conceived was not only my right but was my absolute duty, on the 12th day of July, when the bill was hurried through the Senate, I attempted to impose upon it certain amendments. Like the amendment of the Senator from Idaho, the amendments I offered were not only accepted by the Senator from Kentucky, but he gave them his hearty approbation and his full consent. He agreed with me, and now, forsooth, because we see fit to stand up and insist that that which the Senate has placed in the bill shall not be stricken out and appeal to the Senator to stand by the action which the Senate has taken, we are to be slandered with the statement that we are attempting to embarrass business here and prevent action.

I repudiate it. There is no man on the other side of the Chamber, to say nothing of this side, who has wasted less time in debate than I have done. I have frequently put my hand over my mouth, but I felt impelled to speak, because I did not wish to waste the time of the Senate and prevent action of which I am heartily in favor; but, Mr. President, I can not allow that my motive shall be impugned, especially by a man whom I hold in such high esteem as I do the Senator from Kentucky.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky that the conference report shall go over?

Mr. HALE. Let us have a vote on concurring in the report.

Mr. GORMAN. Question.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is, Will the Senate concur in the report of the conference committee?

Mr. MANDERSON. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. ALLEN answered to his name.

Mr. DUBOIS. I understand that this conference report—

Mr. BLACKBURN. I object to debate.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair holds that debate is out of order.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The yeas and nays are being called.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The roll call will proceed.

The Secretary resumed the call of the roll.

Mr. CAMDEN (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PATTIGREW].

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* (when the name of Mr. HARRIS was called). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and would vote "yea" if he were not paired.

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. POWER (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY].

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOWAR], but I transfer my pair to the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JAMES], and would vote "yea."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. SHOUP (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McPHERSON. I have been requested to transfer my pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES], which I do, and I will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. PASCO. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY] is indisposed to-day, and I wish to announce his pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER]. I make this announcement for the day, as he will not be here.

Mr. DIXON. Has the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] voted?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The junior Senator from Mississippi has not voted.

Mr. DIXON. I have a general pair with that Senator, and withhold my vote.

Mr. PATTON (after having voted in the negative). Has the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON] voted?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The junior Senator from Maryland has not voted.

Mr. PATTON. Then I withdraw my vote. I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. GORMAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE]. I suggest to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] that we transfer our pairs, so that he can vote. I have already voted.

Mr. DIXON. That is agreeable to me. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] and I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 18; as follows:

YEAS—33.

Allen,	Cullom,	Lindsay,	Roach,
Alston,	Daniel,	McPherson,	Smith,
Bate,	Eastman,	Marion,	Teller,
Berry,	George,	Miller,	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Wis.	Vest,
Blissard,	Gray,	Murphy,	Vilas,
Brice,	Hale,	Palmer,	Walsh,
Calhoun,	Hunt,	Pasco,	Washburn.
Cockrell,	Jones, Ark.	Proctor,	
Coke,	Kyle,	Puga,	

NAYS—18.

Aldrich,	Dubois,	Lodge,	Perkins,
Chase,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Platt,
Chauncy,	Hausenbrough,	Manderson,	Squire,
Davis,	Hawley,	Mitchell, Oregon	
Dutton,	Higgins,	Pfeffer,	

NOT VOTING—39.

Baker,	Harris,	Morrill,	Stewart,
Caffery,	Hill,	Patton,	Voornhees,
Camden,	Hoar,	Pettigrew,	White,
Cameron,	Ivey,	Power,	Wilson,
Dolph,	Jarvis,	Quay,	Wolcott,
Frye,	Jones, Nev.	Ransom,	
Gibson,	McLaurin,	Sherman,	
Gordon,	Morgan,	Shoup,	

So the report was concurred in.

PACIFIC STATE CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair lays before the Senate the special order made yesterday for 1 o'clock to-day, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1295) to reimburse the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada for moneys by them expended in the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President—

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4864, being the tariff bill.

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator from Arkansas will permit me, I suggest that the special order, which was made special at my instigation, may go over until some other definite time that will be satisfactory to the Senate.

Mr. GORMAN. Until Monday.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I have no objection to that course.

Mr. WHITE. I ask that the bill be made a special order for Monday immediately after the transaction of the routine morning business.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from California asks that the bill, the title of which has just been read, be made a special order for Monday next, immediately after the routine morning business.

Mr. HALE. Not to interfere with the appropriation bills.

Mr. WHITE. That will be satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Subject to the suggestion of the Senator from Maine that it is not to interfere with the consideration of appropriation bills. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. PUGH. With the permission of the Senator from Arkan-

sas, I wish to enter a motion to reconsider. Yesterday morning during the morning hour a resolution coming over from the day before, introduced by the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], calling for certain information from the Attorney-General, was passed by the Senate *nem. con.* I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which that resolution was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The motion of the Senator from Alabama will be entered. Does the Senator from Alabama include with his motion a request for the return of the resolution from the Department of Justice?

Mr. PUGH. I make that request, sir.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It is so ordered, if there be no objection. It is so ordered.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. PLATT. I ask permission of the Senate to withdraw a motion which I entered to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the bill (H. R. 7335) to grant to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes. The bill was passed day before yesterday, and I entered a motion to reconsider which I wish now to withdraw.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to withdraw a motion that he has heretofore entered to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed to which he has referred. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the motion to reconsider is withdrawn. The bill stands passed.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the message of the House of Representatives on the House bill 4864.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the message of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 19, 1894.

Resolved, That the House insists upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to H. R. 4861, entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," and further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. WILSON of West Virginia, Mr. McMILLIN, Mr. TENNER of Georgia, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. REED, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. PAYNE be managers of the conference on the part of the House.

Mr. MANDERSON. Do I understand that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] does not desire to take the floor upon the pending question? The Senator from Delaware is, I understand, entitled to the floor.

Mr. GRAY. I do not desire to occupy the floor any further. The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized by the Chair.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, I rise to address myself to this important question of order with considerable hesitation and very great reluctance, because I realize that the occupant of the chair [Mr. HARRIS] the distinguished President *pro tempore* of this body, is a parliamentary man of distinction, with that distinction all around and everywhere recognized. But while recognizing the superiority of his acquirements in parliamentary law and of his great experience in matters pertaining thereto, I realize just as fully that that sense of fairness, of impartiality, that possesses him, will prompt him to weigh with very great care and give full consideration to any argument that may be presented bearing upon a subject so important as this question.

The reluctance I feel in addressing myself to this contention is aggravated because I realize that in the loose parliamentary methods that obtain in this body parliamentary law is frequently declared from party impulse and political passion rather than by calm, dispassionate deliberation. It is what we wish to procure from legislation proposed that usually obtains the victory in our parliamentary discussions. The wish is father to the thought, when it comes to the decision of a question of voting upon an appeal from the decision of the Chair or upon a matter pertaining to parliamentary law or construction of our rules, and for its final action. Conclusions are warped by party bias and parliamentarians stand amazed at conclusions induced by political interests. Precedents are of little value here, for the Senate never hesitates to overturn them at the sweet will of a partisan majority.

Mr. President, I will state the attitude of this question of order. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] enters a motion that the Senate shall further insist upon its amendments to the tariff bill and agree to the further conference asked by the House of Representatives. To that there is an amendment by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN], that that which we know as the one-eighth of a cent differential on sugar contained in paragraph 1821 shall practically be stricken from the

For subject see Index.

bill by way of instruction to the Senate conferees yet to be appointed to recede from that paragraph. The point of order as it is made is, that it is not competent for the Senate to instruct its managers of a conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses.

Now, Mr. President, having seen what it is, let us now see what the question is not. It is not a question of the Senate receding from a part only of an amendment that it has heretofore voted upon a bill. There can be no discussion upon that proposition if that were the question. No writer upon parliamentary law, whether he wrote in the elementary works upon that subject or whether he is found among those who have collated the experience of parliamentary bodies, ever disputed the proposition that an amendment such as was proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] was not in order. In other words, after a bill has passed its third reading and gone beyond the amendment stage, especially after it has passed the Senate, it may only be amended by the Senate itself by a complete recession from an entire amendment and not by the dropping out of a part of it. To amend an amendment voted upon the bill by one or the other of the two Houses by the House placing the amendment upon the bill is not recognized by parliamentary writers as being in order. That is not this question. The simple question for consideration here and now is whether the Senate has it within its power to instruct its managers of a conference.

Mr. President, what is a conference between the two Houses of Congress and how does it differ from conferences between the Lords and Commons in the British Parliament? It has changed its form somewhat under the American method. By parliamentary law as it was practiced in England there was much more of formality; there was much more of gradual approach toward final action than there is under our system. There is always first a simple and then a free conference had between the two Houses of Parliament. Going back to the early days and to the time of the formation of the Parliament you will find that that which obtained then obtains now in the British Legislature.

First, there being a dispute or disagreement between the two houses, there came what was known as the simple, or what is spoken of by some writers as the half-conference, the conferees always with much formality, the Lords always insisting upon precedence over the Commons, sitting, we are told, with their hats on in the conference, the upper house fixing the time and place and assuming much of dictation in immaterial matters. There came first this simple or bare conference that simply meant that the two sets of conferees should say nothing of their own motion or express their personal wishes or manifest their personal conclusions, but practically sitting mute, they presented, usually in writing and in a very bald, the insistence of the two houses that they respectively represented.

Following a simple conference which failed of agreement there came yet another simple conference, and there was again the same formality and the same limitation of power. Anyone who has explored in parliamentary law and read of the safeguards thrown about conferences can not but be amazed at the spectacle presented within the last few days with regard to the conference upon this tariff bill. We are told that at the conference, whether simple or half-conference, had in the old time between two houses constituting one parliamentary body, the participating entrance of a stranger, or the appearance of a paper that had not been legitimately produced in one of the two houses, broke up the conference, and the fact being reported to the two houses immediately all effort at conference ceased.

This was the practice under the old system, and that is yet the law. Yet we have seen in the conference upon this bill the interference of a stranger, the yielding, by virtue of his position, enormous power, and exerting it upon the conferees, and indeed upon one House to defeat the expressed legislative desire of the other—an interference with legislative rights never seen before, and deserving of severest censure.

In British practice, the two simple conferences having been had, and proving ineffectual, then, if the two Houses still further insisted, there came what was known as a free and full conference, and in this country, in Congress and in all our Legislatures, we have that form of conference, and that alone.

Under our system, there being no other conference but that which is called free and full, let us now see what it means by it.

The only enlargement of the powers of the conferees in a free and full conference over one that is simple or bare is that they have the right to present each one to the other his own view, his own idea of the contention, instead of confining himself to that which is best presented in the two bodies. There is that distinction, and that alone. If authority from elemental writers was needed upon this question I might refer the President Officer to Cushing, where he draws very distinctly this

difference in his Manual, showing very clearly wherein a free conference differs from the simple or bare conference that he has already described and that I have referred to. I quote:

In the first place, the duties of the managers at the latter—

Meaning a simple conference—

are confined to the making and receiving a communication which has previously been agreed upon and sanctioned by the House at whose request the conferees are held. In a free conference, they are at liberty, and it is their duty, to force their own argument, to offer and combat objections, and, in short, to conduct discussion and argument to effect an agreement between the two Houses.

I wish here to read an extract from another parliamentary author; one who had more than theoretic study of parliamentary law; one who by the actual practice of it in high place has won a distinction and prominence as a parliamentarian second to no man who has ever lived; one who by reason of his sound parliamentary action was declared to be an overbearing czar, was denounced by political foes as a man who proposed to exercise his own will against the will of the House over which he presided; and yet we have seen the wisdom of this distinguished man's action in parliamentary matters ratified, indorsed, and followed by the very men who attempted to howl him down and drive him from the chair that he so ably filled. During this year there has been issue of Reed's Parliamentary Rules, and I need not say that the idea of what is a free conference. In the extract that I shall read you will find the recognition of that I insist upon, that in a full and free conference it is the right of either House to give instruction of whatever character it may see fit to its conferees:

242. *A free conference*—A free conference is one where the conferees meet and present, not only the reasons of each House, but such arguments, and reasons, and persuasions as seem suitable to each member of the committee. Instead of being confined to reasons adopted by either of the Houses, each member may present his own. A conference may therefore be a free conference though each House may have instructed its members and limited them to the terms of agreement.

Mr. President, the language I have read does not import the instruction that follows from the wording of the bill as it has passed the House or Senate. It goes without saying that if that was the sort of instruction referred to by the writer of the language, it could never have been used. No, sir; it means other instruction. It means, for instance, a specific instruction that the conferees shall recede from an amendment in whole or in part, like this at bar, or that they shall do anything else that the sovereign house whose subjects and mere representatives or agents they are may direct them to perform.

Now, Mr. President, if it be true that the Senate of the United States has no control over this, its committee, in what I had said, let us compare it with the House of Representatives. In the House of Representatives the proposition that the House may instruct its conferees has never been gained, and that course has always obtained. It is not a matter of rule. It can not be contended that this course, ever pursued, is because of a rule adopted by the House of Representatives, and that the establishment of such a rule shows that the parliamentary practice or law was different and the adoption of the rule was to work a change. It is not a matter of rule, but is simply a matter of parliamentary law insisted upon from the beginning by those who have so carefully and so well guarded the rights of the House of Representatives over its committees of whatsoever character.

What reason is there that the particular committee of the Senate of the United States which we call the managers of the conference on the part of the Senate should be treated differently from any of its numerous committees? Does the Senate of the United States ever hesitate for a moment to instruct any one of its standing or any one of its special committees? Never. At every session and numerous times during every session of Congress we find the Senate instructing these committees as to what they shall do, and that, too, as to matters far more important than some matter of disagreement that may arise between the two Houses over a bill which has been amended in one body or the other.

What possible reason can be urged, then, why this comparatively unimportant committee, a committee that expires by simply making its report, a committee that dies the moment there is a disagreement announced, a committee that must be resurrected and be born again every time there is an insistence—what reason is there that this unimportant committee should be above that which has created it, and be so important that it can not receive instructions from the Senate that it represents, from the creator that has given it being? There can be no more urged worthy of consideration. In the precedents in this body where the Senate has voted such instructions to its conferees, or voted against the right to instruct them, it will be found that these votes have always been based upon that which has been referred to by me as frequently obtaining in this Chamber, where the desire to accomplish a fact, usually a political fact, or to bring about a partisan result, has overpowered and overcome

Mr. COCKRELL. Insist upon its amendments with an amendment reducing the amount to \$1,500.
 Mr. EDWARDS. You can not do that. You can instruct the conferees.
 Mr. COCKRELL. With instructions, then, to the conferees to agree upon \$1,500.

After some discussion the President *pro tempore* said:

The Senator from Missouri moves that the Senate still further insist upon its amendments and ask for a further conference, with instructions to its conferees to make the amount of compensation \$1,500 per annum for the annual clerks.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], without raising any point of order, thought that we ought not to entertain the motion. He said:

That, it seems to me, is the dignified way as between the two Houses. I will not interfere when the Senator from Missouri if he thinks the Senate is to recede, stating, however, that we shall insist upon these amendments on any proper occasion hereafter.

And so the discussion went on. Mr. Dawes inquired what the motion of the Senator of Missouri was, and the President *pro tempore* said:

The President *pro tempore*. The Chair was about to state it, that the Senate still further insist upon its amendments and ask for a further conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and instruct the managers on the House of Representatives to agree to a compensation of \$1,500 for the annual clerks.

Mr. DAWES. I should like to inquire how that would be a full and free conference.

The President *pro tempore*. It is within the power of the Senate to make the order.

Mr. EDWARDS. It is "full and free" in every parliamentary sense.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] asked for a division of the question as to the amount of salary. The question was first put on the motion to further insist, and it was agreed to.

The President *pro tempore*. The question now recurs upon agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] that the managers of the conference on the part of the Senate be instructed to agree to the compensation of \$1,500 for the payment of the annual clerks.

On that the yeas and nays were called for. Then the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] moved to reconsider, and that motion got only 5 votes as against 47. Then the President *pro tempore* said again:

The question recurs upon agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] to instruct the managers of the conference on the part of the Senate, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Then the roll was called, and the result was announced—yeas 23, nays 23. Amongst those who voted to instruct are found the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], who made the motion; the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER], who thought yesterday we had never done it; the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], and other Senators. I will place the yeas and nays in my remarks.

YEAS—23.

Bate,	Colquhitt,	Gorman,	Pasco,
Berry,	Dawes,	Gray,	Payne,
Blair,	Endines,	Ingalls,	Plumb,
Butler,	Frye,	Jones, Ark.	Reagan,
Cockrell,	George,	Moody,	Sawyer,
Coke,	Gibson,	Morgan,	

NAYS—23.

Alden, B.	Dixon,	Sherman,
Allen,	McMillan,	Squire,
Allison,	Farwell,	Stewart,
Ames,	Eale,	Woodbridge,
Cameron,	Hampton,	Teller,
Carlisle,	Hawser,	Vance,
Cassidy,	Hiscocks,	Washington,

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask the Senator from Connecticut whether the point of order was made. Of course by unanimous consent we can do anything here.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask the Senator from Connecticut also to state more distinctly precisely what was the motion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL].

Mr. PLATT. The motion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] was to further insist upon the amendment of the Senate and to instruct the conferees to reduce the sum in the Senate amendment from \$1,500 to \$1,000.

Mr. CHANDLER. As to the salaries of clerks?

Mr. PLATT. The salaries of annual clerks.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from West Virginia says the point of order was not made.

Mr. PLATT. I have been reading the whole discussion in the Senate to show that it was decided to be in order. While the point of order was not formally made, the question was raised in the Senate as to whether it could be done, and it was decided it was within the power of the Senate to make the order, and that the Senate could instruct its conferees. The suggestion was made by Senator Dawes that it would not be a full and complete conference if the Senate conferees were instructed. The whole of the discussion turned upon the question whether the Senate could instruct its conferees, and it was decided emphatically by the Senator from Kansas, Mr. Ingalls, then Pres-

ident *pro tempore*, that it was within the power of the Senate to instruct its conferees.

Mr. CHANDLER. At what date did this occur?

Mr. PLATT. This was July 1, 1890, and it is the last precedent of the Senate upon this point.

Now, and as I said before, I am not mistaken in saying it, that the language in the history of Congress where other branch has held that it could not instruct its conferees was in 1873, when the Senate overruled the decision of the Chair that they could be instructed, and in a later session when the Senator from Ohio said he felt bound by the precedent in 1883, and held that the Senate could not instruct its conferees, and there was no appeal taken.

But in 1888 we find the Senator from Ohio himself making the motion to instruct the conferees, and the Senate adopting the motion. In 1890, on a case where a discussion was raised as to whether the Senate could instruct its conferees, we find the President Officer, the Senator from Kansas, Mr. Ingalls, holding it to be within the power of the Senate. From that decision no appeal was taken, nobody disagreeing to the decision to the extent to take an appeal.

There was an instance where in 1893 the Senate seemed to be disturbed because the other House had instructed its conferees. That was upon the tariff bill of 1893. The question was much discussed, and as I said, it was avoided by a resolution introduced by the Senator from Kansas, to the effect that if the conferees found that the conferees of the other House had been instructed by the House, they should come back to the Senate and report, and the Senate would then consider what it would do.

Whether the conferees of the other House had been instructed I do not know, but at any rate the Senate conferees did not come back to the Senate with any report of that character. When they came back they came with an agreement with the other House, and thus the bill became a law. But in 1890 there occurred in the other House a very marked case of instructions to the conferees, and one which did not seem to disturb the Senate at that time.

Mr. ALDRICH. If the Senator from Connecticut will permit me, I will state that I was a member of the conference in 1883, and I remember the circumstances very well. The other House had instructed its conferees as to certain points. The Senate conferees declined to meet the House conferees at first upon the ground that it would not be a full and free conference.

The members of the conference on the part of the House, however, assured the managers on the part of the Senate that they did not feel bound by those instructions; that they would meet us in a full and free conference as though no instructions had been given them on the part of the House. By general consent that course was followed, both parties admitting that instructions had been given, and the force of those instructions, if they were insisted upon.

Mr. PLATT. I alluded to that case because it is the only one I know of where the Senate has made any objection to the instruction of conferees by the other House. All through the history of Congress the Senate conferees have been meeting with the House conferees, who came to the conference under instructions by the House. A very notable instance of that kind occurred in 1880 on the bill for the admission of Dakota and other Territories, which will be remembered by our friends who now represent the new States which were thus admitted. There had been a committee of conference, with a disagreement reported to the other House.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the House further insist upon its amendment and agree to the conference requested. Thereupon, pending the motion—though the Senator from Delaware or some other Senator says it is not in order to instruct while a motion is pending to appoint a new conference—Mr. Baker, a member from New York, moved a resolution that the House instruct the new conferees to recede from the amendment in certain respects. That was afterwards changed by a motion which was submitted by a member from New York, Mr. Cox, that Mr. SHERMAN having made the motion that the House further insist and agree to the conference asked, Mr. Cox sent up the following resolution instructing the conferees:

Resolved, That the House instruct the new conferees to recede from the amendments to the Senate bill sent up on the following points:

1. That the Territory of New Mexico and the proposed new State of Idaho may be divided from the bill.

That the bill may be amended at conference to provide for the admission of South Dakota by proclamation of the President, under the State Falls constitution, to be referred to the people of South Dakota, with provisions for a new election of Senators, and without any new constitutional question of division.

A further point was that the proposed Senator, Nevada, Montana, and Washington should be admitted on the same basis and all of them on the same basis by the President.

It was then that the matter was placed in the hands of delegates and appointment of the districts in which members to the convention are to be elected, the date of holding the convention and the date of the resumption

sion of the South Dakota constitution, and the location of the temporary seat of government in South Dakota, and such other matters as are not included in the instructions above recited to be referred to the committee of conference for their discretion.

That passed on a call of the yeas and nays, the most remarkable case in the whole parliamentary proceeding of instruction. The Senate made no objection to it. The Senate conferees met the conferees of the other House, instructed upon the vital points of the measure, with a statement that certain other points were left to their discretion. The Senate agreed with the conferees, and the result was that those four Territories were adopted by the adoption of the conference report and the passage of the bill by that means.

Mr. President, observe that the first instance in our parliamentary history where the Senate has held that it could not instruct its conferees was the instance in 1873, where the decision of the Chair that it could do so was overruled, and that the only other instance was the subsequent decision in 1887, where the Senator from Ohio, being President *pro tempore*, felt that he was bound by that decision, and declared that the Senate could not instruct its conferees.

That he believed personally that the Senate could instruct its conferees is shown by the fact that in 1888 he himself moved to instruct the conferees, and the Senate adopted the motion. But when presiding he felt that he was bound by a precedent of the Senate which had not then been overruled. It was overruled in 1888, on the motion of the Senator from Ohio, and it was overruled in 1890 by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Ingalls], then President *pro tempore* of the body.

Now can it be said that on the strength of this one precedent in the Senate, where Senators were anxious to pass the bill, which gave them \$2,500 per year additional to the salaries to which they were entitled by law, which put \$5,000 into their pockets, a precedent was established by overruling the decision of the Chair that the Senate could instruct its conferees, and that that is to make the rule for the Senate?

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, if this debate is to be regarded as merely for the enlightenment of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, in order to guide him in reaching a decision, of course it is not necessary that there should be a full attendance of Senators. Any arguments upon the point of order intended for members of the Senate might well enough be deferred until after the ruling of the Chair, when of course an appeal could be taken by the side which may be dissatisfied, and the question again debated before action by the Senate.

On the other hand, it seems to me that the question of preventing the consumption of time it would be better if Senators, who may be called upon to vote in case of such appeal, should be present in the Senate while the primary arguments are made which are addressed in the first instance to the judgment of the Chair. As I notice that there is a very limited attendance upon the other side of the Chamber, I think before the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] resumes the discussion and brings the weight of his great intellect to bear upon this important question there ought to be a quorum of the Senate present, which I suggest is not so missing.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The absence of a quorum being ascertained, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Dixon,	Lindsay,	Power,
Allen,	Dubois,	Lodge,	Pugh,
Almon,	Faulkner,	McAuliffe,	Quinn,
Bate,	Frye,	McMillan,	Roach,
Berry,	Gallinger,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Blaine,	Hibson,	Manderson,	Smith,
Blanchard,	Gorman,	Mill,	Teller,
Brice,	Gray,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Turpie,
Canine,	Hatch,	Pasco,	Vest,
Carver,	Hauschka,	Murphy,	Vilas,
Chandler,	Hatch,	Palmer,	Walsh,
Cocaine,	Hawley,	Park,	Washington,
Coke,	Higgins,	Patton,	White,
Cullum,	Hill,	Pfeiffer,	
Daniel,	Johnson, Ark,	Reynolds,	
Davis,	Kyle,	Platt,	

Mr. TURPIE. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. VOORHEES] is detained at his house by serious illness.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Sixty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present.

The question is upon the point of order raised by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] upon the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] to amend. The Senate having adopted some six hundred amendments to House bill 4864, the bill being returned to the House and the House having nonconcurring in those amendments, and having sent to the Senate a message insisting upon its nonconcurrence, and asking a conference with the Senate upon the disagreeing votes, the Senate has presumably expressed its judgment and opinion upon the merits of these disagreeing votes by the adoption of the amendments. The House presumably has expressed its opinion in

nonconcurring with these amendments, and in its insistence upon that nonconcurrence, and asking a conference.

All conferences between the two Houses of Congress in respect to disagreeing votes are intended to be full and free. Committees of conference are appointed because of the disagreements between the two Houses, and for the purpose, and the sole purpose, of compromising and adjusting the differing and conflicting opinion of the two Houses composing the legislative department. The committee is created to give and take, to compromise, and bring the two Houses to an agreement. And when either House shall instruct its conferees in respect to one or more of the disagreeing votes, it impairs the fullness and absolutely destroys the freedom of that conference.

But the Chair need not decide the broad question of the power of the Senate to instruct conferees, for that question is not necessarily involved in the point of order presented by the Senator from Delaware. The Senator from Delaware moves that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant the further conference asked by the House of Representatives. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] moves as an amendment to the motion of the Senator from Delaware that the conferees hereafter to be appointed, if they are ordered, shall be instructed to amend one of the Senate amendments. It is clear beyond doubt that the only effect, and the object and purpose, of the motion is to be to recede from, leave to amend one of the Senate amendments, which involves and presents directly and distinctly the question as to whether the Senate can do by indirection what no one contends it has the power to do directly—that is, to amend and modify one of the amendments of the Senate at this stage of the proceeding.

The bill was open to amendments in the Senate until it was, by the Senate, ordered to a third reading; but after ordered to a third reading the Senate has had no power to amend.

No House having the power in its individual capacity to change the status of the disagreements except by receding from distinctive and complete propositions theretofore insisted upon. And while it may be said that the committee of conference alone can grant these compromises and modify propositions of either House within the limits of the disagreements, the Chair does not hesitate to say that the failure upon the part of either House to instruct deprives the Houses of no one of their respective powers. The power of each House is as absolute and complete over the whole subject-matter in the absence of instructions as it can be with them, because whatever the committee of conference may report, whether an agreement in full, a partial agreement, or a general disagreement, the action of the committee must be agreed to by each House before it can become effective. Whatever the conference committee may agree to and may report, every phase and feature of that report is submitted to the Senate for its action, and the Senate must agree or disagree to the report; and it can never become effective until the Senate has agreed: so that not the smallest particle of the power of the Senate over the subject-matter involved in these disagreements is impaired or lost by a failure to instruct and whether the Senate shall instruct or not instruct.

But believing, as the present occupant of the chair believes, that the Senate can not directly amend any one of the amendments that now constitute the disagreements between the two Houses by a vote of the individual, and direct action, the Chair believes that it can not do indirectly and through the instrumentality of a conference committee or the conferees of the Senate what it has no power to do in its own right and by its own direct action.

The Chair sustains the point of order made by the Senator from Delaware, and holds that the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota is not in order.

Mr. WASHBURN. Mr. President, I take an appeal from the decision of the Chair, and on the question whether the decision of the Chair shall stand as the judgment of the Senate I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FAULKNER. I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Minnesota appeals from the decision of the Chair. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? The Senator from West Virginia moves to lay the appeal of the Senator from Minnesota on the table.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MANDERSON. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRICE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. Wolcott]. By arrangement I transfer my pair to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. Voorhees]. If that transfer is satisfactory to the other side I will vote "yea." I vote "yea."

Mr. BLANCHARD (when Mr. CAFFERY's name was called).

My colleague [Mr. CAFFERY] is at home sick and unable to attend this day's session of the Senate. He is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER]. Were my colleague present he would vote "yea."

Mr. WALSH (when Mr. GORDON's name was called). My colleague [Mr. GORDON] is paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* (when the name of Mr. HARRIS was called). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and would vote "yea" if not paired.

Mr. MCPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. I transfer my pair to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JARVIS], and vote "yea."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). While I have the floor I desire to announce the pair of my colleague [Mr. CAMERON] with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER]. If both Senators were present my colleague would vote "nay."

I announce also my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. If the Senator from Alabama were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY]. If he were here I should vote "yea," and he would vote "nay."

Mr. TURPIE (when his name was called). I vote "yea." I wish to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. VOORHEES], and to state that if he were present he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAMDEN. I am paired with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—32.

Hate.	Daniel.	Lindsay.	Pugh.
Berry.	Faulkner.	McLaurin.	Ransom.
Blackburn.	George.	Martin.	Roach.
Blanchard.	Gibson.	Mills.	Turpie.
Brice.	Gorman.	Mitchell, Wis.	Vest.
Call.	Gray.	Murphy.	Vilas.
Cockrell.	Hutton.	Palmer.	Walsh.
Coke.	Jones, Ark.	Pasco.	White.

NAYS—32.

Aldrich.	Dolph.	Hill.	Peffer.
Allen.	Dunoi.	Hills, Nev.	Perkins.
Allison.	Frye.	Kyle.	Platt.
Carey.	Gallinger.	Lodge.	Proctor.
Chandler.	Hale.	McMillan.	Squire.
Cullom.	Hansbrough.	Manderson.	Teiler.
Davis.	Hawley.	Mitchell, Oregon.	Washburn.
Dixon.	Higgins.	Patton.	

NOT VOTING—21.

Butler.	Hoar.	Pettigrew.	Voorhees.
Caffery.	Irby.	Power.	Wilson.
Camden.	Jarvis.	Quay.	Wolcott.
Cameron.	McPherson.	Shoap.	
Cochran.	Morgan.	Smith.	
Harris.	Morrill.	Stewart.	

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. According to parliamentary usage, the nays have it, and by a tie vote the motion to lay the appeal on the table fails.

Mr. HALE. On the question, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HALE. Now let the Chair state the question.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] having appealed from the decision of the Chair, the question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? Senators believing that the decision should stand as the judgment of the Senate will vote "yea." Those of a contrary opinion, "nay." The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRICE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], which by arrangement has been transferred to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES]. I vote "yea."

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* (when the name of Mr. HARRIS was called). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and would vote "yea" if the Senator from Ohio were present.

Mr. MCPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. SMITH (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY].

Mr. TURPIE (when his name was called). I vote "yea." I wish to state that if my colleague [Mr. VOORHEES] were present he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAMDEN. I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

Mr. RANSOM. I announce the pair of my colleague [Mr. JARVIS] with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I again announce the pair of my colleague [Mr. CAFFERY] with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER].

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—32.

Bate.	Daniel.	Lindsay.	Pugh.
Berry.	Faulkner.	McLaurin.	Ransom.
Blackburn.	George.	Martin.	Roach.
Blanchard.	Gibson.	Mills.	Turpie.
Brice.	Gorman.	Mitchell, Wis.	Vest.
Call.	Gray.	Murphy.	Vilas.
Cockrell.	Hutton.	Palmer.	Walsh.
Coke.	Jones, Ark.	Pasco.	White.

NAYS—32.

Aldrich.	Dolph.	Hill.	Peffer.
Allen.	Dunoi.	Hills, Nev.	Perkins.
Allison.	Frye.	Kyle.	Platt.
Carey.	Gallinger.	Lodge.	Proctor.
Chandler.	Hale.	McMillan.	Squire.
Cullom.	Hansbrough.	Manderson.	Teiler.
Davis.	Hawley.	Mitchell, Oregon.	Washburn.
Dixon.	Higgins.	Patton.	

NOT VOTING—21.

Butler.	Hoar.	Pettigrew.	Voorhees.
Caffery.	Irby.	Power.	Wilson.
Camden.	Jarvis.	Quay.	Wolcott.
Cameron.	McPherson.	Shoap.	
Cochran.	Morgan.	Smith.	
Harris.	Morrill.	Stewart.	

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. According to parliamentary usage, it being a tie vote, the nays have it. The affirmative having failed to carry, the Senate rules that the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] is in order.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask for the yeas and nays upon the amendment.

Mr. MILLS. Question!

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] to the motion submitted by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], on which the Senator from Rhode Island demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRICE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], which by arrangement has been transferred to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES]. I vote "nay."

Mr. CAMDEN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* (when the name of Mr. HARRIS was called). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and would vote "nay" if not paired.

Mr. MCPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] to the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JARVIS]. I vote "nay."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. TURPIE (when his name was called). I vote "nay." I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. VOORHEES] would vote the same way if he were present.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. SMITH. I am paired with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY]. If he were here I should vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—32.

Aldrich.	Dolph.	Hill.	Peffer.
Allen.	Dunoi.	Hills, Nev.	Perkins.
Allison.	Frye.	Kyle.	Platt.
Carey.	Gallinger.	Lodge.	Proctor.
Chandler.	Hale.	McMillan.	Squire.
Cullom.	Hansbrough.	Manderson.	Teiler.
Davis.	Hawley.	Mitchell, Oregon.	Washburn.
Dixon.	Higgins.	Patton.	

NAVY—22.

Hayes,	Daniel,	Lindsay,	Pugh,
Berry,	Faulkner,	McLaurin,	Ransom,
Quinn-Tamm,	George,	Martin,	Roche,
McClure,	William,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Wheeler,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Wis.	Vest,
Call,	Oran,	Murphy,	Wine,
Colclough,	Hutton,	Hammett,	White,
Colclough,	Jones, Ark.	Pasco,	

NOT VOTING—21

Chase,	Hoar,	Pettibone,	Voorhees,
Conway,	Irish,	Power,	Wilson,
Camden,	Jarvis,	Quay,	Wolcott,
Cannon,	McPherson,	Sherman,	
Gordon,	Morrill,	Smith,	
Harris,	Morrill,	Stewart,	

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The amendment fails and is not agreed to.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the further conference asked by the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent the President *pro tempore* was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. VOORHEES, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JONES of Arkansas, Mr. VEST, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ALLISON, and Mr. ALDRICH were appointed.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, the Senate having recorded its determination to recommend this bill to the committee on conference, I desire to submit some suggestions upon some of the items of the metal schedule, which I wish to impress rather upon the managers on the part of the Senate and their colleagues in the other branch of Congress than upon the Senate itself.

First, as to pig iron:

The pending bill provides a duty of \$4 a ton on pig iron. During the last seventy-eight years the duty on pig iron imported into this country has been as follows: 1916, 50 cents per cwt.; 1874, 50 cents per cwt.; 1878, 62 1/2 cents per cwt.; 1892, 50 cents per cwt.; 1833 to 1842, gradual abatement from 50 cents per cwt. to 29 per cent ad valorem; 1842, 39 per ton; 1846, 30 per cent ad valorem; 1847, 24 per cent ad valorem; 1861, 36 per ton; 1864, 30 per ton; 1870, 37 per ton; 1872, 36.30 per ton; 1875, 37 per ton; 1883, 36.72 per ton; 1890, 36.72 per ton.

This summary is given to show that for more than three-quarters of a century it has been with scarcely an exception, the uniform rule in framing tariff legislation to impose a duty on pig iron that would stimulate its manufacture, which lies at the base of all our iron and steel industries. From 1816 to 1833 the duty was higher than it has ever since been, namely, first \$10 per ton and afterwards \$12.50 per ton; twice since 1833 has the duty been \$9 per ton; and it has at no time since 1861 been less than \$6 per ton. Even the distinguished Senator from Texas, when he prepared his celebrated tariff bill of 1838, which passed a Democratic House, fixed the duty on pig iron at \$9 per ton. Experience appears to have taught all our lawmakers down to the present time that a lower duty than \$6 per ton can not bring prosperity to our pig-iron industry. It is now proposed to make the duty \$4 per ton, which would be \$2 per ton less than the rate fixed in the Mills bill.

Attention may be called to the extremely low prices at which pig iron is now sold in this country, and particularly in the Southern States, but the fact is overlooked or ignored that these low prices, which have already bankrupted many pig-iron manufacturers, and which have been made possible by other panic prices for iron ore, fuel, limestone, and labor. If it is desirable that these conditions should continue, than a duty of \$4 per ton will accomplish this result; but if we accept uncontradicted evidence that the present prices of American pig iron are lower than they ought to be, and lower than they can long remain in this country, making a reasonable rise in price absolutely necessary at an early day, the conclusion is irresistible that our manufacturers need the duty of \$6 per ton which was provided in the Mills bill.

If they are not afforded this protection against cheap English pig iron, the necessary rise in American prices referred to above would at once be taken advantage of by our English competitors, and by Scotch pig-iron makers as well, who would cut upon our own prices and destroy utterly the hope of better times for our now greatly depressed pig-iron industry.

The fact is frankly admitted that pig iron can be produced in some of the Southern States at less cost than in any of the Eastern or Western States, but two additional facts in this connection should not be lost sight of. First, that the market for Southern pig iron is chiefly on the Atlantic seaboard, where at a great disadvantage in freight rates it meets foreign pig iron

and second, that pig iron for the manufacture of steel is not made in the South, only foundry and forge pig iron.

With regard to freight charges it can be shown that it costs from \$3 to \$5 to carry a ton of Southern pig iron to Northern markets on or near the Atlantic coast, while English and Scotch pig iron can be delivered at New York, Boston, and other Atlantic ports at freight rates which seldom exceed 4 shillings per ton, and are often much below that rate, falling as low as 2 shillings and even as low as 1 shilling, the rate depending upon the ballasting necessities of vessels destined for Atlantic ports. So desirable is pig iron as ballast that it has been brought to these ports without any freight charges whatever.

It will be seen, therefore, that to sell their pig iron in Eastern markets, Southern manufacturers are at a disadvantage of about \$3 per ton in freight as compared with competing English and Scotch manufacturers. In any change which may be made in the existing duty on pig iron this \$3 should be taken into account, as well as the fact that present prices of pig iron in this country, and of the raw materials which enter into its manufacture, are so low that they ought not to continue in justice to all interests involved, including the workmen who are paid low wages, and the transportation companies which are not earning any money for their stockholders.

The following detailed statement of the prices of Southern pig iron in Eastern markets in October, 1893, and of English pig iron in the same month is taken from the bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association:

For some time this sharp competition of Southern pig iron has fixed the price of Northern brands in Northern markets. This will be made clear by the following quotations of prices of pig iron at Philadelphia on October 25, 1893, which we take from the Press of that city:

Pig iron at Philadelphia.	Price per ton.
Standard Pennsylvania (lake ore), No. 1x.....	\$14.00-\$14.50
Standard Pennsylvania (lake ore), No. 2x.....	13.90-14.00
Standard Pennsylvania (lake ore), No. 3x.....	13.80-14.00
Standard Virginia, No. 1x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 2x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 3x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 4x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 5x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 6x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 7x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 8x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 9x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 10x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 11x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 12x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 13x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 14x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 15x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 16x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 17x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 18x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 19x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 20x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 21x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 22x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 23x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 24x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 25x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 26x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 27x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 28x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 29x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 30x.....	13.25-13.50
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Standard Virginia, No. 87x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 88x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 89x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 90x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 91x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 92x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 93x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 94x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 95x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 96x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 97x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 98x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 99x.....	13.25-13.50
Standard Virginia, No. 100x.....	13.25-13.50

It will be observed that the pig iron of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Standard brands sold in Philadelphia at substantially the same prices, and the same is true of other Northern markets. Prices at New York on October 18 of both Northern and Southern pig iron are given by the Iron Age as follows: Northern brands \$14 and \$14.50 for No. 1; \$13.50 for No. 2; and \$12.50 and \$12.50 for gray forge, at tide water. Southern iron, same delivery, \$13.25 and \$14.25 for No. 1; \$12.25 and \$13.25 for No. 2; gray forge is \$11.25 and \$12.25.

In the following table we give the prices of Southern pig iron only at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston about the middle of October, our authorities being the Press of Philadelphia, the Iron Age of New York, and the Commercial Bulletin of Boston.

Brands.	Philadelphia, October 23.	New York, October 18.	Boston, October 14.
Southern No. 1.....	\$14.00-\$14.25	\$13.25-\$14.25	\$14.50
Southern No. 2.....	13.25-13.50	12.25-13.25	\$13.00-13.50
Southern No. 3.....	12.25-13.00	11.50-12.25	12.50
Southern No. 1, soft.....	12.50-14.00	12.25-12.50	
Southern No. 2, soft.....	13.00-13.25	11.75-12.25	
Southern gray forge.....	12.25-12.75	11.25-12.00	

We will frankly say that there is some difficulty in comparing English and Scotch brands of pig iron with American brands, but we can not go as far as to say that the fact that Cleveland pig iron, made in the North of England, would be the first foreign pig iron to displace Southern pig iron in Northern markets of this country if the present duty of \$4.75 per ton were greatly reduced. The value of the brands of Cleveland pig iron is \$14.50 per ton, and the value of the brands of Southern pig iron is \$12.50 per ton. Competing with these brands, they would be the price for others in our markets. The following are the prices of Cleveland pig iron as given by the shipping part of Mulder & Co., which we take from the Iron and Steel Trades Journal of London for October 14th, 1893:

Brands.	Price per ton.
Cleveland No. 3.....	\$24.00-24.50
Cleveland No. 1.....	23.25-24.00
Cleveland gray forge.....	22.94-23.96

Comparing these Cleveland prices with the American prices given above we see that the Cleveland prices are \$1.25 to \$1.50 in excess of Cleveland pig iron.

In the last ten years the pig-iron industry of the Southern States has had a marvelous growth, which has been due largely to the low prices at which Southern pig-iron could be sold in Northern markets, the South itself consuming but little pig iron. It has been said, however, that no matter how low the duty on pig iron may be made, Southern pig iron will always find a market in the Mississippi Valley and in the great West generally, even if it should lose the trade of the Atlantic coast. This theory is a mistake. The cheapness of Lake Superior iron

This country now has at least three nickel works producing metallic nickel, and is besides well supplied by European nickel works, which sell their product here at prices considerably below those they obtain at home, plus our duty, to say nothing of freight, interest, insurance, and commission. It is therefore not a question of sustaining a monopoly in this country.

The total quantity of nickel—that is to say, nickel in the metallic form—consumed annually in the United States is under normal conditions about 60,000 pounds to 200,000 pounds annually, of which nearly two-thirds has been imported. Last year the consumption was considerably lighter, and this year it has so far been still lighter.

The duty upon nickel should remain at the moderate existing rate of 10 cents per pound, while nickel ore and nickel matte should remain as now, duty free. The Senate bill fixes the duty on nickel at 6 cents per pound.

REDUCTIONS IN THE METAL SCHEDULE.

I append a table showing how great have been the reductions which have been made in the metal schedule of the Senate tariff bill as compared with the existing McKinley rates, the percentage of the proposed decrease in each instance being also given. For the sake of uniformity I give all rates by the ton:

Articles.	McKinley rates.	Jones rates.	Percentage of decrease.
Iron ore	\$9.75	\$9.40	47
Pig iron	3.75	4.00	40
Round iron in coils or bolls	21.64	17.92	32
Bar iron, common	17.92	13.44	45
Cast-iron bars, blooms, etc.	22.50	12.00	45
Structural shapes	30.16	13.44	33
Forgings of iron or steel	51.55	33.60	35
Cotton ties	38.18	7.84	100
Railway bars of iron or steel	13.44	9.28	45
Sheet iron or steel, polished, planished, or glazed	49.28	26.88	45
Sheet iron or steel, polished, planished, or glazed	55.00	30.20	30
Steel ingots, slabs, billets, etc., valued at 1 cent per pound or less	8.00	6.72	25
Wire rods, ordinary	13.44	8.96	33
Asks	44.80	35.60	25
Cast-iron vessels, plates, etc.	28.18	17.92	35
Castings of malleable iron	39.20	30.16	40
Cast-iron ware	67.30	44.80	35
Wholes for railway purposes	56.00	36.00	50
Nickel	224.02	181.40	40

It will be seen that the cuts made by the Senate bill in the metal schedule are very great. Under the proposed new rates there would, under any circumstances, be increased importations of every article mentioned in the table, while the menace of still larger importations would unquestionably keep the prices of the articles in our own country substantially where they now are, which would be unjust to both capital and labor.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

COMPILATION OF MESSAGES, ETC.

Mr. GORMAN. I am instructed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives for printing copies of the compilation of all the annual, special, and veto messages, proclamations, and inaugural addresses of the Presidents of the United States from 1789 to 1894, inclusive, to report it without amendment, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That there be printed and bound in cloth 6,000 copies of the complete compilation of all the annual, special, and veto messages, proclamations, and inaugural addresses of the Presidents of the United States from 1789 to 1894, inclusive; of 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 4,000 copies for the use of the House. The work shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE NEAR SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House bill 7794, which came from the House of Representatives yesterday, as a precisely similar bill has been agreed to by the Committee on Commerce of the Senate. It is a bridge bill, which will lead to no debate, and it is purely local in its character.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7794) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge across the Missouri River at or near Sioux City, Iowa," approved March 2, 1880, as amended by acts of April 30, 1890, February 7, 1893, and March 24, 1894.

Mr. WASHBURN. I desire to say that precisely the same bill has been introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Commerce, and that committee has made a favorable report upon it, so that there is no reason why the bill should not be passed.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PORT JUPITER MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. PASCO. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 6573) to open certain parts of the Port of Jupiter military reservation, in the State of Florida, to entry under the homestead laws. I will state that the bill has been heretofore read and partially considered.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. PASCO. This is a local bill, and there have been some differences between myself and my colleague [Mr. CALL] with reference to the shape of it. I now propose two amendments, which, if adopted, will make the bill acceptable to my colleague, and then I shall ask for its passage. I send the amendments to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CORKRELL in the chair). The first amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 1, line 4, after the word "patented," it is proposed to insert "or disposed of," so as to read: "That all the lands within the Port of Jupiter military reservation, in the State of Florida, heretofore patented or disposed of by the United States under existing laws, excepting lot 1 of section 31, in township 34 south, of range 43 east, now reserved for light-house purposes, and excepting the portions thereof reserved by an order of the President for life-saving purposes, described as lots 4 and 5 of section 5, in township 41 north, of range 43 east, etc."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the word "or" in section 1, line 10, down to and including the word "valued," in line 15, as follows:

And also excepting the portions thereof which have been claimed by the State of Florida as swamp lands, but which have not been patented or yielded that upon examination it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Land Department that the same are of the character alleged.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CALL subsequently said: In reference to the bill which was taken up in my absence a few minutes ago, at the request of my colleague [Mr. Pasco] and passed, to open certain parts of the Port of Jupiter military reservation in the State of Florida to entry under the homestead laws, I desire it to appear in the RECORD that I concur with my colleague in the amendments which have been made to the bill and that they are entirely satisfactory to me.

MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 96) to extend the charter of the Maryland and Washington Railway Company, to report it without amendment. I ask for its present consideration. The bill is brief, and I think it will not consume any time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TULLY. I object.

Mr. McMILLAN. It is simply to extend the time—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana objects to the present consideration of the bill, and it will be placed on the Calendar.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreements of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6373) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes; and the bill H. R. 6815, to regulate water-main assessments in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. H. 23) to provide a register for the steamer Goldsworthy.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate to print 1,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations numbered 227, with additional views of members of the committee and the testimony.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 2669) making an appropriation and providing for the construction of a United States revenue cutter for service in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal.

A bill (H. R. 3735) to amend section 5 of the act approved June 18, 1878, entitled "An act to organize the Life-Saving Service."

A bill (H. R. 4346) extending the benefits of the marine hospitals to keepers and crews of life-saving stations;

A bill (H. R. 4567) establishing a fog signal at Kewanee, Wis.;

A bill (H. R. 5312) authorizing the construction of a light-ship with fog signal to be established to the eastward of Boston Light, Massachusetts, and for the establishment of range lights in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts;

A bill (H. R. 6038) to repeal House resolution numbered 104, first session Fifty-first Congress, granting to Secretary of War a permit to license to use a pier at mouth of Chicago River;

A bill (H. R. 6309) for the relief of the dependent relatives of the seamen of the Netherlands steamer Amsterdam who lost their lives in the effort to save the crew of the American schooner Maggie E. Wells, and also for the relief of the sole survivor of the rescuing party;

A bill (H. R. 123) to establish a light-vessel off the South Pass of the Mississippi River, in the Gulf of Mexico, and for this purpose to discontinue the light-vessel off Trinity Shoal, in the Gulf of Mexico;

A bill (H. R. 7187) to make the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, a subject of entry;

A bill (H. R. 7698) to authorize the St. Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern Railway Company to bridge Bayou Des Glaisses and Atchafalaya River, in the State of Louisiana;

A bill (H. R. 7571) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Osage River, in the State of Missouri;

A bill (H. R. 7572) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at De Witt, Carroll County, Mo., and to establish it as a post-road; and

A bill (H. R. 7796) to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the President *pro tempore*:

A bill (H. R. 4858) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes; and

A bill (H. R. 7097) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

DEPENDENTS OF SEAMEN OF STEAMER AMSTERDAM.

The bill (H. R. 6309) for the relief of the dependent relatives of the seamen of the Netherlands steamer Amsterdam, who lost their lives in the effort to save the crew of the American schooner Maggie E. Wells, and also for the relief of the sole survivor of the rescuing party, was read twice by its title.

Mr. FRYE. The bill which has just been laid before the Senate is the exact counterpart of a bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations which passed the Senate some month or two ago. I ask unanimous consent that it may be now considered.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SEATS FOR FEMALE HELP.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1841) to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, offices, or manufactories shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF REPRODUCTIONS OF COLUMBUS CARAVELS.

Mr. PALMER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1534) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the reproductions of the caravels of Columbus to the Columbus Museum of Chicago.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUPPRESSION OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN NEVADA.

Mr. STEWART. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 100) to reimburse certain persons who expended moneys and furnished services and supplies in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities within the territorial limits of the present State of Nevada.

Before the bill is read, I wish to state that a bill for this purpose passed the Senate some three or four times, but failed in the House of Representatives. The Committee on Claims of the Senate have concluded that they would not recommend the appropriation, as it could not probably be acted upon by the House at this session, but would refer the subject to the Treasury Department for further examination.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. From what committee does the bill come?

Mr. STEWART. The bill was reported by the Committee on Claims. It is the same as a bill which has already often passed the Senate, but now we propose to refer the question to the Treasury Department for further examination.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported by the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the claims of persons whose property was taken, or who rendered services, furnished money or supplies to the volunteer forces under the command of Col. John C. Hays, cooperating with the United States Army, or serving under the command of Maj. William Ormsby during the insurrection of the State of Nevada in 1869, within the territorial limits of the present State of Nevada, and which claims have been favorably reported by the board of examiners of the State of Nevada, are hereby referred to the Treasury Department for examination, adjustment, and report. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall examine and adjust all such claims upon any of the reports, depositions, affidavits, and documentary evidence at any time presented to the State board of examiners of Nevada, together with the decisions of said board, and upon such other and additional evidence as the said Secretary shall procure, or such as may be furnished by the claimants; in said cases, and he shall report the amount so found to be due to each claimant to Congress for action thereon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill referring to the Treasury Department the claims of sundry persons for examination, adjustment, and report to Congress."

MARGARET ENGLISH.

Mr. VILAS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 1686) granting a pension to Margaret English.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret English, widow of William English, alias William Quins, late of Company A, Ninety-fifth New York Infantry Volunteers.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CELESTIA P. HARTT.

Mr. HUNTON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5351) granting a pension to Celestia P. Hartt.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Celestia P. Hartt, widow of Samuel T. Hartt, late naval constructor, a pension equal to that allowed officers in the Navy of the grade of captain.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN C. DULL.

Mr. GIBSON. I ask unanimous consent to call up for immediate consideration the bill (S. 1535) to correct the naval history of John C. Dull.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to correct the naval history of John C. Dull, a landsman in the United States ship *Etna*, so as to relieve him from the charge of desertion.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPHINE FOOTE FAIRFAX.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1539) granting a pension to Josephine Foote Fairfax.

Funk,	Izlar,	Oates,	Stallings,
Funkston,	Johnson, Ind.	O'Brien,	Stephenson,
Fryd,	Johnson, N. Dak.	O'Neill, Mo.	Stevens,
Gardner,	Johnson, Ohio	Outhwaite,	Stockdale,
Gear,	Keim,	Page,	Stone, W. A.
Gear,	Kilgore,	Paterson,	Stone, Ky.
Geissenbayer,	Lapham,	Payne,	Storer,
Gillet, N. Y.	Latham,	Pease,	Strait,
Gillett, Mass.	Lawson,	Pence,	Stratner,
Goldizer,	Lefever,	Pendleton, Tex.	Sweet,
Goodnight,	Leister,	Pendleton, W. Va.	Talbot, Md.
Graham,	Linton,	Perkins,	Taney,
Gresham,	Livingson,	Phillips,	Taylor, Ind.
Greene,	Lockwood,	Phelan, Tenn.	Taylor,
Groat,	Loudenslager,	Price,	Terry,
Grow,	Lucus,	Quigg,	Thomas,
Hague,	Lyndall,	Quincy,	Tracey,
Hall, Minn.	Magner,	Ray,	Tucker,
Hall, Mo.	Mahon,	Rayner,	Turner, Ga.
Hammond,	Mallory,	Reid,	Turner, Va.
Hare,	Marvin, N. Y.	Reilly,	Tyler,
Hartner,	McAfee,	Reynolds,	Tyler,
Harris,	McCall,	Richardson, Tenn.	Undergraft,
Harter,	McCreary, Ky.	Robbins,	Van Voorhis, N. Y.
Hartman,	McDonnell,	Robinson, La.	Van Voorhis, Ohio
Hatch,	McEarmom,	Robinson, Pa.	Wadsworth,
Haugen,	McGann,	Rusk,	Walker,
Heard,	McKale,	Russell, Conn.	Warner,
Heiser,	McKelighn,	Russell, Ill.	Wash,
Henderson, Ill.	McLaurin,	Sayers,	Wells,
Henderson, Iowa	McMillin,	Schermerhorn,	Weaver,
Henderson, N. C.	Mercer,	Schickles,	Wheeler, Ill.
Hendrix,	Meredith,	Settle,	White,
Heppner,	Meyer,	Shaw,	Whiting,
Hunt,	Milkton,	Shelton,	Williams, Ill.
Hitt,	Money,	Sherman,	Williams, Miss.
Holman,	Montgomery,	Sibley,	Wilson, Ohio
Hood,	Moore,	Simpson,	Wilson, W. Va.
Hooker, N. Y.	Morgan,	Smith,	Wis.
Hopkins, Ill.	Morse,	Snodgrass,	Woiverton,
Hopkins, Pa.	Moses,	Somers,	Woodard,
Houk,	Murray,	Song,	Woomer,
Hulick,	Mutcher,	Sperry,	Wright, Mass.
Hunter,	Newlands,	Springer,	Wright, Pa.
Hutcheson,	Northway,		

The committee then rose; and Mr. BROOKSHIRE having resumed the chair as Speaker *pro tempore*, Mr. DOCKEY reported that the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar having found itself without a quorum, the chairman had, in accordance with the rule, directed the roll to be called and now reported the names of the absentees to the House to be entered on the Journal.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The names of the absentees will be entered upon the Journal.

Seventy-one members have answered to their names. Not a quorum.

Mr. MARTIN of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CURTIS], who has been present this evening until a few moments ago, was obliged to leave on account of sickness. I ask that he be excused.

There being no objection, Mr. CURTIS of New York was excused.

And then, on motion of Mr. MARTIN of Indiana (at 9 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills and resolutions of the following title were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HALL of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 7835) to authorize the registration of trade-marks and labels and to protect the same—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HEIMANN: A bill (H. R. 7836) pensioning soldiers who served in the Cayuse Indian war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DURBOROW: A bill (H. R. 7837) to amend an act entitled "An act granting the right of way to the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory"—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A resolution asking for the setting apart of a day for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Missouri: A concurrent resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the report on the labor laws of the various States and Territories and the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HEARD: A bill (H. R. 7838) to pension Joseph Stevens—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALDRICH: Memorial of 148 members of Local Union No. 251, of the American Railway Union, of Pullman, Ill., concerning the action of the Attorney-General in the recent strike—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: Petition of 34 citizens of Leicester Township, North Carolina, in favor of the antislavery bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CAMINETTI: Papers on the claim of Otto & Kelly, to accompany House bill 782—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAYTON: Resolution of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, praying for the creation of a department of public health—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Michigan: Petition of John B. Greenway, D. L. Boyd, John A. Roast, and 70 others, members of Harmony Assembly, Knights of Labor, Holland, Mich., asking the House to present to the bar of the Senate the Hon. Richard Olney, Attorney-General, for impeachment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RITCHIE: Resolutions of Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, favoring creation of department and secretary of public health—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAW: Memorial of F. L. Jacobson, S. L. Senstad, John Fastene, and 10 others, citizens of La Crosse, Wis., charging that the Attorney-General has been guilty of crimes and misdemeanors, subjecting him to impeachment and removal, etc., and requesting that appropriate action may be taken—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of Washington: Resolution of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, protesting against any change in the Coast and Geodetic Survey as at present organized—to the Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, July 28, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Rev. W. E. PARSON, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

BENJAMIN F. POTEET.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6969) for the relief of Benjamin F. Poteet.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 5 strike out "seventy-five" and insert "sixty-eight;" in lines 6 and 7 strike out "not otherwise appropriated" and insert "to the credit of the Sac and Fox Indians."

Mr. GAYERS. Before consent is given I would like the gentleman to make an explanation of the amendments.

Mr. BRYAN. One amendment reduces the amount appropriated 7 cents, or from 76 cents to 69 cents. The other provides that, instead of appropriating the money out of the Treasury, it shall be taken from any money in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians.

There being no objection, the amendments of the Senate were considered and agreed to.

JAMES L. TOWNSEND.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 1468) for the relief of James L. Townsend.

Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut. I ask unanimous consent to consider that bill, a similar one having been reported from the House Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will submit the request for unanimous consent.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of James L. Townsend, late captain Company B, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and to grant him an honorable discharge as said company and regiment.

Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut. The Committee on Military Affairs of the House have reported a similar bill, which is on the Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, and being read the third time, was passed.

On motion of Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The House bill on the same subject will be laid on the table.

CLOSE OF ALLEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 2217) to provide for the closing of a part of an alley in square 185 in the city of Washington, D. C.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. This bill provides simply for the closing of a short alley that was platted on the map but never opened, in lieu of another alley to be closed which was never closed, and of which the Commissioners of the District of Columbia report that there is no objection to closing it. I ask unanimous consent to consider it now.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will ask for objections.

The bill was read, as follows:

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and instructed on the petition of the owner of all the property fronting on that portion of an alley 15 feet wide, and running north and south through lot 20, square 185, to declare said part or portion of said alley to be closed, and the title therein is hereby declared to be vested in the owner of all the property fronting on said alley.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SAYERS. Before that—

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I ask to have a letter from the Commissioners read.

Mr. SAYERS. Before consent is given, I wish to ask the gentleman a question. I wish to know whether there has been a report from the Committee on the District of Columbia—the House committee—on this bill.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. There has not been—

Mr. SAYERS (continuing). Or whether this is simply a Senate bill.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. It is a Senate bill. But I will state to the gentleman that I submitted it to one member of the House committee at least, Mr. RICHARDSON, and there is no objection to it.

Let the letter of the Commissioners be read, which explains the whole matter. It shows this alley has been closed for many years and is of no public use; that there is another open alley near it, and this bill is simply to remove a cloud upon the title. This alley was never opened, and was to take the place of an alley that was never closed.

Mr. SAYERS. We would like to have some report from the Committee on the District of Columbia on this bill.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. But if the gentleman will permit the reading of the communication from the Commissioners on this subject he will see that this alley was never opened. There is an alley within a few feet of it which was authorized to be closed, but never was closed. I ask that the communication from the Commissioners be read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the communication will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Washington, July 23, 1891.

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners recommend favorable action on Senate bill 2217, "To provide for the closing of a part of an alley in square 185 in the city of Washington, D. C.," which was referred to them for their examination and report. The alley has been closed for many years; does not appear on the records of the surveyor of the District, and is of no public use, as there is already a 15-foot alley opening into the square a short distance from it, as appears on the accompanying plat.

GEO. TRUESDELL,
Acting Director of Construction, District of Columbia.

SENATOR ISHAM C. HARRIS,

Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia, United States Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOCKERY. Who will acquire the title in the event of the passage of this bill?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Riggs. He owns on both sides of the alley. There is a building partly completed on this alley.

Mr. DOCKERY. Who is the owner of it?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Senator QUAY. This is simply to remove a cloud on the title.

Mr. COOPER of Florida. Let me ask the gentleman if this has been referred to the District Committee?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. It has been referred to some of the members of the committee.

Mr. COOPER of Florida. Because, as a member of that committee, I have never seen it.

Mr. KILGORE. This ought to be sent to the House Committee.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas object?

Mr. KILGORE. Let it go to the committee.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the bill will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

W. H. HUGO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 1549) for the relief of W. H. Hugo.

Mr. JOSEPH. A similar bill has been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, and I ask unanimous consent to consider this bill now.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will ask for objections.

The bill was read at length.

Mr. SAYERS. Let this bill be referred; I object.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask—and I presume it is the wish of the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. JOSEPH]—that that bill lie on the table for the present. It is a matter I know something about.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it will remain on the table for the present.

RIGHT OF APPEAL IN CERTAIN CASES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 1346) to remove the bar of the statute of limitations and give the right of appeal in certain cases.

Mr. MCGANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of that bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MCGANN] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of this bill. The Clerk will report it.

The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KILGORE. I object. This is too important a measure to be called up by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas objects. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMERICAN REGISTER FOR THE STEAMER OCEANO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 2150) to provide an American register for the steamer Oceano, of New York, N. Y.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. PAGE] asks unanimous consent to consider this bill. The Clerk will report it, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection.

The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

Mr. REED. I do not know what the bill is, but for the present I will object.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be printed and referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

GRACELAND CEMETERY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 2245) to prohibit the interment of bodies in Graceland Cemetery, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia [Mr. HEARD], whom I do not now see in his seat, desires to make some motion in reference to that bill, and I ask that it lie on the table until Monday morning.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it will lie on the table until Monday morning.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Senate bills, which were severally read a first and second time, ordered to be printed, and referred to the committees named below:

Joint resolution (S. R. 34) authorizing Commander Dennis W. Mullan, United States Navy, to accept a medal presented to him by the Chilean Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A bill (S. 103) for the relief of P. S. Corbett—to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 679) to provide for the location and satisfaction of outstanding military bounty land warrants and certificates of location under section 3 of the act approved June 2, 1858—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

A bill (S. 756) for the application of the accretions of the Caracas awards of 1868 to the new awards made in 1889 and 1890—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Joint Committee on Printing. It is simply legislation in the way of an additional safeguard to the original appointment and subsequent retention in office of proper and competent men.

Mr. GALLINGER. It strikes me and seems to me that the bill from Nebraska is the amendment just made, that the joint committee desired by the Public Printer, gives away the necessity for the proposed change in the law. I am not going to be captious about it. I understand the amendment has been adopted. I was absent when it was adopted, and I simply rose to make an inquiry, because it seems to me it is an innovation or a change in a very remarkable direction. Under the civil-service law men are appointed through the instrumentality of the Civil Service Commission, but they are dismissed without asking anybody's consent.

The Cabinet officers have their chief clerks, and they dismiss them when they get ready to dismiss them and appoint others, which I think they ought to have a right to do. It strikes me as a very extraordinary provision that when the Public Printer, a man holding that very high office, one almost equal to a Cabinet officer, certainly charged with greater responsibility than some Cabinet officers, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, comes to appoint a chief clerk he must come to Congress and ask the consent of the Joint Committee on Printing to that appointment.

Mr. MANDERSON. I think my friend overlooks the fact that the Public Printing Office is really different from any Executive Department of the Government. Its former name was the Congressional Printing Office, and while its title has been changed to the Public Printing Office, it has ever continued to be the creature of Congress. We dictate as to what shall be the extent of its appropriations; we dictate by concurrent resolutions of Congress, which do not receive the sanction of the President of the United States, as to what printing shall be done, and from the beginning Congress has insisted that the Government Printing Office shall be held as much as possible directly under its hands. So it occupies a very different position from that of any of the Executive Departments. It is almost as much a part of the running of the Government by Congressional action as the folding room or the document room. It is our concern, but for the ink that in itself is one of the reasons why the Congress of the United States, either as a body or through one of its trusted committees, should have the exercise of this power.

I can assure the Senator from New Hampshire that there is no desire on the part of any member of the Joint Committee on Printing to enlarge its responsibilities and its powers. We have simply thought that this would be a desirable thing to do, not for the purpose of helping any particular man, but for the purpose of keeping the Public Printing Office where it should be, directly under the supervision and control of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think I have served my purpose in calling attention to this matter. I believe it is bad legislation, and I trust it will be stricken out in conference. I think we could much more properly protect the Public Printer by providing that he shall not be removed without the consent of the confirming power than to take subordinate officers and so legislate as to them that they can not be removed except with the concurrence of a committee of Congress. As I said before, it is most extraordinary legislation. I venture to say that there can be found no similar instance on the statute books of the United States, but if the Senate or Congress wishes to so legislate, I have no objection.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.
Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments. The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent the Presiding Officer was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. GORMAN, Mr. RAMSON, and Mr. MANDERSON were appointed.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I wish to add only a word. The bill which the Senate has just passed is, in my judgment, one of the most important bills that has passed Congress at any time. It is the work principally of the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], the former chairman of the Committee on Printing, and the chairman of the Committee on Printing of the other House, who have spent the better part of two years in the preparation of this measure and the study of the whole question. It is the culmination of the laws regulating this department, which spends three or four million dollars a year, and I look forward to it as a means of great relief to the Treasury and of great benefit generally. It will stop many of the abuses which have grown up. While I have reported it, being now chairman of the Committee on Printing of the Sen-

ate, I desire here publicly to give those two gentlemen special credit for the preparation of the measure.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOYAL, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on this amendment to the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6080) granting a certain military reservation to Oklahoma City, Okla., to aid the public land department, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills:

A bill (H. R. 108) to fix the times and places for holding the Federal courts in the State and district of Nebraska; and
A bill (H. R. 6967) for the relief of Benjamin F. Potest.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 320) authorizing the Purcell Bridge and Transfer Company to construct and maintain a bridge over South Canadian River, at or within 1 mile of the town of Lexington, county of Cleveland, Territory of Oklahoma;

A bill (S. 1909) for the relief of Charles J. Russell; and

A bill (S. 2216) to prohibit the internment of bodies in General land Cemetery in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 207) granting jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims in the case of the towboat Future City, her barges, cargoes, and so forth, with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 2920) to pension John Mahom, dependent father; A bill (H. R. 2996) for the relief of Mrs. E. S. Luke, widow of John L. Luke, late a soldier in the Black Hawk war;

A bill (H. R. 3005) for the relief of George Isenstein;

A bill (H. R. 3334) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the heirs or legal representatives of C. P. Gooch certain money due him for carrying the mail;

A bill (H. R. 4290) for the relief of Druzila J. Riggs, of Macomb, Ill.;

A bill (H. R. 5589) to pension Willis Manasco;

A bill (H. R. 6228) granting a pension to Adaline J. Props;

A bill (H. R. 6405) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Patrick Kelleher, late private Company C, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers;

A bill (H. R. 6417) to pension Mary E. Hamilton, widow of David Hamilton, soldier in Indian war of 1818;

A bill (H. R. 6650) granting a pension to Samuel Barnes;

A bill (H. R. 6853) for the relief of William E. Bond;

A bill (H. R. 7494) disposing of four condemned cannon of the Navy; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 207) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve a certain lease made in Polk County, Minn.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 882) granting a pension to Frances M. Corse, widow of Gen. John M. Corse;

A bill (S. 1209) to regulate enlistments in the Army of the United States;

A bill (S. 1425) to provide a register for the steamer Goldsworthy;

A bill (H. R. 6737) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 208) to continue the provisions of a joint resolution approved June 20, 1894, entitled "A joint resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government."

APPROVAL OF LEASE BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. WASHBURN. I ask leave to call up House joint resolution 207, which is a very short one, and which has just come from the other House.

By unanimous consent, the joint resolution (H. Res. 207) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve a certain lease made in Polk County, Minn., was read twice, and considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the first time, and passed.

TOWBOAT FUTURE CITY.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate

the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 207.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASCO) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 207) granting jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims in the case of towboat Future City, her barges, cargoes, etc.

The amendment was, in line 14, after the word "thereof," to insert the following additional proviso:

And provided further, That no judgment shall be rendered against the Government unless it shall affirmatively appear from the evidence introduced that such collision was the result of negligence on the part of the officers in command of said vessel of war.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (H. R. 2929) to pension John Maholin, dependent father; A bill (H. R. 2969) for the relief of Mrs. E. S. Luke, widow of John L. Luke, late a soldier in the Black Hawk war;

A bill (H. R. 4290) for the relief of Druzilla J. Rigg, of Macomb, Ill.;

A bill (H. R. 5589) to pension Willis Manasco;

A bill (H. R. 6228) granting a pension to Adaline J. Props; A bill (H. R. 6417) to pension Mary E. Hamilton, widow of David Hamilton, soldier in the Indian war of 1818; and

A bill (H. R. 6650) granting a pension to Samuel Burys.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (H. R. 3005) for the relief of George Isenstein; and A bill (H. R. 6145) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Patrick Kelleher, late private Company C, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

The bill (H. R. 6852) for the relief of William E. Bond was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill (H. R. 3334) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the heirs or legal representatives of C. P. Gooch certain money due him for carrying the mail was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The bill (H. R. 7494) disposing of four condemned cannon of the Navy was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS RAILWAY.

Mr. McMILLAN. There is a bill here of very great importance to the District which I should like to have passed. It is House bill 6777, to amend the charter of the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6777) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway" which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was, in section 1, line 9, after the words "with the," to strike out the words "word 'boundary,'" and insert the words "words 'is to run,'" and in line 10, after the word "line" to strike out the words "city-five," and insert "city-one," so as to read:

That the act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company," approved July 29, A. D. 1892, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out all that part of the first section of said act commencing with the word "beginning," in line 17, and ending with the words "is to run," in line 49, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, to strike out from line 1 to line 74, inclusive, in the following words:

First. Beginning at a point on Prospect street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, thence westerly along Prospect street to and near Thirty-eighth street northwest; thence westerly and northerly, on land to be acquired, except on street crossings, by said company to and across Foxhall road; thence to and across the New Cut road; thence westerly along and adjacent to the Conduit road to and across V street northwest, on allsides of the Potomac subdivision; thence westerly over and at right angles across the Conduit road strip of land to Central Place.

Second. Said company is hereby authorized and required to construct and operate a branch line to the proposed union passenger station near and east of the north end of the new bridge. And whenever legislation shall authorize the establishment of such a union station.

Third. And after the word "road," in line 85 of said section 1, insert the following: "except as herein provided."

Fourth. And after the word "company," in line 90 of said section 1, insert the words "and the company" a provision for crossing its railway over the said new bridge at the intersection of the Washington Aqueduct shall be such as never to impair or obstruct the water way to and of said culvert, and the plans of said crossing and the plan for crossing the road over the Conduit road shall, before construction, be submitted to the Secretary of War and have his approval in writing.

Fifth. And after the word "State," in line 124 of said section 1, strike out "and the said Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway may cross the projection of the United States land at a point on the south side of the Conduit road just west of the Washington Aqueduct."

Sixth. And after the word "Columbia," in line 145 of said section 1, insert the following: "or across the Conduit road;" and after the word "any," in said line, strike out the word "other."

Seventh. And after the word "Aqueduct," in line 188 of said section 1, insert the following: "and the crossing of the road over the Conduit road shall be made conform to all changes of grade of this road as shown on the maps."

Eighth. And after the word "road," in line 197 of said section 1, insert the following words: "and if the Secretary of War shall deem it necessary, and shall so direct, every car shall, before crossing, be brought to a complete stop."

Ninth. And after the word "earnings," in line 13 of section 7, insert the words "within said District."

Tenth. The said company shall furnish and maintain passenger houses as required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall place first-class cars on said railway, with all modern improvements, for the convenience, comfort, and safety of passengers, and shall run as often as public convenience may require. The time-table shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and said Commissioners may make such regulations as to rate of speed, mode of use of tracks, and removal of ice and snow from off the tracks in the public streets as in their judgment the interest and convenience of the public may require. Should the interest of the servants or agents, wilfully or negligently violate such ordinances or regulations, said company shall be liable to the District of Columbia for a fine not exceeding \$50, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of the Commissioners of said District.

And insert:

Beginning at a passenger station to be erected and maintained on the square bounded by Prospect, Thirty-fifth, M, and Thirty-sixth streets, northwest, as hereinafter provided for; thence westerly along Prospect street to and near Thirty-eighth street northwest; thence westerly and northerly on land to be acquired, except at street crossings, by said company to and across the Foxhall road; thence:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, after line 81, to strike out "Eleventh," and insert "Sec. 2;" in line 3 of the section, before the word "said," to strike out "to work out;" in the same line, after the word "road," to strike out "shall commence within three months and;" in line 4, after the word "be," to strike out "complete," and insert "completed;" in line 5, after the word "thereon," to insert "regularly," and in line 6, after the word "within," to strike out "six" and insert "twelve," and in line 8, page 5, after the word "otherwise," to strike out "said charter," and insert "this act;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That section 6 of said charter be, and the same is hereby, repeal: *Provided, however,* That the said road shall be completed to the boundary of the District of Columbia and have cars running thereon regularly for the accommodation of the public within twelve months and to Cabin John Creek within eighteen months after the passage of this act: otherwise this act shall be null and void.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert as an additional section the following:

SEC. 3. That in order to accommodate the street railway traffic that may converge at or near the Aqueduct Bridge, under authority granted or to be granted by Congress, a passenger station is hereby authorized. Such station shall have ample provision for the safe, convenient, and comfortable transfer of passengers to and from the cars of the street railways using the same. All plans for such station and its necessary approaches shall be subject to the written approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The said Commissioners shall have the power to settle any differences which may arise between the companies using the said station, or the compensation or rate of fare or as to the necessary regulations for the control of said station. The said passenger station shall be constructed and maintained as a union passenger station, for the use of street railways only, by the Washington Railway Company. The said station shall be located on land already owned or hereafter to be acquired by the aforesaid company, which land shall be bounded on the north by Prospect street, on the east by a line of the street not less than five feet west of the west line of Thirty-fifth street, on the south by M street, and on the west by Thirty-sixth street northwest. Within one year from the approval of this act by the Washington Railway Company, said company shall complete the said station, and shall extend its tracks on M street northwest to a point not less than 120 feet west of Thirty-fifth street, and thence in said line to and across the said station. The said company shall cease entirely to switch cars on M street northwest.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert as an additional section the following:

SEC. 4. That the street railway companies mentioned in this act, and hereinafter, shall be subject to the same regulations in the District of Columbia, respectively, after all street railway expenses that may be incurred by the United States in making and inspecting such changes to the water mains, fixtures, or apparatus of the Washington Aqueduct, as may be necessary for the safe and sound connection or extension of such several roads; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to make all regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert an additional section in the following words:

SEC. 5. That Congress reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN. I move to change the number of the section just agreed to to section 6, and to insert as section 5 what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After line 10, page 6, insert the following as section 5:

Sec. 5. That the act to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, approved July 5, 1891, is hereby amended by striking out the words "thence southwesterly on Louisiana avenue to a point to be located by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, east of Sec. 12, and thence northwesterly by the same route to said point of beginning," therein, and inserting in place thereof the following: "beginning at the intersection of Fifth street and Louisiana avenue; thence by single track along Louisiana avenue to sixth street west; thence south on Sixth street west to B street northwest; thence west on B street north to Ninth street west; thence north on Ninth street to D street northwest; thence east on D street to the point of beginning at the intersection of Fifth street and Louisiana avenue; also on Delaware avenue a branch line over the tracks of the Metropolitan Railway Company to the terminus on the Capitol grounds, which extension shall be the limit of the extension already authorized on New Jersey street south of C street."

Whenever the foregoing route or routes may coincide with the only authorized route or routes of any other company shall use the same tracks upon such fair and equitable terms as may be agreed upon by said companies, and in the event said companies shall fail to agree upon equitable terms, either of said companies may apply by petition to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which shall hear and determine summarily the matter in due form of law and adjudge to the proper party the amount of compensation to be paid therefor. The occupation of the terminal facilities on the Capitol grounds shall at all times be subject to the direction and control of the Architect of the Capitol.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Where does the Senator desire his amendment to come in?

Mr. McMILLAN. After section 4. This is to be section 5, and the next section will be numbered 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McMILLAN. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Presiding Officer was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. FAULKNER were appointed.

ESTATE OF JOHN C. HOWE.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to call up a bill which it will only take a minute or two to pass, but I will not interfere if the Senator from Missouri desires an executive session.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the bill?

Mr. HOAR. It is Senate bill 1154. Order of business 496. A similar bill has passed the Senate several times. It is to carry out a judgment.

Mr. COCKRELL. I will withdraw my motion for a few minutes. I promised the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] that I would yield to him and I will yield to two or three other Senators; but we must have an executive session.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1154) for the relief of the legal representatives of John C. Howe, deceased. It proposes to pay to the legal representatives of John C. Howe, deceased, \$96,907, the same being compensation for the use of the patents by the United States, to wit, in 1863, 20,000 and cartridges, of the invention secured to John C. Howe and his assigns by letters patent of the United States, issued to him August 16, 1864.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to have some explanation of the bill.

Mr. HOAR. This is a bill for the payment to the legal representatives of John C. Howe, for the use of cartridges by the United States during the entire term of the letters patent of the invention. The owner of the patent in the first place sued the United States in the circuit court in Connecticut and got judgment to this amount. Then the matter was sent to the Court of Claims by the Senate, and the Court of Claims have made a report which finds the full amount due. A similar bill has passed the Senate two or three times before and there is a favorable report upon it in the other House.

The bill was reported without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUGUSTUS G. CARY.

Mr. VILAS. From the Committee on Pensions I beg to make a favorable report on the bill (S. 1948) granting a pension to Augustus G. Cary, and I ask for the present consideration of the bill. A similar bill was passed by the Senate in the last Congress.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the

Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Augustus G. Cary, late first lieutenant, United States Revenue Marine, and to pay him a pension out of the naval pension fund.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COURTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. TELLER. I ask the Senate to take up Senate bill 2173, a bill reported from the Committee on the Judiciary. I will state to the Senator from Missouri that if the bill brings out any debate, of course I shall not press it.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2173) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1889, and an act entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved May 2, 1890; to provide for the redistricting of the Indian Territory for judicial purposes, for an additional judge and more United States commissioners, and to prescribe the jurisdiction, powers, duties, and authority of such judges and commissioners, and for other purposes.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, line 26, after the word "reserve," to strike out "east of the said range two west of the Indian meridian" and insert "not included in the first division;" so as to make the paragraph read:

The second division shall consist of all that part of the Chickasaw Indian Reserve, not included in the first division, and the place of holding court therein shall be at Ardmore.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. In line 79, section 1, after the word "parties," I move to strike out "except as hereinafter provided;" so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, however, That the judicial tribunals of the Indian nations shall retain jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases arising in the country in which members of such nation by nativity or adoption shall be the only parties, and as to all such cases the law of the State of Arkansas extended over and put in force in said Indian Territory by said acts shall not apply.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary was, to strike out section 8, in the following words:

Sec. 8. That any Indian who may be indicted or put on trial in the Indian courts of the Indian Territory may, on the filing of his affidavit with the clerk of such court stating that he fears he will not receive a fair and impartial trial in said court, have such indictment transferred to the United States court nearest to the Indian court in which such indictment was found, and on the filing of such affidavit the court or judge thereof in which such indictment was found or shall be prosecuted, and to be placed on file with a record of all proceedings thereon to the United States court herein designated, and on the filing of such indictment the court finding such indictment shall have no further jurisdiction of such indictment or of the person of the defendant, and such indictment or prosecution shall be tried and finally disposed of in the said United States courts, and all judgments, fines, and penalties imposed shall be executed by the authorities of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to strike out section 9, in the following words:

Sec. 9. That in any suit or proceedings in the Indian courts of the Indian Territory involving a sum of \$500 or upward, or involving the title to such real estate of possession, or occupation of real estate, either party to such suit may, on filing an affidavit that he fears he will not receive a fair and impartial trial in said court, have the case transferred to the United States court nearest to the Indian court in which such case is pending, and the court or the judge where said case is pending shall, on the filing of such affidavit, may delay and without further proceedings in such case transmit the pleadings in said cause together with a transcript of all the proceedings therein to the United States court as heretofore indicated, and the jurisdiction of the Indian court shall cease with the filing of such affidavit, and such cause shall be tried and disposed of in said United States court.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NAMING OF MINOR STREETS AND ALLEYS.

Mr. PROCTOR. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2131) to secure uniformity in the names of minor streets of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in order to secure uniformity in the naming of the minor streets and alleys of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, to change the name of any minor street or alley.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, or

dered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

METHODS OF ACCOUNTING IN TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PROCTOR. I move that the bill (H. R. 6948) to improve the methods of accounting in the Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes, be indefinitely postponed, the provisions of that bill having been incorporated in the legislative, etc., appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. PALMER. I had desired to inquire of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], who seems to have charge of the appropriation bills, whether it would be convenient that the Senate should to-morrow, after the morning hour, devote a half hour to the disposition of pension bills favorably reported; but, as he is not present at this moment, I give notice that at the conclusion of the morning hour to-morrow I shall ask the Senate to consider uncontested pension bills.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After sixteen minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, July 31, 1894, at 12 o'clock.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 30, 1894.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Gibson Clark, of Wyoming, to be attorney of the United States for the District of Wyoming, vice Benjamin F. Fowler, whose time will expire September 22, 1894.

Owen J. H. Summers, of Florida, confirmed as attorney of the United States for the northern district of Florida on August 23, 1893, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Florida, as constituted by act approved July 23, 1894, by which last-named act he is made a resident of said southern district. The term of G. Browne Patterson, as attorney for said southern district as constituted prior to July 23, 1894, expired April 3, 1894.

J. Emmet Wolfe, of Florida, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Florida, as constituted by act approved July 23, 1894, vice Owen J. Summers, nominated to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

James I. Crutcher, of Idaho, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Idaho, vice Joseph Pinkham, resigned.

John A. McDermott, of Wyoming, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Wyoming, vice Joseph P. Rankin, whose term will expire September 22, 1894.

James McKay, of Florida, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Florida as constituted by act approved July 23, 1894, the term of Peter A. Williams as marshal for said district as constituted prior to July 23, 1894, having expired March 13, 1894.

Richard C. Morris, of Connecticut, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Connecticut, vice Emory F. Strong, whose term will expire August 2, 1894.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Thomas J. Brandon, of Utah Territory, to be judge of probate in the county of Davis, in the Territory of Utah, vice Hector W. Haight, whose term will expire September 26, 1894.

James L. Bunting, of Utah Territory, to be judge of probate in the county of Kane, in the Territory of Utah, vice John Rider, whose term will expire August 5, 1894.

J. M. Grant, of Utah Territory, to be judge of probate in the county of Rich, in the Territory of Utah, vice Stephen V. Frazier, whose term will expire September 26, 1894.

John C. De La Mare, of Utah Territory, to be judge of probate in the county of Tooele, in the Territory of Utah, vice Charles A. Herman, to be removed.

Achilles Perrin, of Utah Territory, to be judge of probate in the county of Weber, in the Territory of Utah, vice Alexander C. Bishop, to be removed.

Noble Warrum, jr., of Utah Territory, to be judge of probate in the county of Cache, in the Territory of Utah, vice William Goodwin, whose term will expire September 26, 1894.

William S. Willes, of Utah Territory, to be judge of probate in the county of Wasatch, in the Territory of Utah, vice Thomas S. Watson, whose term will expire September 26, 1894.

ASSAYER.

John W. Pack, of California, to be assayer of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., to succeed Henry H. Lawrence, removed.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Edward S. Havens, of New York, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Greenport, in the State of New York, to succeed John A. Bassarear, removed.

POSTMASTERS.

Edward P. Jones, to be postmaster at Del Norte, in the county of Rio Grande and State of Colorado, in the place of Samuel A. Thomas, whose commission will expire August 13, 1894.

Wilber B. Foster, to be postmaster at Rockville, in the county of Tolland and State of Connecticut, in the place of George W. Randall, whose commission expired July 9, 1894.

George C. Columbia, to be postmaster at Lawrenceburg, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana, in the place of Thomas J. Lucas, whose commission expired July 24, 1894.

Peter Geschwind, to be postmaster at Sleepy Eye, in the county of Brown and State of Minnesota, in the place of Charles H. Schorogge, whose commission will expire August 7, 1894.

C. Rudolph Brand, to be postmaster at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, in the place of James M. Brown, whose commission expired July 9, 1894.

Joshua G. Galloway, to be postmaster at National Military Home, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, in the place of Isaac N. Eveleth, removed.

Henry L. Roney, to be postmaster at Bluffton, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, in the place of William P. Bentley, whose commission will expire August 7, 1894.

Charles F. Wilkins, to be postmaster at Urichsville, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, in the place of Finley Johnston, whose commission will expire July 29, 1894.

James E. Dougherty, to be postmaster at Haverford, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Ralph N. Warner, whose commission will expire August 13, 1894.

Gilbert F. Myer, to be postmaster at McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Elmer M. Soles, whose commission expired July 9, 1894.

George H. Islaub, to be postmaster at Ogden, in the county of Weber and Territory of Utah, in the place of Nathan Kimball, whose commission expired December 20, 1893.

Stephen W. Poe, to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Taylor and State of West Virginia, in the place of James W. Holt, removed.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 30, 1894.

CONSULS.

Archibald H. Grimke, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Santo Domingo.

Hiram H. Lott, of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States at Managua, Nicaragua.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

Charles de Kay, of New York, to be consul-general of the United States at Berlin, Germany.

TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

William H. King, of Utah Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Utah.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

George L. Baltzell, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Ferdinandina, in the State of Florida.

Richard T. Rundlett, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Wiscasset, in the State of Maine.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

David B. Peterson, of New Jersey, to be assistant collector of customs for the port of Camden, N. J.

PENSION AGENT.

Charles H. Robinson, of Knoxville, Iowa, to be pension agent at Des Moines, Iowa.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Owen J. H. Summers, of Florida, confirmed as attorney of the United States for the northern district of Florida on August 25, 1893, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Florida, as constituted by act approved July 23, 1894.

J. Emmet Wolfe, of Florida, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Florida, as constituted by act approved July 23, 1893.

who still holds that responsible position, and, as I understand, the present Public Printer, Mr. Benedict have all given it as their opinion that it will be a matter of economy to the Government and of good business judgment if the present plant is preserved, additional ground purchased, and the necessary new buildings constructed.

I say those practical men, men who have to do with the affairs of the Government Printing Office, in opposition to the judgment of Senators, have given it as their opinion that the amendment which I have offered, or something looking in that direction, ought to be adopted.

A good deal of stress has been laid in former debates, and the suggestion has been made to-day, upon the necessity of having a location where railroad cars can be run into the Printing Office. I think I have heretofore pointed out—and I have done it upon the basis of some practical knowledge of the printing business—that nothing more disastrous could happen to a great establishment of this kind than the running of railroad trains and locomotives into close proximity with a printing office.

Smoke and dust would destroy more white paper than the saving to the Government possibly could be. I venture to say there is not a printing house on the face of the earth where a railroad train or a locomotive is permitted to run directly into the establishment. I do not think any Public Printer would, if his opinion were asked, allow such a thing to happen in the event of having either a new printing house or having the present plant enlarged.

A good deal of discussion has been had upon the matter of the economy to the Government resulting from having a railroad track run into the Printing House. At best this could only be the case as to one railroad, and that would be the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A very small percentage of the freight coming to the Government Printing Office comes over that railroad, and unless we propose to give that road a monopoly in some way of the carriage to and from the Printing Office, but a small percentage of the freight would be carried by that corporation. A large percentage of the supplies of the Government Printing Office comes by water, and a still larger percentage come over the great Pennsylvania Railroad.

But as a matter of fact, and it is susceptible of the amplest demonstration and proof, if every pound of freight put into the Government Printing House could be carried over one road and delivered by a railroad running directly into the office, it would not save a dollar to the Government of the United States. Paper is bought by the pound. It is bought so closely that no saving could be made in the matter of freight, and it is idle for us to waste time in discussing the saving that would come to the Government by having a railroad track running into the Printing House.

There are many more observations which might be made on this question. It is a very important matter, and I have a good deal of feeling about it. I have no interest in any one of these lots in any way. I am glad to say that I have no friends pressing them upon my attention. Neither the Mahone lot nor the lot advocated by the Senator from Nebraska has been presented to me by any man who is urgent to sell land. Hence my judgment is not swayed by any such consideration.

I do not know how persistent the owners of these lots may be. I think they have a right to be persistent and to sell their property to the Government at a fair profit if they can get the Congress of the United States to purchase it, but in opposition to their interests and in opposition to their persistency, if it exists, I am in the amendment that I propose to offer a practical solution of this question which has the indorsement of practical men, and which, in my judgment, whether it will be or not, ought to be adopted by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, there is probably no matter of local interest which has been so often and so fully discussed in the Senate as the question of the selection of a site for the Printing Office, but in all the discussion one thing has always been agreed to by every member of the Senate and by every person who is familiar with the subject-matter. That is, that there is an absolute necessity pressing upon us to remove the Public Printing Office from the present building whether the present site is kept or not.

The present building is totally unfit for human occupation, permanently or temporarily. It is a wreck, built in the beginning very feebly, and is not fit for the purpose. The fact that 2,000 people—men, women, and children—are working there daily, constantly, and their lives ought not to be forgotten when this matter is discussed.

Now, in respect to the sites, I have but very little care or decided opinion. I voted first for the proposition made by the Senator from Nebraska. I am perfectly familiar with both squares of ground in discussion. I trod over the land long before any of the improvements were made.

It seems to me that the same small, meandering creek passed through both places. It came down in the Mahone lot from the rear or east end, fifty to two hundred feet probably from the east end, leaving in front of it, however, five or six hundred feet in depth, and 270 feet in width, I think, upon which to build the Printing House. The same creek ran through the baseball grounds, and it has been filled up. That it is not a large piece of ground, I believed in the first place that that was the best place. The Mahone lot, I believe, was not then a competitor. I voted for it with great pleasure, and I have often expressed surprise as to how it came to be defeated. Was there any defect in the title, or what was the cause of the failure to purchase the lot?

Mr. MANDERSON. There was no defect in the title. It was simply because the Mahone lot had more friends.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Mahone lot at first was not a competitor with this lot, and I voted for it with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. MANDERSON. The Mahone lot was a competitor in perspective at that time.

Mr. SHERMAN. I did not know that. I believe the lot to which I refer is a good one. I believe a proper building could be erected upon it without any trouble. The passage of the creek through it did not materially hurt it. There is plenty of ground left upon which to erect a building.

The necessity for action by the Senate is, I think, imperative. I am utterly opposed to the adoption of the present site for such a structure, or an addition to the old building. It is too crowded. The whole square is occupied, and it is impossible to occupy the place that is proposed the Government would have to tear down a number of buildings which are now occupied by families. It is in a crowded part of the city, on the corner of H and North Capitol streets. It is totally unfit for a Public Printing Office building, which ought to be entirely detached.

There ought to be at least from sixty to one hundred feet on every side of the Printing Office, separating it from any other building, and it is possibly better than anybody. The old building is scarcely worth tearing down. The foundations are feeble, the walls are cracked, the building is poor. I speak of the old part of the building.

I merely rose to say that I am familiar with the sites, and that I shall vote for the proposition now made by the committee. It is now placed upon the bill, and the matter can be acted upon and concluded.

If any other proposition is made it will open a wide field of controversy. If the amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations is agreed to by the House of Representatives we will have a certainty that in a short time we shall have a public building where the printing may be safely done and where the lives of our employes will not be constantly endangered. I shall therefore vote against any amendment to the proposition of the committee and shall vote for the committee's amendment.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words only in addition to what I have already stated, rather in reply to one or two suggestions which have been made than for any other purpose. I think the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], in whose excellent business judgment I usually repose great confidence, is entirely mistaken in his idea that it would not be advantageous to have a railway track enter the grounds of the Public Printing Office. No one has ever proposed that any railroad should run through it, with its rushing trains and noisy locomotives, to the disturbance of the employes.

The proposition is simply that between the buildings that shall be erected the Government Printing Office on the one side and the storage houses, upon the other, there shall be tracks over which cars may run for the purpose of bringing in materials and taking out the finished product.

No private manufacturing establishment anywhere in the country places its plant where railroad tracks can not reach it, if it is possible to have them reach it.

Undoubtedly, with the requirement of all contractors for paper and other material that the delivery shall be at the Public Printing Office, there would be a great saving upon that enormous amount of material—tons and tons of leather, paper, etc. Many, many carloads must annually be delivered there either by immediate delivery from the cars or else by haul by wagon to the Public Printing Office, and if the haul by wagon can be saved by the contractors and they can deliver their materials in the car direct to the Printing Office, their bids for paper and other materials will be that much lower.

Senators should not underestimate the vast amount of money that is paid out every year for the transportation of books printed and bound for distribution to the public, the blank books and the stationery supplies which are carted by wagons from the Public Printing Office. If a railway track ran in there the mail cars could run in, and instead of the books being brought

up here to the Capitol, to fill every vacant space that can be occupied by them, instead of being necessary for us to build warehouses adjoining the Mabry Building and running the risk of bringing that building down about our ears by the load of books, the mail cars could take out that which is for distribution and pass the books anywhere about the country.

It is absurd to say that any railroad would have a monopoly. Cars for the Government Printing Office and cars sent from the office to go over any railroad could be switched upon any of the tracks that enter the city, whether the Pennsylvania or the Baltimore and Ohio.

I do not understand that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] is advocating in any respect the Mahone lot. His objection is to any new lot whatever, and he urges us against any new lot the lack of necessity for railroad facilities to adjoin the building. It seems to me that is a prime necessity, and it is that which is urged here in favor of a new place.

So far as concerns the Public Printer and the gentleman who has recently occupied that office, I know of my own knowledge, from conversation with Public Printer Palmer and reports made by him and from the present Public Printer, that they would greatly prefer a new site for a building rather than the patching up of the old one; but they say, "If we can not get a new site; if that is impossible, then, for Heaven's sake, go on and better the existing condition and make the present building safe for life and limb."

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not know that I am correct in this matter, and I should like some information which I presume the Senator from Nebraska can give me. I desire to ask the Senator if there is in existence a recent letter from the present Public Printer asking the enlargement of the existing plant?

Mr. MANDERSON. There is such a letter, advocating it; but I say that the present Public Printer would greatly prefer a properly located lot and the construction of an entirely new Public Printing Office building.

Mr. GALLINGER. Has he so stated?

Mr. MANDERSON. I do not want to underestimate, as does the Senator from New Hampshire, the advantage of having railroad facilities for the new plant.

Mr. President, as regards the respective merits of the two lots, the Mahone and the baseball lot, my recollection is very clear as to the history of this matter. My neighbor, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], seems to have forgotten the facts. It is true that in the first instance, when the matter was first before the Senate, the Mahone lot had not made its appearance in public.

It, however, was in private view, and when the Committee on Printing, following the conclusion which had been arrived at by the commission composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Architect of the Capitol, and the Public Printer, made their report in favor of the baseball lot, there came from the friends of the purchase of the Mahone lot a resolution requiring the Committee on Printing to make investigation as to whether the baseball lot had sufficient foundation for the buildings required to be erected upon it. Before that committee there appeared an attorney, representing Gen. Mahone, who was permitted to cross-examine the witnesses who were brought forward, and a vigorous attack was made upon the baseball lot, because it was claimed it would not afford sufficient foundation for the public buildings.

I have here the report of the Committee on Printing made in February, 1891. Just think of it! Away back prior to that time we commenced our controversy for about twenty years we have been wrangling over the question as to which is the best lot. Of course it is every man's right to insist upon that which he thinks is the best, and I am simply availing myself of that right and that privilege. But I believe I know something of this matter. I have explored it in every way. There is no lot which has been offered that I have not personally visited. There is no witness among the hundreds of witnesses who have been examined whom I have not personally examined, and the report is here.

There can be no question as to the fact. It is exactly as the Senator from Ohio states it. Tiber Creek at one time ran through both of these lots. It does not follow that because it did so those lots will not give sufficient foundation. There was a creek running through the site of the present Pension Building. That enormous structure is built upon a foundation which had to rest upon that sort of ground. It is so stated here in the testimony of Gen. Meigs. I will state facts as to the Mahone lot. Through that lot, commencing at one side, the south side, 40 feet from the east corner, the old creek entered, and it made its exit on the north side, 200 feet from the corner.

There is no question about that. It appears fully by all the plans and plats which have been made. It was admitted by the

Senator from Missouri and practically admitted by the Senator from South Carolina in a former debate upon this question, and about it there can be no controversy. It does not follow that because of that fact there could not be sufficient footing found. You can go to the necessary depth, but the obstacle in the way is that replacing the old creek through the Mahone lot there is now one of the main sewers of the city of Washington, which would have to be disturbed if this part of the lot were to be built upon.

Now, as to the baseball lot. Tiber Creek ran through a small part of the corner. It did not run across the lot, but cut diagonally across one corner of it. When the attack was made upon the foundation facilities of this lot testimony was taken, and I have here the volume containing it. No builder, no architect, no engineer gave testimony before that committee that the lot would not afford sufficient foundation for the buildings which it was proposed to erect upon it. On the contrary, Mr. Entwistle, who is inspector of buildings in the District of Columbia, not only made a personal and cursory examination of the lot, but was dug in my recollection is, there were some eight or ten (in number) going down through that part of the lot which had been filled to the original earth. He swears that there is no trouble about the foundation for the buildings.

Q. Do you think there is anything in this block, in the character of its filling, or its situation in any regard, that would prevent its carrying in safety buildings such as described, with proper foundation for the lot?

A. A building there it would be necessary to go down to the original earth, as I stated before. If you go down to the original earth it will carry any structure.

Q. In your opinion would piling be necessary in any part?

A. Not at all. A good concrete foundation there of sufficient width would carry any structure you could put on it.

There is pretty good expert testimony. I pass over the testimony of some other practical builders and architects, and go to the testimony of Mr. Bernard R. Green, who is the constructing architect of the Library Building. He swears that he has given very thorough exploration in regard to this lot, and says:

I have had only general knowledge of the locality and its previous topography until within two or three days, when I was asked to make an examination of some test pits that had been sunk on the lot in question, with a view to getting into the condition of the strata there, and its capability of supporting the foundations of a heavy building.

Then he goes on to describe in detail each one of these pits and what he found, and declares that it is a gravel foundation—very much like the gravel strata that we find in other parts of the city. A very similar stratum was found in excavating for the Congressional Library building over here on the hill.

Q. Did you see any evidences of quicksand beds or pits in any part of this lot?

A. No, sir; I did not.

He goes on at great length here to declare that the lot is sufficient to carry any building that may be placed upon it; that practically it is as good a foundation as that which is under the great Library Building on top of the hill. But we were not content with that. We took the testimony of Edward Clark, the Architect of the Capitol, a man of great experience in matters of this sort; and he declares—I shall not take time to read any part of his testimony—that the lot is perfectly safe in that regard. We called in that noted expert Gen. Meigs, and I will remember that when that old man, but a few weeks, perhaps a few months before his death, came before the committee.

He said he had gone to examine the lot. I referred to him in debate upon this subject before, stating the fact that he was the architect and builder of the immense structure the Pension Office Building, and known in connection with other great works. I think I even went so far, at that time, as to give him the credit of having replaced the foundation under the Washington Monument. I was in error in that regard, having for the moment confounded him with that other great architect in whom we confide, and very properly confide, Gen. Casey, the Chief of Engineers of the Army of the United States. Gen. Meigs testified that he had examined the pits, and found that there was no trouble whatever about the lot.

So the statement made by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] is not supported by the evidence which has been taken with such great care in this case. I have no question that either of these lots, with the appliances that are used as foundations by builders, would support any building that might be put upon them. My objection to the Mahone lot is because of its distance in the first place; second, because I think the price proposed to be paid for it is too large; third, because it has not the proper shape on which to place the buildings. I think it should be placed on a lot; and next, because we are quite likely to find it left to one side by the change of railroads that is anticipated.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Nebraska that he can not buy any property in that vicinity for anything like the price which it is proposed to take for this property. I have had occasion in another matter to look at the price of property in that neighborhood, and I found that no land

could be bought in that neighborhood, or still farther out, for less than \$2 a foot. As to the shape, the Government can make it practically any shape it chooses.

Mr. MANDEISON. I made no personal inquiry as to the price, but I remember very well that the Johnson lot, which adjoins it and is to its east and nearer the Capitol, was offered at a very much less price per foot, and I think it could still be purchased for the same price.

I shall not detain the Senate further upon this matter. As I say, I am anxious for results. I will certainly vote against the Mahone lot whenever an opportunity affords for the abundant reasons which I have given. I hope the Senate will return to the original proposition in this regard, and that is the purchase of the baseball lot.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, this is an old, vexed question. It has been before Congress for a half dozen years, and ought to have been settled long ago. We ought to have a good, clean, spacious, commodious, conveniently situated printing building all running to-day, but the trouble has been that the Senate has always been for the Mahone lot, and the committees which have investigated the subject have been first for one and then for another, and nobody could tell what would be done by any committee having charge of the matter.

The reason to-day why the Senate committee have put this provision for the purchase of the Mahone lot upon the bill and hope to get it through is that the necessity for a good, large, convenient public printing building has been growing every year. The Committee on Appropriations felt that if they did not put this provision on and make the effort this Congress would slip by and nothing would be done and we would be no further on than we are now.

That is the truth of the matter, Mr. President. The persistency has not been with those who are for the Mahone lot. The persistency has been in the one committee and the other, which has first been for some lot and then for some other lot against the Mahone lot.

Nevertheless the Senate would have had its way long ago. Whenever there has been a chance to vote upon the matter the Senate has been in favor of the Mahone lot. The reason why it has not been purchased is not because there is anything covert about it; it is not because there is anything in the way of the mysterious or the indefinable, or anything that should not be presented. Senators who have been out and looked at all the lots, who have considered the advantages and disadvantages, come back in favor of the Mahone lot. If to-day there are six or seven Senators in this body who have never seen one of the lots and never heard anything about them, and they will go out and get into carriages and drive first to one and then to another and see the size, the elevation, the convenience of access, the streets that open into them, everyone will come back in favor of the Mahone lot.

The price also is most reasonable. Taken in connection with the other lot, there is no comparison whatever. One great advantage over and above all (and I do not know that it has been alluded to) is that it is in a tract where it is convenient for the workmen who are there, and who do their work there, to live and own and lease or buy or build little cottages. That can not be said of any of the other lots. It is on the best of ground, high and healthful, with clear, broad streets opening in every direction. It is all covered by what I have said, that if any unprejudiced Senator will go and look at different lots he will come back and say that the place to put this printing-house building is right down on the Mahone lot. That is why I am for it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAYALLER in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska to strike out the amendment of the committee and insert.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand the pending amendment of the Senator from Nebraska is to strike out what is known as the Mahone lot and insert the Johnson lot. Did I understand the Senator from New Hampshire to propose an amendment?

Mr. MANDEISON. It is not now in order.

Mr. CULLOM. It will come in after the pending amendment to the amendment of the committee is disposed of.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator from Missouri that my amendment will likewise be in the nature of a substitute for the original proposition.

Mr. COCKRELL. What will your amendment be?

Mr. GALLINGER. It will be to strike out and insert likewise,

Mr. COCKRELL. But to insert what place?

Mr. GALLINGER. It is now in order.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is what I wanted to know. I am in favor of the present site. I believe it by far the most eligible, the most economical, and the most advantageous in every respect. I shall therefore be compelled to vote against the amend-

ment of the Senator from Nebraska as well as the amendment of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. MANDEISON. I ask for a ye-a-and-nay vote. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BERRY (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. CAMDEN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. MANDEISON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN]. I do not know how he would vote on this question, and I therefore abstain from voting. I should vote "yea" if he were present.

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. WASHBURN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DUBOIS. I inquire if the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from New Jersey has not voted.

Mr. DUBOIS. I am paired with that Senator and withhold my vote.

Mr. McMILLAN (after having voted in the negative). I inquire if the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Louisiana has not voted. I withdraw my vote. I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. PATTON (after having voted in the negative). I inquire if the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Maryland has not voted.

Mr. PATTON. I withdraw my vote, being paired with that Senator.

Mr. PALMER. I ask if the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HENNINGSEN] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from North Dakota has not voted.

Mr. PALMER. I withhold my vote, being paired with that Senator.

Mr. BERRY. I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] and myself will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 34; as follows:

YEAS—13.		Roach.
Bate,	Coke,	Jervis,
Berry,	Faulkner,	Mills,
Caffery,	George,	Mitchell, Wis.
Cockrell,	Hayley,	Reffer,
NAYS—34.		
Allen,	Dolph,	Lodge,
Allison,	Gallinger,	McMillan,
Brice,	Gray,	Martin,
Cale,	Hale,	Mitchell, Oregon
Cameron,	Hoar,	Pasco,
Carey,	Hutton,	Perkins,
Chaflin,	James, Nev.	Polmer,
Cullom,	Kyle,	Pugh,
Davis,	Lindsay,	Quay,
NOT VOTING—38.		
Aldrich,	Gorman,	Manderson,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Morgan,
Blanchard,	Hansbrough,	Morrill,
Butler,	Harris,	Murphy,
Campden,	Higgins,	Palmer,
Daniel,	Hill,	Patterson,
Dixon,	Irvine,	Pettigrew,
Dubois,	James, Ark.	Platt,
Eyre,	McLaurin,	Proctor,
Gibson,	McPherson,	Washburn,
		Smith,
		Squire,
		Turner,
		Teller,
		Voorhees,
		Washburn,
		Wheeler,
		Wilcott,

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question rests on the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit an amendment which I ask to have read. I move to strike out the amendment of the committee and insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Strike out the amendment of the committee and insert:

That the sum of \$50,000, to provide accommodation for the Government Printing Office and the construction of the needed storage and distribution warehouses in connection therewith, in the act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, approved August 3, 1890, and suspended by act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, approved March 3, 1891, is hereby made available for the purposes provided for in the above act approved August 3, 1890; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay out of this sum an amount sufficient to purchase such portion of square numbered 62, contiguous to the present Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Public Printer may deem necessary for the needs of the Government Printing Office. *Provided*, That the amount shall not exceed the amount of the act of \$50,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. CARREY. I understand the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] proposes to buy additional land at the present site for a printing-house building.

Mr. GALLINGER. It does.

Mr. CARREY. Being upon the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, I visited the various places which were offered to the Government, including the present site, and anyone having a practical idea of such matters who will visit the Public Printing Office will, I think, pronounce it an unfit place for workmen, or for printers, or for anything else. It is an unsafe building.

The Government owns at this point only 53,884 feet of ground. Now it is proposed to purchase there 52,623 feet of ground. The Public Printer reports that that additional ground will cost, anyway, \$175,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. CARREY. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, I will state that under certain options have been taken upon every foot of that ground at a price not to exceed in any instance \$3 a foot, including improvements.

Mr. CARREY. It makes the cost one hundred and seventy-four thousand and some odd dollars. Now, it is proposed that he shall enter upon an unbusinesslike scheme and buy 52,000 feet of ground for \$175,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. How can that be? Fifty-two thousand feet at \$3 a foot would not cost \$175,000. My mathematics do not agree with that statement.

Mr. CARREY. I did not make the calculation. The Senator made the calculation. I gave the gross amount. It will cost \$175,000 to get this ground.

Mr. GALLINGER. Not for 52,000 feet.

Mr. CARREY. For 52,000 feet. The present site at the same value stripped of its buildings is worth \$168,000. With the purchase of this additional ground we shall have only 111,000 feet at the present site, and the value of the site will be \$370,000 before we commence to erect the additional building. To get a proper building on that ground, considering the room that is necessary, it must be anywhere from five to ten stories high, as we shall only have 111,000 feet.

We are told that there is an emergency, and that we must have the building quickly. I find there is only an emergency when somebody wants to sell a lot, and when somebody has some particular scheme to rush through this body. We discussed this question on the 21st of last February. Any business man who wants to build a factory or business house would have bought the ground and erected a suitable building for the Public Printer long since, but under a motion to reconsider, after this body had voted to purchase the Mahone lot, the question has remained dead until the Appropriations Committee have properly taken the matter up again and urged its consideration by the Senate of the United States.

Now, what is it proposed to do at the present site? It is proposed to spend \$107,000 for an additional building. I ask any man in this body to just think what you will have after you spend \$107,000. Will you have a building in which you are willing to risk four or five thousand men who are compelled to work in the Public Printing Office? That building may be useful for some purposes, but it will not be useful as a public printing establishment. We take the Mahone site (and, after examining all the property offered, I do not believe the Mahone site is the best) we get 213,000 feet of ground for \$250,000.

We get nearly double the ground that we would have at the present Public Printing Office, and at a cost of \$250,000, when the Government needs the ground, while the 111,000 feet of ground where the Public Printing House stands at present will cost the Government \$370,000, assuming that we can sell

the ground we now own there at the same price we propose to buy adjacent ground.

The Mahone lot contains 213,000 square feet of ground. I think if the Appropriation Committee had done a wise thing, desiring to purchase the Mahone property, it would have reported in favor of the purchase of the entire square—not half of the lot, but the entire block. If we consider the comfort and safety of those who work in the public buildings, I do not believe we should extend the building higher than three stories.

We can buy this ground and erect upon it a building not over three stories high, and if we do not want to use all that ground, we can retain what we do not build upon for some other purposes, or for the extension of the printing house building site in the future. The block across from the Baltimore and Ohio depot will cost, on the basis that the other House has proposed to pay for the ground, \$430,000 before you get grade.

As I said before, I believe, after examination, that the Duddington or Carroll site is the best site for a public printing office, leaving out of consideration the interests of the employees of the Public Printing Office. I do not deny that that is a very important consideration.

It is claimed by those who are acquainted with the Public Printing Office that many hundreds of the employees own their own homes in the vicinity of the present Printing Office, but I understand that either the Mahone site or the site that was proposed by the Senator from Nebraska would be convenient for the employees who are at present located about the Public Printing Office. The Carroll or Duddington site contains 212,000 feet, being as much ground within a thousand feet as the half block known as the Mahone lot, which it is proposed to buy. It can be purchased for \$200,000, and has some valuable improvements in the way of modern houses built upon one side, there being at present sufficient ground left for the purpose of the Government so far as any demands for the present are concerned.

This block of ground fortunately has no sewer running through it. It is not made ground on any portion of it. Over 20 feet have been excavated from it. It is down on hardpan or gravel, which I understand is very suitable ground upon which to erect heavy buildings. The Mahone lot is 45 feet above tide water; the present site is 27 feet above tide water; the Carroll square is 64 feet above tide water.

As to the distances, the Carroll property is 2,600 feet from the Capitol; the present Printing Office site is 2,400 feet from the Capitol; the Mahone lot is 1,400 feet from the Capitol; the Kurtz-Johnson lot is 5,300 feet from the Capitol; and the Baltimore and Ohio depot site is 1,000 feet from the Capitol.

This is all I desire to say about the location of the Public Printing Office.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, a word before the vote is taken. It is very refreshing to have a Senator from Wyoming, in opposition to the opinion of the late accomplished Public Printer, the present Public Printer, and the exceedingly accomplished foreman of printing, say that the present plant ought to be enlarged, and that it would be good economy for the Government to do it. I say it is very refreshing to have the opinion of the Senator from Wyoming in opposition to these practical men when he says that it is unfit for the Government Printing House in any emergency.

Mr. CARREY. I wish to ask the Senator from New Hampshire if he has talked with Gen. Palmer on the subject? I did, and Gen. Palmer said it would be better to take the present site and fix it up if we can not get a new building elsewhere. I understand that in the report made he wanted a new site purchased. Am I not correct about that, I ask the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. MANDERSON. That is correct.

Mr. CARREY. It is only in the event that a new site could not be obtained, being urged by the great demands for increased accommodation for safety, that he recommended the expenditure of money immediately at the present site.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator's statement does not change the fact that he said the present site is unfit for a printing house. The opinion of every practical man is in opposition to the opinion of the Senator from Wyoming so far as that contention goes. There is no reason why the present site is not just as good a site. No reason has been given why, geographically and so far as the character and soil are concerned, and so far as the unfitness of the location is concerned, it is not just as good a site as any other that has been proposed.

I think that the Senator from Wyoming made a slight mistake in regard to the area the Government now owns. My impression is that, including an alley which will be made available without cost to the Government, the area is considerably larger than was stated by the Senator. I am sure that the additional land to the cost of the purchase of 52,000 feet of additional land has not accurate figures on that point when he says it will cost \$176,000.

Both the Senator from Wyoming and the distinguished Sen-

ator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] have said with a great deal of emphasis that the present printing house is not fit to be occupied, and that we ought not to consider a proposition to add to the plant. Nobody quarrels with those Senators on that point. We all know that if this appropriation is made that old building will be pulled down. Nobody is arguing that it should continue to be occupied. Hence, the contention on that point made by the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Wyoming has no effect whatever on this controversy.

But the fact should not be lost sight of that in addition to the old building, which ought to be and will be destroyed, the Government owns to-day five-story buildings of modern construction which are just as good as can be built at the present time, which, including other improvements that will have to be put in if we get a new site, may be properly valued at nearly \$300,000, which will be saved to the Government if the amendment which I have offered shall prevail. It is not a question as to whether the old building shall be preserved; nobody expects that to be done, but it is a question whether the Government is going to throw away deliberately perhaps a quarter of a million dollars in improvements that are now made for the purpose of going two or three squares farther away to purchase a site for a printing house.

Objection has been made to the employés who have their little homes in that part of the city. I think that is worthy of consideration, and any argument which may be made on that point has greater force as applied to the present site than to any other. Those men have bought their little homes around the present printing house. They have a value because of their proximity to that great establishment and because of the convenience they afford to those poor men. It would be a hardship to remove the printing house a very great distance from the present site, so far as those poor men are concerned.

Mr. President, this is all I care to say. I have no disposition to prolong this controversy. There is no Senator who has a greater desire to have a printing house constructed either upon the existing site or some other site than myself. In season and out of season, covering a period of several years, I have called attention to the insecure condition of the present printing house. I have said in language as emphatic as I could command that we are guilty of a crime in permitting twenty-five hundred or three thousand human beings to be employed in a structure such as the present printing house.

I want to see that old building torn down and new buildings constructed. If it can not be done on the present site I want to see it done elsewhere. I shall reserve the right to vote for or against any other proposition that may be presented to Congress if the amendment which I have offered shall not be adopted, as I trust it may be adopted.

I will close my observations with a single further remark: The Senator from Ohio tells us that if we go out and purchase the so-called Mahone lot we shall soon have a modern printing house constructed for the uses of the Government. My observation does not justify the conclusion the Senator from Ohio seems to have reached.

I have, month in and month out, year in and year out, riding up Pennsylvania avenue, watched the progress of the new post-office building for the city of Washington. It has not come soon, and the Lord only knows when it will ever come to give relief to the people here. I believe that economy, I believe that speedy relief from the existing conditions will best be found in enlarging the present plant, and I trust that the Senate by a majority vote will agree with me on that proposition.

Mr. CAREY. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire to the letter of Gen. Palmer, which I hold in my hand.

Imprudently—

He says—

I have to state that options have been secured, covering ground facing North Capitol and G streets, which, added to that already owned by the United States in G street, will enclose the area of the present Government Printing Office. The enclosed contains about 100,000 square feet, as shown by the blue tint on the accompanying drawing, and is offered, with all the improvements thereon, for the sum of \$175,000. The Architect of the Capitol estimates that to construct on this ground, to meet immediate necessities, a five-story building, 60 by 175 feet—

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, can he point out any objection to a five-story building for a printing house? Has the Senator seen the printing houses in Chicago, New York, and Boston? Can there be any objection to a five-story building?

Mr. CAREY. I do not believe in putting up a printing house in a crowded neighborhood in this city, where ground is so abundant. There are reasons of health as well as reasons of safety and there is economy in the handling of material in having a lower building.

Mr. GALLINGER. Is there any objection to a five-story printing house?

Mr. CAREY. There certainly is when you need not have one higher than three stories. High buildings are not constructed where ground is plenty and where it is cheap.

The Architect of the Capitol estimates that to construct on this ground, to meet immediate necessities, a five-story building, 60 by 175 feet, fronting on North Capitol street, will cost \$107,000, and for a six-story building, having the same ground dimensions, \$126,000. It seems now that they were not even satisfied that a five-story building would be sufficient to accommodate the work in that building. The Public Printer says:

I respectfully recommend that this ground be purchased and a five-story building, 60 by 175 feet, fronting on North Capitol street, be erected. Such a building will afford floor space equal to seven-eighths of that of the H street wing of the present building. This building, it is believed, will give immediate relief, and at a future time Congress can make an appropriation to erect a building on the remainder of the ground thus purchased.

Should this purchase be made the total area of the Government Printing Office site will then be 115,250 square feet. There should be added to this 12,850 square feet, covered by two alleys, one 30 feet wide, running east and west, and the other 14 feet wide, running from the 30-foot alley south to G street.

So it is proposed to cover up two alleys in that neighborhood for the sake of getting more ground.

Mr. GALLINGER. It will not do any harm to build up higher.

Mr. CAREY. The letter of Gen. Palmer explains the proposition.

Mr. HUNTON. I am very glad that the first part of the committee amendment under consideration has been adopted. A due regard to the lives of the Government employés absolutely requires that a sufficient sum of money should be appropriated to make the present Government Printing Office safe and human life a little more endurable to those who work in it.

In regard to the second part of the amendment, I wish to say that no amendment that has been brought before the Senate meets my entire approbation. My judgment is, and my desire is, that every public building to be erected in the city of Washington should be located on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue. The land is cheap there; and unless the Government locates its public buildings on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue that portion of the city will continue to go down, and the finest avenue in the world will be destroyed.

If I had my way, Mr. President, I should locate every public building on this among them, upon the south side of Pennsylvania avenue; but my views upon this subject do not meet with the approval of many of the Senators around me, and therefore I have to select between the other sites which have been brought before the Senate by the various amendments proposed.

I do not like the committee amendment, because it will take three years at least, and a large outlay of money, to erect a Government Printing Office upon the Mahone lot or the Johnson lot, and the number of those sites would be as convenient as is the present Printing Office.

Therefore I am not in favor of purchasing either the Mahone lot or the Johnson lot for the purpose of putting a new Printing Office upon either of those lots, but if I can not get the Government Printing Office located on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, then I desire to see the present site utilized for the purpose of making a slightly, safe, and commodious place for conducting the public printing of the Government.

While Gen. Palmer was the Public Printer I went to the Printing Office and had a long interview with him on the subject. He satisfied me that the most feasible plan to get a safe Printing Office in a short time was to purchase the Mahone lot or the Johnson lot. It was better, in my own view of the case, that we should take the present Printing Office site, because it was cheaper to the Government, and a safe public building could be erected on the present site at a cost of about \$100,000 in the course of a year, while nothing could be done to house the employés in the Printing Office at a new location under three years.

We all know that Gen. Palmer was a man of fine sense and fine judgment, a very conservative, safe man; and he satisfied me that if we did not take the old Printing Office site, the Mahone lot or the Johnson lot, it was better, in my own view of the case, that we should take the present Printing Office site, because it was cheaper to the Government, and a safe public building could be erected on the present site at a cost of about \$100,000 in the course of a year, while nothing could be done to house the employés in the Printing Office at a new location under three years.

I think, if we desert the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, the best thing that can be done for the employés and for housing of the employés of the Government Printing Office is to utilize the present site by enlarging it a little by condemnation or purchase, and erecting, first, a new building upon the part purchased or condemned, and then gradually replacing the old buildings by new ones; and in the course of a year we shall have a public building there that will make the Government Print-

ing Office not only safe to the employes, but a hundred fold more endurable as a place in which to do their work.

It is for these reasons, Mr. President, not being able to get my first selection on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, that I shall vote for improving and utilizing the present lot according to the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BERRY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. MANDERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BURLER]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. POWER (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY].

Mr. WASHBURN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST].

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 15, nays 29; as follows:

YEAS—15.

Bate,	Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Peffer,
Blackhard,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Vilas,
Cockrell,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Wis.	Walsh,
Coke,	Huntton,	Pasco,	

NAYS—29.

Allan,	Davis,	Kyle,	Sherman,
Allison,	Frye,	Lodge,	Shoup,
Brice,	Gray,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Call,	Hale,	Mitchell, Oregon,	Teller,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Peckins,	White,
Cary,	Hoar,	Pugh,	
Chandler,	Jarvis,	Rever,	
Cullom,	Jones, Nev.	Roach,	

NOT VOTING—41.

Aldrich,	Gibson,	Mills,	Smith,
Berry,	Gordon,	Morgan,	Squire,
Blackburn,	Hansbrough,	Morrill,	Turpie,
Bulder,	Harris,	Murphy,	Vest,
Caffery,	Higgins,	Palmer,	Voorhees,
Canfield,	Hill,	Patton,	Washburn,
Daniel,	Irb,	Pettigrew,	Wilson,
Dixon,	Jones, Ark.	Platt,	Wolcott,
Dolph,	McClain,	Cover,	
Dubois,	McPherson,	Proctor,	
Dugess,	Manderson,	Ransom,	

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs upon agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to make a correction in the bill. I ask the Senate to return to page 43, to the amendment in relation to the World's Columbian Exposition, which I had passed over. The amounts as reported from the State Department were: Exhibitors claims, \$10,194.50; French Government claims, \$8,001.40; making a total of \$18,195.90. I propose to change the \$8,000 to \$71,000, so that it will cover the amount of the claims.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 24, page 43, strike out "seventy" and insert "seventy-one;" so as to read "\$71,000."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was amended was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. I desire to make another correction. At the foot of page 43, after the words "Revised Statutes," I propose to insert the amendment which I send to the desk. It becomes necessary in consequence of the stamps being printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 24, on page 19, it is proposed to insert:

For rental of office for the agent of the Post Office Department to super-

vise the distribution of stamps by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$300; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to rent suitable rooms for such office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 135, after line 21, to insert:

That the Joint Committee on Printing, as soon as such site shall be acquired, shall cause to be prepared the requisite plan for a Government printing establishment, fireproof all the way, which shall be fully equal to the prompt and efficient performance of the work now required by the Government, and such plans to be so arranged as to admit of progressive extensions, as the growing demand upon the establishment may, from time to time, require; and for the preparation of such plans the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 136, after line 11, to insert as a new section the following:

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA, GA.

SEC. 3. That for the expense of the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, and return of article and materials to comprise an exhibit illustrative of the functions of the Government of the United States, to be made at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held in the city of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, in the year 1885, of which not exceeding \$5,000 may be expended for clerical services, \$150.00, to be disbursed by the board created by section 1661 of the act approved April 25, 1850, entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," and the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the said board are hereby extended to include the said exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition, under all the provisions of law which governed the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition: *Provided*, That the foregoing sum shall be apportioned among the several Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Fish Commission, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and such apportionment shall be final and shall be so made by him as not to create inefficiency, and shall cover every expenditure on the part of the United States, except as hereinafter provided.

For taking down the Government main building erected for the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, and its transportation, or so much of the material thereof as may be available, and its reerection upon the site selected for the said Cotton States and International Exposition, including the purchase of such material as may be necessary, or so much of the material thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That if it be found impracticable to take down, transport, and erect said building for the sum heretofore appropriated, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a new building to be erected upon said site of the Cotton States and International Exhibition, for the Government exhibit, at a cost not to exceed \$50,000, for which purpose the amount heretofore appropriated is hereby made available: *Provided further*, That the United States shall not be in any manner responsible for the cost of any sun on account of the erection of any buildings for the Cotton States and International Exposition, or for the expenses of the officers or employes thereof, or for any expenses incident to or growing out of said exhibition.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. MANDERSON. Unless there are some further amendments to be proposed by the committee, in addition to those which have been acted upon, I offer the amendment which I have sent to the desk.

Mr. COCKRELL. If the Senator will allow me, I wish to offer an amendment from the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Missouri to an amendment passed over on page 3.

Mr. ALLISON. Before we pass from the amendment just agreed to, I think for safety that in line 15, on page 137, the words "including the return of said exhibits" should be added.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is right.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 137, line 15, after the words "United States," it is proposed to insert the words "including the return of said exhibits."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. The amendment on page 3, beginning in line 19, was passed over at the instance of the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE], who informs me that he does not desire any change.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be agreed to, if there be no objection.

Mr. ALLISON. Before that is agreed to, I ask the Senator from Missouri, in charge of the bill, to allow what I send to the desk to be read as a substitute, limiting the cost of these buildings. I think that ought to be done.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read. This, I understand, is offered as a substitute for the other amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. In lieu of the amendment reported by the committee, on page 3, after line 20, it is proposed to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to select, designate, and procure by purchase or otherwise suitable sites, and for the commencement of the

point I wish to make. If he will turn to page 8008, just before the names as printed, and will take the summary there given of those voting and those present and not voting, he will find that it foots 182. In one case the yeas are given as 117, the nays 52; in the other case the yeas are given as 116, the nays 52. The latter statement will be found, as I have already remarked, in the second column on page 8009, where the Speaker *pro tempore* made the announcement of the vote.

The SPEAKER. The announcement made by the Chair does not seem to be accurate.

Mr. LOUD. The two statements ought to correspond.

The SPEAKER. These the gentleman desire to make any motion with relation to the RECORD. The Chair does not see that it is in the power of the House to change any statement made by the Chair.

Mr. LOUD. I desire to call the attention of the Speaker and the House to the two different statements contained in the RECORD, one of which must be incorrect. The first one is in accordance with the Journal and is probably correct. The second statement, I submit, ought to have been made to correspond with that.

The SPEAKER. Of course, in any question between the Journal and the RECORD, the Journal must control.

INVESTIGATION OF CITY SLUMS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Printing:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the seventh special report of the Commissioner of Labor. This report relates to what is generally known as the slums of cities, and has been prepared in accordance with the joint resolution approved July 20, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 27, 1894.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Congress:

Therewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of State, covering two dispatches from the United States minister at Honolulu.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 30, 1894.

PAY, BOUNTY, AND PRIZE MONEY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to House resolution of June 27, information relative to the money now in the Treasury of the United States arising from arrears of pay, bounty, and prize money due the estates of certain deceased colored soldiers; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House Senate bills of the following titles; which were severally referred as indicated, namely:

A bill (S. 100) referring to the Treasury Department the claims of sundry persons for examination, adjustment, and report to Congress—to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (S. 471) to relieve John Friedlin from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 533) to open certain parts of the Fort Jupiter military reservation in the State of Florida to entry under the homestead laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1454) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the reproductions of caravels of Columbus to the Columbian Museum of Chicago—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1535) to correct the naval history of John C. Dull—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1841) to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, offices, or manufactories shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, the bill of the Senate, No. 2118, authorizing the sale of the title of the United States to certain property in Montgomery County, Md., to William H. and George Bobinger, was referred to the District Committee on yesterday. The purpose of this bill is to direct the Secretary of War to convey a piece of property that lies in the State of Maryland—a question which is entirely outside of the jurisdiction of our committee. I move, therefore, its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The Committee on the District of Columbia

will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill in question, and the same will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

By unanimous consent, leave was given to Mr. AITKEN to print in the RECORD certain remarks on the tariff bill.

JAMES FAY.

Mr. COOMBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up for consideration the bill (H. R. 7683) to remove the charge of desertion against James Fay.

The SPEAKER. This bill was called up by the gentleman from New York on yesterday and a request made for unanimous consent for its consideration, to which objection was made. The Chair is informed that the objection has now been withdrawn and the Clerk will report the bill.

The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there further objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNAGNY. I renew the objection.

Mr. COOMBS. Will the gentleman allow an explanation?

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 1686) granting a pension to Margaret English;

A bill (H. R. 5020) granting a pension to Washington Hislop;

A bill (H. R. 5351) granting a pension to Celestia P. Hart;

A bill (H. R. 6309) for the relief of the dependent relatives of the seamen of the Netherlands steamer Amsterdam, who lost their lives in the effort to save the crew of the American schooner Maggie E. Wells, and also for the sole survivor of the rescuing party.

A bill (H. R. 6893) to regulate water main assessments in the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 6969) for the relief of Benjamin F. Potetz;

A bill (H. R. 7335) to grant to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

A bill (H. R. 7411) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge across the Missouri River at or near Sioux City, Iowa," approved March 2, 1889, as amended by acts of April 30, 1890, February 7, 1893, and March 24, 1894;

A bill (S. 1468) for the relief of James L. Townsend;

A bill (H. R. 1377) for the relief of William Henderson, of Butteville, Oregon; and

A bill (S. 2156) to provide an American register for the steamer Oceano, of New York, N. Y.

HEIRS OF D. FULFORD.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 143) for the relief of the heirs of D. Fulford.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will ask if there is objection.

The bill was read at length.

Mr. SAYERS. Before consent is given I would like to have the report in that case read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the report will be read. The report (by Mr. COX) was read at length.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, Mr. Speaker, unless the gentleman can furnish some statement that the bonds were actually the property of the intestate, and some information from the Treasury Department, I will be compelled to object. The report sets forth none of the facts upon which the bill is based.

Mr. LUCAS. I have the report that was submitted to the Senate, containing a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury covering the case.

The SPEAKER. Without objection that can be read.

The letter was read, as follows:

THEATRE STREET, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant enclosing copy of Senate bill No. 1585, for the relief of the heirs of D. Fulford, a claim for payment of one bond of \$100, one coupon of \$100, and two \$50 United States coupon bonds of the loan known as coupons of 1887, and asking that your committee be informed whether or not bonds of this loan remain unpaid, and if the coupons of such bonds dated July 1, 1892, have been paid without the subsequent presentation of either coupon; also if a satisfactory bond of indemnity could be given to protect the United States against another claim, so that the claim could be paid.

In reply I have to inform you that upon an examination of the records of the Department it is found that there are outstanding unpaid coupon bonds of the loan known as bonds of 1887 as follows: Eighty-five bonds of the denomination of \$50, 167 bonds of \$100, and 107 bonds of \$50. There are no \$50 bonds outstanding of which the last coupon bears date July 1, 1892. It is evident, therefore, that the two \$50 bonds alleged to have been turned do not

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 397) for the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, of the United States Navy, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 224) for the relief of William P. Buckmaster, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PATTON, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 817) for the relief of Jennie M. Hunt, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1527) for the relief of the officers and crews of the United States gunboats Kinco and Chocoma, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1511) for the relief of Thomas Williams, an employé of the Senate folding room, for injuries received while in the discharge of his duties in the year 1892, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I was not aware of the arrangement yesterday by which the bankruptcy bill was to be reported by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] from the Committee on the Judiciary. Had I known the report was to be made I should have stated at least that as a member of the committee I dissented from that bill. I am not in favor of the bill as it stands. I am in favor of a bankruptcy bill covering both voluntary and involuntary cases, and if no other Senator shall offer the amendment when the bill comes up for consideration, I shall submit what is known as the Torrey bankruptcy bill, with some modifications, as a substitute for the bill reported by the Senator from Mississippi from the committee. The change that I propose to make is simply to strike out one of the causes of bankruptcy specified in the bill as reported. The bill proposes to make mere commercial failure at a certain time an act of bankruptcy. To that I am opposed, and I shall move to strike that out, and then, unless some other Senator submits, I shall offer as a substitute for the pending bill, which covers merely voluntary cases of bankruptcy, the Torrey bankruptcy bill.

Mr. HOAR subsequently said: I ask unanimous consent that the bankruptcy bill, reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee with amendments, be printed in document form for the use of the Senate. I ask that there be 5,000 copies of the bill printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

OMAHA INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am directed by the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6314) extending the time of payment to purchasers of lands of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and for other purposes, to report it without amendment. I ask that the bill may be now considered. It is a House bill, and there is necessity for immediate action.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is that a ratification of an agreement made with those Indians? I see that the bill says something about an agreement being ratified.

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes; it is subject to the ratification or consent of the Omaha Indians. It is simply an extension of time for the payment of the balance of the purchase money. The bill is approved by the Indian Office, and is in every respect all right.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TARIFF BULLETIN.

Mr. HARRIS. On behalf of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES], who is detained from the Senate by illness, I report from the Committee on Finance Tariff Bulletin No. 32, relating to the rates on sugar in various stages of the tariff bill, with the amendments relating to the same which were offered during the debate in the Senate and House of Representatives. I ask that the bulletin be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered in the absence of objection.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 221) to amend an act of

Congress approved March 3, 1835, entitled "An act granting to the borough of Michilimackinac certain grounds for public purposes;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill (S. 2272) to increase the pension of James Longstreet; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENT TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLANCHARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was reported to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. BATE, it was
Ordered, That William Markwood be authorized to withdraw from the files of the Senate, under the rules of the Senate, the papers relating to the bill in the Fifty-second Congress to grant him an honorable discharge.

REPORT ON SLUMS OF CITIES.

Mr. KYLE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That there be printed and bound in cloth, for the use of the Commissioner of Labor, 5,000 additional copies of his seventh special report, relating to the slums of cities.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. CHANDLER. I submit a resolution which I ask may be read and go over until to-morrow.

The resolution was read and ordered to lie over, as follows:

Resolved. That the special committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery against Senators be instructed to inquire into the facts connected with the organization and history of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, of Nova Scotia, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such company was formed or is being conducted by reason of any assurances that the tariff duty on coal shall be repealed by Congress; and if so, to ascertain who gave such assurances; and whether or not any officer of the Government or any member of Congress is or was interested in said company; and what action, if any, has been taken by any person in fulfillment of said assurances.

BRIDGES ACROSS THE HIWASSEE, TENNESSEE, AND CLINCH RIVERS.

Mr. BATE. I ask unanimous consent of the Senate for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4611) to amend an act approved January 28, 1893, to authorize the construction of bridges across the Hiwassee, the Tennessee, the Clinch Rivers, in the State of Tennessee. I desire to state that it is important that the bill shall be passed promptly, and I do not think it will consume any time.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to extend for one year the time within which the actual construction of the bridges may be commenced.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. SUSIE CONWAY.

Mr. LINDSAY. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of House bill 6902.

Mr. COCKRELL. It will not take much longer to finish the sundry civil appropriation bill to-day, and then there will be ample time for the consideration of other bills. I shall not, however, object to the bill called up by the Senator from Kentucky, but as soon as that is concluded I shall move to take up the appropriation bill.

Mr. LINDSAY. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6902) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Susie Conway.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Susie Conway, widow of Senior Lieut. W. P. Conway, late of the United States Navy, and to pay her a pension of \$35 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now allowed.

The bill was reported to; the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5575) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

Mr. COCKRELL. Before the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] offers his amendment, I desire to offer an amendment from the Committee on Appropriations, to come in on page 66, line 14, after the word "same." Before submitting the

20 or 25 miles an hour. What followed? It followed that there were some people in that town who became exasperated. It was not all the people, but a comparatively few, because the others are law-abiding. Owing to this repeated wrong on the part of the railroad company in refusing to stop there to take on the women and children of the town, and refusing to stop to put them off when they had been away on a journey, some of those people resorted to lawless acts. I justify no man in violating the law; no word that I can utter here can be construed in that way; but I say no people ever had a greater provocation to violate the law. I do not justify it, but there is not a community throughout the United States of America where such outrageous acts would not be calculated to incite violence on the other side.

Now, this is the question that is presented to the Senate. As the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] well said, in all the history of railroad wrongs throughout this country, in all the culmination of the great railroads with all their capital, there is no case on record which shows a greater disregard for the rights and interests of a community of people than this Rock Island Railroad Company has shown for the rights and interests of the people of Enid and Pond Creek.

Will the Senate of the United States stand here talking about this controversy, while they are under the control of the Oklahoma Legislature, when the railroad forces this amendment on with the avowed purpose of beating the bill? Will a majority of the United States Senate say that those people have no rights which we are bound to protect; that because they have no Senator upon this floor to speak for them we will let this railroad company outrage them and continue to wrong them as they have done for the last six or eight months?

Mr. President, I hope that will not be the case. If you want peace and quiet and order you must first do what is right, and then you will have peace and quiet and order. There is not a man within the sound of my voice who does not know that this railroad company have acted in the most arbitrary, tyrannical, unjustifiable, and inexcusable manner possible. I sincerely trust the Senate will recede from the amendment and accept the House bill, and then this controversy will be ended forever.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to ask the Senator from Arkansas a question.

Mr. BERRY. Certainly.

Mr. STEWART. By the House bill I observe that the railroad company are compelled to establish a station at all towns where the Secretary of the Interior establishes a town site; and that they must have a depot. I wish to inquire if a town site has been established at the new town where they are now deprived of a depot?

Mr. BERRY. The bill requires—

Mr. STEWART. No; I want to know if there is a town site there.

Mr. BERRY. Where?

Mr. STEWART. At the new town, South Enid, or whatever is the name.

Mr. BERRY. Yes; there is.

Mr. STEWART. There is a town site established there?

Mr. BERRY. Yes.

Mr. STEWART. Then, under the bill if it is passed as it now stands, the railroad company would be compelled to establish a station there?

Mr. BERRY. That is correct. That is the object.

Mr. STEWART. Then with or without the amendment they are given all that they ask for, to wit, a station. That is all they claim, is it not?

Mr. BERRY. I will say, if the Senator will permit me, that the House of Representatives will not agree to that amendment. It can not pass the other House and the railroad company know it can not pass, and it is for that reason that they insist upon the Senate standing by it, because that kills the bill.

Mr. STEWART. That is not the question.

Mr. BERRY. That can not be disguised.

Mr. STEWART. Would not the town of Enid get a station under the bill?

Mr. BERRY. If the bill becomes a law, it would.

Mr. STEWART. With or without the amendment?

Mr. BERRY. If the bill ever becomes a law, then the railroad company will have to stop their trains there unless they defy the law.

Mr. STEWART. That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I wish to correct two statements made by the Senator from Arkansas, and I can do it in two sentences. In the first place he spoke of his statement as a fact. Now, to that fact it must be in proof in this record or it must be within the limits of his personal information. He said that between these two neighboring towns the railroad company refused to give one town depot facilities because the company were interested in real-estate investments in the other town.

Mr. BERRY. No, I did not say any such thing.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will refer to the notes of the Senator's remarks.

Mr. BERRY. I will refer to the Reporter's notes.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am speaking of the Reporter's notes of the Senator's speech.

Mr. BERRY. I shall not touch them.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Now, I will say that there is not an atom of proof in this record to the effect that any official, or any man connected with either of these railroads, ever had a dollar or a penny invested in any real estate in either of these towns; but upon the contrary this record is loaded down with affidavits, taken, sworn to, and executed before notaries public of every office of this railroad, swearing that not a man of them ever did have or now has a penny invested in any town lots in either of these towns, and those affidavits have never been controverted or attacked.

I wish to say one thing more. The Senator took occasion to state several months ago in one of his impassioned harangues upon this bill that this railroad company had sent a lobby here to lobby their interests through. I stood in my place on the floor of the Senate and saw an official of the Federal Government, bowed upon the pay roll of the Government, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, haunting that gallery. I asked him what he was here for, and he told me frankly that whilst the Secretary of the Interior had not ordered him to come back from Oklahoma, and did not know anything about it, he was here as the bearer of petitions in the interest of those who opposed the amendment which the Senate put upon the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Kentucky allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Certainly.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it or is it not true that two villages or towns built up there the Secretary of the Interior has decided to be county-seat points?

Mr. BLACKBURN. No, sir; the Secretary of the Interior has no more authority or power to determine a county seat in a Territory than the Senator from Tennessee or myself.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator from Kentucky deny that under an act of Congress the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to locate the county seats in Oklahoma?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do; and I say that there never was such a law dreamed of on earth.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well. I have not the law before me and I have not hunted it up.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Perhaps the Senator is confounding the words "Government town sites" with "county sites."

Mr. HARRIS. Very well; no matter whether a town site or a county site.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It does matter, I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. HARRIS. Did the Secretary of the Interior have power to locate a town or a village under the act?

Mr. BLACKBURN. He had no power to locate a county site. He had power to locate a Government town site.

Mr. HARRIS. Then let me ask the Senator another question. Is it true as a matter of fact that two villages or towns have been built up in Oklahoma Territory at which and through which the railroad runs and at which the railroad refuses to stop and give to that community reasonable and fair transportation facilities?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Is the Senator through?

Mr. HARRIS. I want that question answered. It is an important point, to my mind.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Is the Senator through with his question?

Mr. HARRIS. I am through with that branch of it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have not agreed to answer more than one branch of the question.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well; let the Senator answer that.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will answer the Senator, and I will answer him twice, so as to be sure that I satisfy him. It is true that the Secretary of the Interior sent his own private agent to the Territory of Oklahoma with private instructions to locate, not county sites, but Government town sites.

That agent selected two points, one on each of these two roads, for reasons that I doubt not were satisfactory to that agent, and so reported to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior refused (which is not a usual performance) to locate a Government town site at either of the places his agent had selected, and traveled two or three miles distant, one way or the other, from each of them, and made two new selections. It is true that through those two newly selected towns, the afterthought of the agent if not of the Department, these roads ran, and that they had no stations or depots built there. It was the object of the House bill to compel the roads to build them,

and the bill as the Senate has amended it not only compels both railroads to build depots and station-houses at both these towns, but compels these railroads to build depots and stations at any and every other town where the Secretary of the Interior tells them to build one in that Territory. That is the bill as it now stands amended.

Mr. HARRIS. Now, will the Senator from Kentucky answer the other question, which I deem the most important?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will do so.

Mr. HARRIS. These towns have been built up these along the line of that road?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I thought I said yes, at both points.

Mr. HARRIS. And do the railroads run trains that sweep through those towns without stopping at either of them?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not know about that.

Mr. HARRIS. Such is the allegation. If it be a fact, it is an unmitigated outrage and it ought to be controlled by legislation.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am so fond of hearing the Senator speak that I am always willing to let him not only ask questions, but make speeches in my time.

Mr. HARRIS. I am glad the Senator is so deferential. It is very rare that he is deferential to anybody.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do it because it is rarely that I have the opportunity of learning so much.

Mr. HARRIS. I hope that is true.

Mr. BLACKBURN. What I say in answer is simply this: Admit that the roads run their trains through these towns at 60 miles an hour and never stop at all, what the Senator wants to do, I take it, is to compel them to stop, and to compel them to erect depots and station houses and give a full measure of traveling facilities to those people. That is precisely what I want to do. That is precisely what this bill does, exactly as it stands amended by the Senate now.

Mr. SHERMAN. I know so little about this matter that perhaps I will disclose my ignorance by asking a question. Is it true that on the line of this railroad in Oklahoma there are two towns, one containing 1,800 people and the other containing 3,000 people, within 3 miles of each other?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Yes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Then I say if a railroad in a new country will not stop at a point containing 1,800 and 3,000 inhabitants it is a very poorly managed railroad, and I think myself we ought to require the railroad, even if it becomes so important as the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to stop at a community containing 1,800 inhabitants.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I agree with the Senator, and I beg him to read the bill as amended by the Senate, when he will see that that is precisely what the bill does.

Mr. SHERMAN. But I do not see the connection between the amendment made in the Senate and the bill itself. What has the question of town sites to do with that? Probably, as the Senator himself said a while ago, neither place would become the county seat.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Certainly both of the towns will not survive. One of them will disappear whenever the question of the county seat is determined.

Mr. SHERMAN. What is the use of blending the county-seat question with the stopping of the trains?

Mr. BLACKBURN. The two questions have no connection.

Mr. SHERMAN. Then I do not see any object in insisting on the amendment.

Mr. BLACKBURN. For the reason that I have tried to explain, but it seems that I have failed, that under the law as it stands to-day, the best legal authority that can be had tells us that unless the amendment of the Senate stays in the bill, the question of locating the county seat can not be determined for a period of five years, and all of this friction must endure and all of this trouble must be perpetuated.

Whenever the county seat is determined, we know that in a sparsely settled country like this, these two towns, within a stone's throw of each other, will not both survive; one will disappear. They are Western prairie towns; they are tent towns. You have heard about the two or three story brick house there. Of course every town of two or three thousand inhabitants out there has one, but that is not the rule. If the county seat is established at one of these towns the other town will move to it within a week. The pending proposition would keep open this question, and will not, because the law will not allow them to determine the county seat by a vote for five years to come.

Mr. SHERMAN. There is another wonder. I am discovering things about these Western Territories that I never know. Is there not some power vested by law in somebody to establish the county seat there—in the people themselves or in the Territory?

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator from Ohio yield to me?

Mr. SHERMAN. Certainly, for I wish to get all the information I can upon the subject.

Mr. BERRY. There is a statute of Oklahoma which provides that when a certain number of inhabitants of any county, I think it is one-third, shall petition the county court or the proper authorities to order an election for the location of a county seat, thereupon the order shall be granted, and the people shall vote for the location.

Mr. SHERMAN. Is that provided for by law?

Mr. BERRY. That is the Oklahoma law. The statute to which the Senator from Kentucky refers, I presume, says that when a town site is once located it shall not thereafter be changed for the period of five years.

Mr. SHERMAN. Who made that law?

Mr. BERRY. The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma, and that is the law to-day. The Legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma can repeal that law when they meet in December, and can order a town-site election any time. That, I think, no one denies.

Mr. SHERMAN. It does seem to me that we ought to make the railroad company stop its trains at both the towns and let the surviving town have a depot probably somewhere between the two.

Mr. BERRY. Let the Legislature of Oklahoma settle it.

Mr. SHERMAN. As to the other part of the case I see no difficulty. If the law is as stated, the people themselves can have an election as to the location of the county seat without Congress interfering with them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas that the Senate recede from its amendment to the bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAMDEN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. FETTERBERG].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAFFERY. I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER].

Mr. CULLOM (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], but there seems to be some doubt as to how he would vote on this question.

Mr. BERRY. The Senator from Delaware voted "yea" before.

Mr. CULLOM. But I think from what I have heard I had better not vote. Under the circumstances, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. SQUIRE. I am paired with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL].

Mr. WHITE (after having voted in the affirmative). When I voted I did not observe that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHoup], with whom I am paired, is not present. I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. MANDERSON (after having voted in the negative). I have been requested to pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY].

Mr. BERRY. I inquire who has authority to pair the junior Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. BERRY. I have.

Mr. MANDERSON. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] has requested me to pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. MANDERSON. The Senator from Arkansas has stated that the junior Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea" if proposed. Is there any question as to how he would vote?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am satisfied.

Mr. MANDERSON. I withdraw my vote, understanding that the junior Senator from Kentucky would vote "yea" if present.

Mr. CAREY (after having voted in the negative). I ask consent to withdraw my vote, and announce my pair with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's vote will be withdrawn.

Mr. MANDERSON. I desire the attention of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] for one moment. I am informed that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. PATTON] is absent, unpaired, and that if he were here he would vote "nay." I suggest, therefore, that he stand paired with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY].

Mr. BERRY. I do not know anything about that. If the

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Virginia will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After line 15, on page 92, it is proposed to insert:

And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to employ, at such compensation as he shall deem reasonable, from among those veterans who served in the battle of Gettysburg, a person who is recognized as well informed in its history, as a representative of the Army of Northern Virginia, to assist in such way as the Secretary of War may direct in preparing the historical tablets of that army for the Gettysburg battlefield.

Mr. HUNTON. That amendment carries no appropriation with it, Mr. President.

Mr. HOAR. I hope the Senator from Virginia will leave out of his amendment the limitation of the persons from whom the Secretary is to appoint.

Mr. HUNTON. I beg to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that that was put in the amendment designating the assistant commissioner as one skilled in the movement of the army of the Confederate States, because there are now two commissioners representing the armies of the Potomac.

Mr. HOAR. I do not wish to be captious about this, and there is no objection to the employment, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, of such person as will be fittest, wherever he may be found; but I, for one, object to putting into the legislation of this country as a qualification for an office that the person to be appointed to it has borne arms against the country. I do not think it is sound statesmanship that anybody on either side of the question should undertake to do that thing. Of course, we all know that there are brave veterans on both sides of this Chamber, and there are others who hold offices under all political parties; that is one thing; but the actual putting into a law as the sole qualification of appointment to an office of having borne arms against the country I think is carrying the joke a little too far.

Mr. COCKRELL. I desire to say, in connection with that amendment, that the Committee on Appropriations did not agree to it; on the contrary, in another amendment elsewhere we struck out a similar provision, because we believe that under each of these laws the Secretary of War has the authority now to employ such assistants, if he desires them, and we did not wish to place ourselves in a position of dictating to him whom he shall employ to ascertain the facts which we require him to ascertain.

Mr. HOAR. That seems to be the sensible view of the matter, and I hope the Senate will adopt it.

Mr. HUNTON. The Senator from Missouri, in charge of the bill, is mistaken, though I dislike to make the assertion that he is mistaken in regard to a bill of which he is in charge. If he will turn to page 86, to the provision in regard to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, he will find that by an amendment of the committee the very thing is provided in a general way which I ask be provided for more specifically in regard to Gettysburg. The provision reads:

The purchase of the north end of Missionary Ridge, and monument sites in the vicinity of Glass's Mill, compensation of two civilian commissioners and their assistant in historical work, labor, clerical, and other assistance, etc.

The words "and other assistance" embrace as to the Chickamauga battlefield just what I have provided more specifically as to the battlefield of Gettysburg. For that reason I think that there ought to be an amendment in regard to the battlefield of Gettysburg which will authorize the Secretary of War to employ an assistant commissioner to help do the work which is being done to mark the historic battlefield of Gettysburg.

I beg to say that at this time there are two commissioners who represent the Army of the Potomac. An immense deal of work, as the Senator from Massachusetts well knows, has been done to mark the positions, etc., of the Union Army on that battlefield. There has recently been appointed one commissioner from the South, who is supposed to represent the Army of Northern Virginia for a like purpose; but that commissioner has just been appointed, and scarcely any work has been done to mark the battlefield and the position of troops, etc., of the Army of Northern Virginia.

I do not want to offend the sensibilities of the Senator from Massachusetts by talking about anybody who was in the Confederate States army, and therefore I am perfectly willing to amend the phraseology so as to make the appointment rest upon a man who is familiar with the movements of the Army of Northern Virginia. With that modification it seems to me the amendment can not meet with the objection of anybody on the floor of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia propose to modify the amendment?

Mr. HUNTON. If the Secretary will send me the amendment, I will change it.

Mr. VILAS. At this point I might as well make some observations, if the Senator from Missouri does not object.

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly not.

Mr. VILAS. I wish to say a few words with reference to the other amendment which has already been pro forma adopted, and which I shall ask to have reserved in the Senate. I trust it will not be adopted by the Senate. I should like the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to the point for just one moment.

The House of Representatives inserted in the bill with reference to the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Park the following words, after the general appropriation for completing the park and providing for tablets, etc.:

And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to employ—

No direction—

at such compensation as he shall deem reasonable, from among those veterans who served in the battle of Chattanooga, a person who is recognized as well informed in its history, as a representative of the Army of the Tennessee, to assist, in such way as the Secretary of War may direct, in preparing the historical tablets of that army for the National Military Park.

If the Government of the United States is to assume to place in these parks tablets locating the points of important events in the great struggles which took place on the fields of Chattanooga and Chickamauga, and which I may say the same thing of Gettysburg, the most essential and desirable thing of all in connection with it is fidelity to the fact. The Army of the Tennessee, which redeemed the national losses preceding that time in the battle at Chattanooga, bearing by far the heaviest burden of the struggle, which fought over so many fields and traversed all but two of the States that were engaged in collision with the Federal Government, which fought many a battle and never lost one, ought to have the privilege of being represented by some accredited, trustworthy, and well-informed officer, who will see to it simply that the mere truth is preserved in these tablets.

In equal fashion and upon the same principle I am perfectly willing, I should desire, that an officer representing, if you please, or some person well instructed and informed as to the Confederate side of the controversy, should also contribute his knowledge, and such as he may collate, to the truth, in order that the tablets upon the battlefields may be what they ought to be, indicative of the facts.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to ask the Senator from Wisconsin, who is better informed than I am, if the present Secretary of War is, in his judgment, so destitute of patriotic emotion or of wisdom that he can not be trusted in this matter?

Mr. VILAS. The question can hardly be asked with seriousness by a member of this body. It would be a reproach to the Senator if he were to ask the question with serious purpose. The Secretary of War and every Secretary of War, is and must be a patriotic citizen; but the Secretary of War can not know about all the battlefields of the country, and he may well be advised by the Congress of the United States to accept some suggestions from those societies which represent the men who put their lives in peril on those fields in that great struggle.

I do not care to revive unnecessarily recollections of this kind, but I insist that it is right as the House of Representatives have provided in the bill, and that the provision which has been made there ought not to be struck out of the bill by the Senate of the United States, which would be a very different thing from having omitted it in the first place.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. President, there is something in words after all. These battlefields ought to be memorials of facts. The position of troops on a field of battle is a matter of very great importance to those interested in the matter. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON] has prepared a modification of the amendment, which I suppose will be entirely satisfactory.

Mr. HUNTON. I desire to ask the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] to withdraw his objection to the phraseology, and let the amendment go as I drew it, because we are bound, in taking up the history of these battlefields, to recognize the fact that one side was fought by the Union Army and the other side by the Confederate army.

Without desiring to revive unpleasant memories and rekindle the embers of the war, I desire to have in the amendment which I propose a representative of the Army of Northern Virginia, because that representative must know more about the sites and the position of the different parts of the Army of Northern Virginia, which participated in that fight, than anybody outside of the ranks of the participants on the floor of the Senate, is that army. I feel a personal interest in this matter because, as I am no news to many of my friends on the floor of the Senate, I am one of the participants, as a member of the Army of Northern Virginia, in the historic battle of Gettysburg. Therefore it is a matter of personal interest to me that all that was done by the Army of Northern Virginia upon that battlefield should

very dear friend of mine was carried to that home, a man who was laid away this afternoon. He was given the most comfortable room which could be secured for him in the building, but was compelled to leave that institution and go to his own humble home in the city of Washington for the reason that he could not get out on the grounds; he had not the strength to travel up and down stairs, and had to leave the institution, where he had probably better care than he could get at home. He said to me that he did not understand why Congress did not appropriate a little money to put an elevator in that institution.

I hope, Mr. President, the amendment will be adopted. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER. By direction of the Committee on Immigration I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 52, before line 19, it is proposed to add:

The chief of the Bureau of Immigration shall hereafter be designated as the Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope that amendment will not be agreed to. It changes existing law, and we can get along for the present under the existing law.

Mr. CHANDLER. It is a mere verbal change. Mr. COCKRELL. It nevertheless changes the existing law. Mr. CHANDLER. I was unanimously instructed to report the amendment by direction of the committee of which the Senator from Missouri is a member, and I assure him that all the conclusions of that committee, whether he be present or absent, are very carefully and deliberately reached and entered upon. I hope he will not object to the amendment now, for he can strike it out in conference; but I do not like him to discredit a committee of which he himself is a member.

Mr. ALLISON. I make the point of order on that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the point of order? Mr. ALLISON. That it is new legislation and changes existing law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed. Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate ask for a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to. By unanimous consent, the Presiding Officer was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. COCKRELL, Mr. GORMAN, and Mr. ALLISON were appointed.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7477) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to. Mr. PASCO. I ask the Senator from Missouri to yield to me for the consideration of a bill which will take but a few moments.

Mr. COCKRELL. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

PERDIDO RIVER BRIDGE BETWEEN FLORIDA AND ALABAMA.

Mr. PASCO. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 7527) to authorize a bridge across the Perdido River between the States of Florida and Alabama be now considered.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, to insert at the end of the bill the following:

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved whenever Congress may consider it necessary.

Mr. PLATT. I should think that amendment had better have some words stricken from the end of it. I think we had better reserve the right to amend, so as to reserve the right to amend whenever Congress thinks it necessary, as is stated in the latter part of the amendment. I move to strike out those words.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "reserved," it is proposed to strike out "whenever Congress may consider it necessary."

Mr. PASCO. How will the amendment then read?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment as proposed to be amended will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. PASCO. There is no objection to that amendment. The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to. The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

COURT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. TELLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 2173, known as the Indian Territory court bill, which was passed the other day and reconsidered for the purpose of allowing the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST], who is not present, to offer some amendments, which I shall offer for him.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2173) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1889, and an act entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved May 2, 1890; to provide for the redistricting of the Indian Territory for judicial purposes, for an additional judge and two United States commissioners, and to prescribe the jurisdiction, duties, and authority of such judges and commissioners, and for other purposes.

Mr. COCKRELL. Will the Senator from Colorado state what the bill is?

Mr. TELLER. It is the Indian court bill. I have some amendments to offer which were prepared by the Senator's colleague. I will say that I have submitted the amendments to the committee, and the committee agreed to them. I think they improve the bill.

On page 3, section 1, I move to strike out lines 32, 33, and 34, and insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, it is proposed to strike out from line 32 to line 34, inclusive, as follows:

That the Attorney-General of the United States may, if in his judgment it shall be necessary, appoint an additional assistant attorney for said district.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

That the Attorney-General of the United States shall appoint three assistant attorneys for said districts who shall perform the duties to which they may be assigned by the United States district attorney for the Indian Territory, and who shall receive such compensation as is now allowed by law to the assistant United States attorneys for the western district of Arkansas, together with actual traveling expenses when upon Government business.

It shall be the duty of the United States attorney for the Indian Territory, in addition to his present duties, to supervise and conduct all prosecutions before the commissioners provided for by this act in person or by his deputies, and he shall receive for his services one-half the fees now allowed him by law in such cases when instituted in the United States court of said Territory.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I move, on page 8, line 44, after the word "jury," to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 3, on page 8, line 44, after the word "jury," it is proposed to insert "said amount to be taxed as costs and repaid to the defendant if acquitted of the charge made against him."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. On page 10, at the end of section 3, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of section 3 it is proposed to insert:

The fees of such commissioners and constables shall be those allowed for justices of the peace and constables by the statutes of Arkansas in like cases, but the aggregate amount of fees received in any one year in said said commissioners and constables shall not exceed \$2,000; the expenses for collection by the above said constables to be paid over to and paid over by the United States court in the Indian Territory, or the United States court of the Indian Territory, who shall pay the same to the proper accounting officers of the United States Treasury.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES FAY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives,

The bill (H. R. 7683) to remove the charge of desertion against James Fay was read twice by its title.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am authorized by the Committee on Naval Affairs to report the bill favorably and I ask that it be acted upon now. It will only take a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HAWLEY. Has that bill been reported by any committee?

Mr. McMILLAN. It has been reported by the Naval Committee.

Mr. HOAR. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will withdraw that motion in order that we may have a brief executive session.

Mr. McMILLAN. I hope the Senator will withdraw that motion in order that the bill which has been laid before the Senate may be passed.

Mr. HOAR. I withdraw the motion to accommodate the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Iowa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to adjourn is withdrawn. Is there objection to the consideration of that motion? There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7683) to remove the charge of desertion against James Fay.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, or desired to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McMILLAN. I move to amend the title to conform with the body of the bill, so as to read "A bill to correct the naval record of James Fay and grant him an honorable discharge." The amendment was agreed to.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WHITE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7603) to amend sections 2401 and 2403 of the Revised Statutes, so as to provide for the survey of lands to the same effect, as a bill which has already passed the Senate. The bill is very short, and I do not think there can be any objection to it.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to amend sections 2401 and 2403 of the Revised Statutes, so as to make them read:

Sec. 2401. When the settlers in any township, not mineral or reserved by the Government, or persons and associations lawfully possessed of coal lands and otherwise qualified to make entry thereof, or when the owners or grantees of public lands of the United States, under any law thereof, desire to have surveyed the same under the authority of the surveyor-general and shall file an application therefor in writing, and shall deposit in a proper State depository to the credit of the United States, a sum sufficient to pay for such survey, together with all expenditures incident thereto, without cost or claim for indemnity on the United States, it shall be lawful for the surveyor-general, under such instructions as may be given him by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and in accordance with law, to survey such township or such public lands owned by said grantees of the Government, and make return therefor to the general and proper local office. *Provided,* That no application shall be granted unless the township so proposed to be surveyed is within the range of the regular progress of the public surveys embraced by existing standard lines or bases for townships and subdivision surveys.

Sec. 2403. Where settlers or owners or grantees of public lands make deposits in accordance with the provisions of section 2401, as hereby amended, certificates shall be issued for such deposits which may be used by depositors in part payment for the lands settled upon by them, the survey of which is paid for out of such deposits, or said certificates may be assigned by indorsement and may be received by the Government in payment for any public lands of the United States entered or to be entered under the laws thereof.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH] to the fact that some years ago the provisions of law allowing the certificates to be assigned were repealed. I do not think that is the law now.

Mr. DOLPH. I will read to the Senator from the communication of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which was read in the debate in the House of Representatives on this bill. He said:

The triplicate certificates issued for such deposits prior to March 3, 1879, can be used only by the settlers in the purchase of lands in the township the surveying of which was paid for by such deposits.

The triplicate certificates issued subsequent to March 3, 1879, and prior to August 7, 1881, may be assigned by indorsement and used in payment for lands entered under the homestead and preemption laws in any land district; and

triplicate certificates issued on and after August 7, 1881, can be received in payment for lands only at the land office in which the lands surveyed for which the deposit was made are subject to entry, and not elsewhere.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator will move to amend that provision so that the certificates assigned shall not be used in distant States to enter lands. The complaint was made, and that was the reason for the change—I have forgotten the exact facts—but these surveys were made in California and other States and then the certificates were used in taking up lands in the Dakotas and in Nebraska, and it came to be a very great abuse, which was corrected in this way. I do not know the precise provisions of this bill.

Mr. DOLPH. After the words "United States," in line 12 of section 2, I move to insert the words "in the States where the survey was made."

Mr. ALLISON. That amendment will be satisfactory to me. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 2, line 12, after the words "United States," it is proposed to insert "in the States where the survey was made:" so as to read:

Said certificates may be assigned by indorsement, and may be received by the Government in payment for any public lands of the United States in the States where the surveys were made, entered, or to be entered under the laws thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. DOLPH. I move that the Senate ask for a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendment, which only inserts a few words.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Presiding Officer was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. PASCO, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. DOLPH were appointed.

SALE OF LOT IN HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. BERRY. I hope the Senator will withdraw that motion for a moment.

Mr. ALLISON. I will withdraw it for any purpose which will not take time.

Mr. BERRY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6012) to authorize sale of lot 8, block 93, city of Hot Springs, by school directors thereof, and use of proceeds for school purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, or desired to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALLISON. I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, August 3, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Ex officio nominations received by the Senate August 3, 1894.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Peregrine J. Dempster, of Holyoke, Colo., to be register of the land office at Sterling, Colo., vice Herbert C. Tedmon, term expired.

POSTMASTERS.

Frank E. Abbott, to be postmaster at Riverside, in the county of Riverside and State of California, in the place of Fred M. Dunbar, whose commission expired December 21, 1893.

George W. Hill, to be postmaster at Pomona, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, in the place of Edwin B. Smith, whose commission expired March 29, 1894.

John W. Scarborough, to be postmaster at Americus, in the county of Sumter and State of Georgia, in the place of Joseph C. Roney, resigned.

D. W. Hamilton, to be postmaster at Sigourney, in the county of Keokuk and State of Iowa, in the place of Andrew Stranahan, whose commission expires August 23, 1894.

W. D. Gerard, to be postmaster at Osborne, in the county of Osborne and State of Kansas, in the place of John J. Hays, whose commission expires July 1, 1894.

Eli Mead, to be postmaster at Hutchinson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas, in the place of Wilson McCandless, whose commission expired May 14, 1894.

John McMillan, to be postmaster at South Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, in the place of John M. Glasgow, whose commission will expire August 13, 1894.

Woodbury A. Ham, to be postmaster at Everett, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Charles Munsey, whose commission expired May 10, 1894.

Eugene J. O'Neill, to be postmaster at Chicopee Falls, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Fred E. Patterson, whose commission expired July 12, 1894.

Mr. MALLORY. That was my impression.
Mr. OUTHWAITE. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. MALLORY. Certainly.
Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I would ask the gentleman from Ohio to wait a minute.

Mr. MALLORY (after looking at the bill). My impression was that it said two public schools instead of free public schools.
Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then, as a matter of fact, there is no provision for two schools?

Mr. GEISSENHAINER. If I remember correctly, when this bill was reported in the committee, there was an amendment adopted to that effect.

Mr. WASHINGTON. The amended bill says "schools."
Mr. OUTHWAITE. Does the committee propose that there shall be a continual appropriation each year?

Mr. MALLORY. Yes, sir.
Mr. OUTHWAITE. Does this bill fix the amount at \$6,000 each year?

Mr. MALLORY. The annual expense is not to exceed \$6,000.
Now, Mr. Chairman, I have nothing more to say about this. I believe the committee understands the situation; that these people are absolutely devoid of the means of educating their children; that they are citizens of the United States and not citizens of any State at all; that their position is an anomalous one; and if the majority of the committee think that this is too long a delay to take in this direction, why I am perfectly willing to have any reasonable amendment offered that would at least tend to carry out the purpose that is manifested in this bill.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. MALLORY. Certainly.
Mr. WASHINGTON. If this bill is passed, and we appropriate \$6,000 for keeping up schools on the Pensacola naval reservation, would it not be a virtual commitment to the policy that the United States shall keep up schools on all navy-yards, as for instance, in the navy-yard in the District, the navy-yard in Brooklyn, at Mare Island, and everywhere where there is a population resident on the reservation. There is the great danger I see in the bill of my friend.

Mr. MALLORY. If the gentleman thinks it best to strike out annual it can be done.

Mr. WASHINGTON. If you make an appropriation of \$6,000 now they will build the schools and then they will come back and ask for an appropriation to keep up the schools and to keep the teachers, and if you do it for one year there will be appropriations to do it for other years, and we will be asked to pass a bill for that purpose.

Mr. MALLORY. These people are very differently situated from the people on the other naval reservations. There is no yard situated as this one. There is no other yard that has a population to any extent outside the yard itself. Here is a population from 1,200 to 1,500 people outside the walls of the yard. One of these villages is situated on the east and one on the west.

Mr. BYNUM. Why do not they get up private schools?

Mr. MALLORY. Simply because they have not the means to do it. Why do not they get up private schools in the city of Washington? This House is appropriating every year for the maintenance of schools in the city of Washington, and the people in this community are far better off than those people in the territory to which I have referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him another question?

Mr. WASHINGTON. The people of the District contribute one-half of the expenses of the government of the District.

Mr. MALLORY. But the people of the District are not in a condition comparable to that of the people down there.

Mr. WASHINGTON. But the gentleman knows personally that the Government has a great deal of taxable property here; and instead of having its property assessed and taxed at so much on the hundred or so much on the thousand dollars, Congress has agreed to contribute one-half the amount necessary for the expense of the District government.

Mr. MALLORY. But the Government down there owns every foot of the ground, and is not a taxpayer.

Mr. WASHINGTON. The Government of the United States is certainly under no obligation to pay for the education of those who reside on these reservations.

Mr. MALLORY. I do not think it is, there or elsewhere. I do not wish to be understood as contending that it is the duty of the Government to provide schools at these places; but I do think that under the circumstances, when you bear in mind the fact that these people are absolutely poverty-stricken, and are unable to provide schools for themselves, the Government should provide schools on this reservation.

This thing was recommended by Secretary Tracy; and the

present Secretary, when he was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, favored the bill, and every officer who has been down there, either as commandant or in a subordinate position, has been impressed with the necessity of the United States Government doing something to provide these unfortunate people with an education.

Mr. WASHINGTON. I admit that this is an exceptional case in many respects, and a peculiar one, and I am very sorry, of course, to oppose a measure which my friend advocates and which comes as near to him as this does, but I do it entirely from a sense of public duty, because I consider that this would be a very dangerous precedent for us to establish. I think it is opening a door to a kind of legislation that will give us a great deal of trouble hereafter.

Mr. CUMMINGS. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. MALLORY] has referred to the anomalous condition of the people living on this naval reservation in his State. I want to refer to the anomalous condition of legislation in this House with regard to the education of children. We have passed an Indian appropriation bill carrying thousands upon thousands of dollars to educate Indian children.

A MEMBER. Because they are our wards. [Laughter.]

Mr. CUMMINGS. I will come to the ward question in a moment. We send United States troops out into the mountains of Arizona and other Territories to capture the children of the Apache, Comanches, Kiowas, and other Indians whose main amusement has been the building of fires upon the bellies of American citizens.

We send those captured children to an Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., because, forsooth, gentlemen say they are the wards of the United States! The whole country is taxed to educate them. They are wards, are they? Well, what are these poor white and black children living upon this naval reservation and holding out their hands to the Government of this country, begging for education—what are they, if not wards of the United States? They are certainly not the wards of the people of Florida. They are children of nowhere.

A MEMBER. They can get away from there if they want to.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Yes; and so can the Indian children get away, if you will let them; but when they do get away you run after them, recapture them, and send them back to school, and you tax the poor people of my district and of other Congressional districts to pay for their education.

Now, I say that this country is great enough and broad enough to make no distinction between the children of the white man, of the black man, and the children of the red man. Above all, they can not afford to discriminate in favor of the children of the red man and against the children of the black man and of the white man. In this case they are certainly poorer than the Indian children, and they are calling aloud for an education.

Mr. HUNTER. Is not the gentleman from New York aware of the fact that the education of the Indian children is paid for out of the Indian fund, out of money that belongs to the Indians, the proceeds of their lands which we have bought, and that this Government does not expend a cent of money out of the public Treasury for that purpose?

Mr. CUMMINGS. No; I am not. It may be done in some cases; but who pays the expenses of running down the Indian children and capturing them and juggling them in your school at Carlisle? [Laughter.] Do the Indians? The Government does it, and you know it. They have no opportunity to get an education unless through the aid of the Government of the United States.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. I understand that these children on this reservation are not under the jurisdiction of the State of Florida?

Mr. CUMMINGS. They are not.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. They have no schools?

Mr. CUMMINGS. They have no schools.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. And they are there on a Government reservation?

Mr. CUMMINGS. They are there on a Government reservation, a legacy of the war, and they have no schools.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. And if they are not educated by the action of the Government they will not be educated at all.

Mr. CUMMINGS. That is the fact, and, Mr. Chairman, I hold that these children deserve an education, and are entitled to it just as much as the meanest pauper strung to the back of any quack who tramps the plains of Nevada. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAND. I wish to ask the gentleman a question. By whose permission do these people reside on that reservation, and how do they make their living?

Mr. CUMMINGS. That question has been answered three times already on this floor by the gentleman from Florida. I will repeat his words if it will be any gratification to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BLAND], but the morning hour is

slipping away and it seems to me to be a mighty infinitesimal way of defeating a bill to keep asking questions about it which have been already repeatedly answered.

Mr. BLAND. I am only trying to get some information about the matter.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be considered as closed.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the bill by paragraphs for amendment.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the amendments recommended by the committee.

The committee amendments were read, as follows:

In line 3, strike out "school" and insert "schools."
In line 8, strike out "five," and insert "six."
In line 10, strike out "five," and insert "six" before the word "thousand."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move that this bill be reported to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The question being taken, there were—ayes 24, nays 64.

Mr. SNODGRASS. No quorum.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of no quorum being made, the Chair will move to act as tellers the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SNODGRASS] and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MALLORY].

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 2, nays 66.

The CHAIRMAN. Upon this question the ayes are 2 and the nays are 66. No quorum has voted. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Tennessee does not withdraw the point of no quorum.

Mr. SNODGRASS. I have not withdrawn it.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Chair will be compelled to order a call of the roll—

Mr. SNODGRASS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise.

The CHAIRMAN. That motion is not in order unless by unanimous consent, but the Chair will entertain it if there be no objection.

Mr. MALLORY. Mr. Chairman, as there are less than ten minutes of the morning hour remaining, I ask unanimous consent that the hour be considered as having expired and that the committee now rise.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. DOCKERY, from the Committee of the Whole, reported that they had had under consideration a bill (H. R. 112) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish and cause to be maintained a free public school, for children under 17 years of age, at the village of Warrington, on the naval reservation on Pensacola Bay, in the State of Florida; pending which the morning hour had expired.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. When the regular order was called this morning, the Chair neglected to call the committees for reports, and will do so now.

CARACAS AWARDS.

Mr. GEARY, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back favorably the bill (S. 756) for the application of the accretions of the Caracas awards of 1868 to the new awards made in 1889 and 1890; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

CLOSING OF AN ALLEY IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. COOPER of Indiana, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back favorably the bill (S. 2217) to provide for the closing of a part of an alley in square 185 in the city of Washington, D. C.; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

REGISTER FOR STEAMER S. OTERI.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported back favorably the bill (S. 1852) to provide an American register for the steamer S. Oteri; which was referred to the House Calendar, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

LIEUT. COL. FORWOOD AND DR. PENROSE.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 7474) authorizing Lieut. Col. Forwood and Dr. George H. Penrose to accept certain testimonials from the Argentine Government;

which was referred to the House Calendar, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House of the Fifty-second Congress, without leaving copies, papers in the case of Mary Stewart Loeble; there having been no adverse report.

An then on motion of Mr. SAYERS (at 3 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILL.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. COX, from the Committee on Claims reported the bill (S. 1949) for the relief of James E. North (Report No. 1359); which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOATNER (by request): A bill (H. R. 7878) to facilitate and expedite legal proceedings by the United States and other creditors against Government-aided railroad companies, their officers, stockholders, and the trustees of their mortgages—to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. HEARD (by request): A joint resolution (H. Res. 212) to complete and publish the laws relating to street railway franchises in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. COVERT: A joint resolution (H. Res. 213) to correct abuses under the patent system, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Patents.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire: A bill (H. R. 7879) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against James H. Waters—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOOK: A bill (H. R. 7880) for the relief of Charles Morgan, M. C. Mordac, C. B. Payne, and the Southern Steamship Company—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MEIKLEJOHN: A bill (H. R. 7881) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the cost of paving about the public building in Fremont, Nebr.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PAGE: A bill (H. R. 7882) for the relief of Maj. Samuel T. Cushing—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 7883) for the relief of Ellis H. Roberts—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BOATNER (by request): Memorial to Congress from the Kansas Pacific consolidated bondholders committee, for passage of bill to facilitate and expedite legal proceedings by the United States and other creditors against Government aided railroad companies, their officers, stockholders, and trustees of their mortgages—to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. HOPKINS of Pennsylvania: Petition of 111 citizens of Sixteenth district of Pennsylvania, against appropriation of any money for support of sectarian schools—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KIEFFER: Memorial of M. Swering, S. J. Turner, John Schorr, and many other citizens of St. Paul, Minn., charging that Attorney-General Richard Olney is guilty of high crimes, etc., and subjecting him to impeachment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Michigan: Petition of William Kirkpatrick, Charles A. Bischoff, Wallace B. Watson, and 25 others, citizens of Grand Rapids, and members of Knights of Labor, Assembly No. 3526, Grand Rapids, Mich., for the impeachment of Richard Olney, Attorney-General of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT of Pennsylvania: Petition of G. N. Atwood and 44 other citizens of Camptown, Bradford County, Pa., against appropriations for sectarian schools as provided in the Indian appropriation bill—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. VEST. Would not the party under the United States practice be compelled to give a bond for costs?

Mr. HOAR. I do not think there is any law to that effect now. I have looked to see, but I have no knowledge of any such law.

Mr. VEST. My impression is that the Federal courts in all cases require that a bond shall be given.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator from Missouri allow me to have added to the bill an additional proviso which I can dictate? I move to add:

Provided further, That the court in which case shall be brought is authorized to require proper security for costs in case judgment shall be for the defendant.

Mr. VEST. That is all right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add as an additional proviso:

Provided further, That the court in which case shall be brought is authorized to require proper security for costs in case judgment shall be for the defendant.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will be stated. The first amendment of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in line 6, before the word "repairs," to strike out "extensive;" so as to read:

That hereafter any person or persons entering into a formal contract with the United States for the construction of any public building, or the prosecution and completion of any public work or for repairs upon any public building or public work.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 21, after the words "United States," to insert "for his or their use and benefit;" so as to read:

And shall be authorized to bring suit in the name of the United States for his or their use and benefit against said contractor and sureties and to prosecute the same to final judgment and execution.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

STATE TAXATION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. GEORGE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up and consider the bill (H. R. 4326) to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States Treasury notes.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I wish the Senate to know what the bill is. The purpose of the bill is to enable the States to tax the greenbacks and United States notes. As a rule, I believe that that would be right; that money in any form should be treated like other property, and be subject to taxation. Yet it is perfectly clear that under the language of the law it would be a violation of the public faith, pledged in the acts providing for the issue of United States notes. In the acts authorizing the issue of United States notes of every form and every form of obligation there is an express exemption from all State, national, or local taxation.

I call the attention of the Senator from Mississippi to a clause I find in the act of 1864, one of the leading acts providing for the issue of a large amount of bonds and Treasury notes, which declares:

And all bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

So under another act, passed in the same session, providing for an increase of the amount of United States notes, it is provided:

And such notes shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

The same provision is contained in the act of 1865, as follows: And all bonds or other obligations issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

A similar provision is carried into what is called the refunding act of 1870, which provides that:

All of which said several classes of bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

That provision does not apply to United States notes, but all the other acts providing for the issue of United States notes do forbid all kinds of taxation, State, municipal, or national.

Now, whether under the present circumstances, the notes be-

ing redeemable at the pleasure of the holder since the resumption of specie payments, there is any reason for that prohibition, is a question for Congress to determine. Still, there is a prohibition contained in all these laws against the taxation of the national securities. If Congress should repeal that provision of the act as to the bonds, it would be a clear violation of the public faith, because the bonds are continuing obligations, issued under existing law, some of them running for a period of thirty or forty years. Therefore, any change of the contract, during the term of the contract, would be an express violation of the public faith.

Whether that rule would apply to a note, which is presentable at pleasure and redeemable in coin, I have some doubt. I see no reason in equity why greenbacks or United States notes, which are legal-tender money, should not be treated like all other property and taxed by municipal, by State, and by general authority. I therefore do not see any injustice in it.

All property ought to be taxed alike, and money held by a person at any time is property in the same sense that real estate or any other property is held as property. Therefore in nearly all the States there are laws levying duties on bank notes, on various forms of securities, on money—

Mr. PLATT. Money on hand.

Mr. SHERMAN. Money on hand, which includes gold and silver.

The Senator from Mississippi, when I called his attention to the language of the law, said he would strike out the word "property." I ask to have read the clause in regard to taxing notes like other property. I think it is the last clause of section 1.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Provided, That any such taxation shall be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any such State or Territory shall tax other property or any other currency circulating as money within its jurisdiction.

Mr. SHERMAN. At my suggestion the Senator from Mississippi agreed to strike out the word "property" and say that no tax shall be levied upon United States notes, except such taxes are also levied upon all other forms of money. Gold and silver money on hand is liable to taxation by the laws of the State of Ohio and by the laws of most of the States, I suppose. Whether United States notes shall be exempt any longer, after the notes are redeemable at pleasure, on demand, is a question for the Senate to decide. Clearly such a provision extended to bonds would be a violation of public faith.

I do not wish to interfere with the bill, except to have the Senate understand distinctly that this provision is in express violation of the law under which the notes were issued. Whether the circumstances are so changed as to justify the taxing of this money is for the Senate to determine.

Mr. GEORGE. Does the Senator from Ohio desire to be understood as saying that if the amendment suggested by him, striking out the word "property" is made, he will interpose no further objection to the bill?

Mr. SHERMAN. I see no further objection. I merely wished to state the fact that when the notes were issued it was expressly provided that they should not be taxable by State or municipal authority. But as the notes are now, under the existing law, redeemable at pleasure, I do not see why any distinction should be made between property in United States notes and property in gold and silver coin. That is a question for the Senate to determine.

Mr. GEORGE. Understanding that the Senator from Ohio will interpose no further objection to the passage of the bill if the word "property" in line 10, section 1, is stricken out, I move that that word be stricken out.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 10, section 1, before the word "money," strike out the word "property;" so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That any such taxation shall be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any such State or Territory shall tax other property or any other currency circulating as money within its jurisdiction.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GEORGE. I ask that the amendments reported by the Committee on the Judiciary be now acted upon.

The first amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary was, in section 1, line 3, before the word "circulating," to strike out "all;" in line 4, before the words "United States," to strike out "all;" in the same line before the word "other" to strike out "all;" in line 6, after the word "circulating," to insert "or intended to circulate," and in the same line after the word "shall," to strike out "be subject to," and insert "not be exempt from;" so as to make the section read:

That circulating notes of national banking associations and United States

legal tender notes and other notes and certificates of the United States payable on demand and circulating or intended to circulate as currency shall not be exempt from taxation under the laws of any State or Territory; *Provided*, That any such taxation shall be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any such State or Territory shall tax other money or currency circulating as money within its jurisdiction.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER. If all the committee amendments have been acted on I should like to have the bill read as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire recedes from the reading of the bill as amended. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That circulating notes of national banking associations and United States legal-tender notes and other notes and certificates of the United States payable on demand and circulating or intended to circulate as currency shall not be exempt from taxation under the laws of any State or Territory: *Provided*, That any such taxation shall be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any such State or Territory shall tax other money or currency circulating as money within its jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of this act shall not be deemed or held to change existing laws in respect of the taxation of national banking associations.

Mr. HAWLEY. Does the bill come from the Committee on Finance?

Mr. SHERMAN. No.

Mr. HAWLEY. From what committee does it come?

Mr. GEORGE. From the Committee on the Judiciary. I will state that a similar bill was passed by a unanimous vote by the Committee on the Judiciary several years ago, when Judge Edmunds was its author, and it was unanimously passed by the Senate after debate.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to move to amend the bill by adding after the word "taxation," in line 7, the words "as money on hand."

Mr. GRAY. I suppose that is all that could have been meant. If that is not meant by the original bill, I agree with the Senator from New Hampshire that those words should be inserted. Could it be supposed that national-bank notes are to be taxed otherwise than as money on hand?

Mr. CHANDLER. That is the explanation of the meaning of the bill, but inasmuch as the States tax money on hand, and it is the intention of the Senator from Mississippi only to provide for the taxation of United States notes when they are money on hand—

Mr. GRAY. That is to provide for their nonexemption.

Mr. CHANDLER. Like gold or silver, it seems to me the expression "money on hand" should be inserted in the proposed act.

Mr. GRAY. I think so.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "taxation," in line 7, insert "as money on hand;" so as to read:

Provided, That any such taxation shall be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any such State or Territory shall tax other money or currency circulating as money within its jurisdiction.

Mr. GEORGE. I do not object to the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER].

Mr. TURPIE. I offer an amendment to the amendment, to insert after the words "as money on hand," the words "or on deposit."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Indiana to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add, at the end of the amendment, the words "or on deposit."

Mr. COCKRELL (to Mr. CHANDLER). Accept it.

Mr. CHANDLER. I accept the amendment, and I understood the Senator from Mississippi to accept my amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. I do not object to it, so far as I am concerned.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire as modified.

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to move an amendment. I move to insert "gold and silver, or other coin," so that the provision will apply equally to Treasury notes and gold and silver coin of the United States. I do not suppose such an amendment is necessary, but—

Mr. GEORGE. Not at all, because the word "money" is used, which embraces gold and silver. I will read the provision:

Provided, That any such taxation shall be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any such State or Territory shall tax other money or currency circulating as money within its jurisdiction.

Mr. HOAR. That is another point.

Mr. GEORGE—

or currency circulating as money within its jurisdiction.

Mr. HOAR. I understand; but it is not there that I propose

my amendment. I propose my amendment in the authority to tax. I do not want to have it appear that there is any distinction. Of course every Senator is familiar with the maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, and if we pass a law authorizing the taxation of United States notes as money, that is the only statute on the subject. It might be claimed that a man with a thousand or a million dollars' worth of gold coin or silver coin in a vault would get off. So I want to have inserted after the word "currency" the words "all gold, silver, or other coin," putting all money on the same footing. I suppose there will be no objection to the amendment.

Mr. TURPIE. I submit that there is no utility in the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. The only reason why we are passing any act at all on the subject is because the particular paper credit—that is, Treasury notes and others—mentioned in the proposed act are exempt by law from taxation by and under State authority. Gold and silver coin of the United States has never been so exempt. Consequently it need not now be included in the bill.

Mr. HOAR. I entirely agree with the Senator from Indiana. He is quite right. The amendment is not necessary, but it can do no possible harm, and I think it will avoid any misunderstanding; that is all. I should like to have the amendment made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add after the word "currency," in line 6: And all gold, silver, or other coin.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. TURPIE. I hope the amendment will not be inserted in the bill. The only effect it will have will be to cast serious doubt upon the construction of the language now used. I am not mistaken as to what that is. Doubts originate soon enough and readily enough without being assisted by suggestion here. But there is no necessity for the amendment. That is admitted. The Senator from Massachusetts admits it. I think it is better that words not necessary should form no part of the enactment.

Mr. PALMER. This bill comes from the Committee on the Judiciary, and so far as I can understand it I may say that I favor the bill. Whatever language may be adopted in regard to determining the taxability of these notes satisfies me. However, I am impressed by one fact, and that is the reason why I make the inquiry I rose to make. Why is it that in the past history of the country no such law has before been enacted by Congress?

That leads me to ask the further question, Has not this subject some financial aspects? May it not in some way affect the use, the acceptability of Treasury notes and other paper issued by the Government for the purpose of circulation? Will it, in other words, affect the Treasury in the slightest degree? I am not on terms with the Treasury; I am not supposed to feel any interest in the Treasury, and hence what I say will not be likely to startle or frighten anybody. Still I recognize the fact that the Treasury just now is in a situation at least which requires attention.

Will this affect the Treasury in any manner whatever? Will it be likely to lead to the presentation at the Treasury of this class of paper? In consequence of making this class of paper subject to taxation will the Treasury be likely to be called upon for its redemption? Will this amendment affect that question in any way? I am led to doubt on that point from the fact that more than thirty years have passed since the Government came to the issue of legal-tender paper, and yet that paper has never been subjected to taxation.

Now, is there any danger that this may disturb the operations of the Treasury or affect the use and acceptability of any paper described in this bill? If there is no such danger, I am then led to inquire why thirty years have elapsed and more during which such a bill has never been passed. I regret, I will vote for the bill; but I desire to say that I am not quite sure of its wisdom in respect to paper which depends for its value upon the ability of the Treasury to redeem it upon presentation.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine will state his point of order.

Mr. HALE. Has the deficiency appropriation bill been taken up by the Senate?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has.

Mr. HALE. Then I call for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate has been considering the present bill by unanimous consent.

Mr. GEORGE. I hope the Senator from Maine will not inter-

pose. We are very nearly through with the bill. It is a very important measure. I have the consent of the chairman of the committee for its consideration.

Mr. HALE. The bill will open the whole volume of discussion on the great question of finance. I have no doubt that the Senator from Nevada, who is on the floor at the present moment seeking recognition of the Chair, has an amendment involving the free coinage of silver.

Mr. STEWART. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. GEORGE. I hope the Senator from Nevada will not present such an amendment.

Mr. HALE. I guessed right.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator was correct.

Mr. HALE. Therefore, when the Senator from Mississippi, with that in view, says that this bill can be disposed of in ten or fifteen minutes, or ten or fifteen hours, or ten or fifteen days, he is stating an absurdity; and I insist that the Senate shall go on with the regular order, which is the deficiency appropriation bill. I hope the Senator from Missouri will not be led into yielding for the consideration of such little bills that involve free silver and everything else.

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator from Maine yield until my amendment can be offered?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

Mr. STEWART. Let the amendment be read.

Mr. GEORGE. I hope the Senator from Nevada will not introduce that amendment. It will not amount to anything. Let us get through with the bill.

Mr. STEWART. It is in order, is it not?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada asks that his amendment may be read for information.

Mr. HALE. Let it be printed.

Mr. STEWART. It consists of only two short sections.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read.

Mr. HALE. Read it, then.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read. The SECRETARY. Add at the end of the bill the following additional sections:

Sec. 3. That the silver coins of the United States shall be composed of standard silver. That of the silver coins the dollar shall be of the weight of 412 grains; the half-dollar of the weight of 206 grains; the quarter-dollar of the weight of 103 grains; the dime, or tenth part of a dollar, of the weight of 41 grains. And that dollars, half-dollars, quarter-dollars, and dimes shall be legal tenders of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sum whatsoever.

Sec. 4. That silver bullion brought to any mint of the United States for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositor. That it shall be lawful to refuse, at the mint, any deposit of less value than \$100 and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint.

Mr. STEWART. I will state that that is the act of 1837.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The pending question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. COCKRELL. I did not object when the Senator from Mississippi asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill, because I was assured, and he doubtless fully believed it, that the bill would be passed inside of twenty minutes.

Mr. GEORGE. It could have been passed in one minute.

Mr. COCKRELL. It was upon that assurance that I did not make an objection, but I am compelled now to ask for the consideration of the regular order, the deficiency appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. TURPIE. I move to take up the bill notwithstanding the objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. TURPIE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PEPPER. What is the motion?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the pending question is on the motion of the Senator from Indiana to proceed with the consideration of the bill which has been before the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is a motion to displace the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. GEORGE. I think the bill can be passed in five minutes.

Mr. FAULKNER. I do not understand that it displaces the appropriation bill. It is not yet 2 o'clock.

Mr. HOAR. The appropriation bill was taken up by a vote of the Senate.

Mr. HALE. It has already been taken up.

Mr. COCKRELL. The appropriation bill is pending before the Senate, having been taken up on my motion. As a matter

of course, if the motion of the Senator from Indiana prevails it displaces the appropriation bill. That is all there is about it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAMERON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I am paired with the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. WASHBURN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST], but I am at liberty to vote on this question. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAMDEN. I wish to announce my pair with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 33; as follows:

YEAS—17.

Allen,	Coke,	Mitchell, Wis.	Walsh,
Bate,	George,	Peffer,	White.
Bear,	Hansbrough,	Pauch,	
Blackburn,	Jarvis,	Roach,	
Blanchard,	Kyle,	Turpie,	

NAYS—33.

Aldrich,	Dolph,	Huntton,	Platt,
Altshuler,	Faulkner,	Foraker,	Shoup,
Brice,	Frye,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Caffery,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Stewart,
Caray,	Gray,	Martin,	Teller,
Chandler,	Hale,	Mills,	Washburn,
Cockrell,	Hawley,	Palmer,	
Cullum,	Hill,	Pasco,	
Davis,	Hoar,	Perkins,	

NOT VOTING—33.

Butler,	Gorman,	Mitchell, Oregon	Shoup,
Call,	Harris,	Morgan,	Smith,
Canden,	Higgins,	McMill,	Spokane,
Cameron,	Irby,	Murphy,	Vest,
Daniel,	Jones, Ark.	Patton,	Vilas,
Dixon,	Jones, Nev.	Pettigrew,	Voorhees,
Dwight,	Lindsay,	Proctor,	Wilson,
Gibson,	McLaurin,	Quay,	Wolcott,
Gordon,	McPherson,	Kansan,	

So the motion was not agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5575) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. SAYERS, Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts, and Mr. COGSWELL, managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2550) providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents; agreed to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, Mr. MCKAIG, and Mr. BRODERICK, managers at the conference on the part of the House.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The deficiency appropriation bill will be proceeded with.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7477) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes; which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope there will be no further requests for the consideration of bills. We will finish this bill in a very short time. I ask that the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations may be acted upon as they are reached in the reading of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, that course will be pursued.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have been upon the floor for sometime desiring to ask for the consideration of the resolution that I submitted and which was under consideration yesterday, proposing an investigation of the Dominion Coal Company. In view of the admonitions of the Senator from Maine and the Senator from Missouri, I shall not make that request now, but I give notice that after the deficiency appropriation bill is disposed of I

shall press the consideration of that resolution. I now ask that the amendment of the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] offered to the resolution may be perfected and printed, if I can have the attention of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CROCKRELL. That can be done when the resolution is called up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, it will be so ordered. The reading of the bill will be proceeded with. The Secretary proceeded to read the bill. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, line 5, after the word "incurred," to strike out "\$12,000," and insert:

Ten thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-two cents each, \$31,922.66.

So as to make the clause read:

Intercontinental Railway Commission: To pay the salaries of the three United States commissioners of the Intercontinental Railway Commission in full for all services heretofore rendered or that may hereafter be rendered, and to reimburse them for expenses incurred or to be incurred, \$10,612.52 each, \$31,922.66.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 5, to insert:

Bering Sea Arbitration: To enable the Secretary of State to pay E. J. Phelps and James C. Carter for their services as counsel before the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration the sum of \$15,000 each, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 16, before the word "cents," to strike out "eight hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-six" and insert "nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-eight," so as to make the clause read:

Salaries, charges d'affaires ad interim: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of salaries, charges d'affaires ad interim, for the fiscal year 1893, \$5,956.98.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 2, before the word "cents," to strike out "two hundred and forty-nine dollars and nine" and insert "seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty-five," and in line 4, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-eight" and insert "twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars and fourteen," so as to make the clause read:

Salaries, charges d'affaires ad interim: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of contingent expenses foreign, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1893, \$35,644.85; in all, \$25,182.14.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 5, to insert:

For contingent expenses United States consulates, \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 13, before the word "cents," to strike out "forty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and four" and insert "forty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-eight," so as to make the clause read:

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers on account of contingent expenses, United States consulates, for the fiscal year 1893, \$47,383.88.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 17, to insert:

That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Emory H. Taunt, late United States commissioner at Boston, in the Bering Sea Basin, for salary and expenses, by crediting him with the following sum, namely, \$3,996 for the fiscal year 1890 and \$4,580 for the fiscal year 1891, being the sums advanced to said Emory H. Taunt on account of said fiscal years, respectively, and for which no vouchers for the portion of the same used for his expenses can be obtained by reason of his death and the loss of his papers.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 10, to insert:

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury for books, \$18.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 18, to insert:

For horses and wagons: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury for services rendered from July to November, 1892, fiscal year 1893, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 23, to insert:

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for advertising, fiscal year 1893, \$2.87.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 23, after the word "hundred," to insert "and two," so as to make the clause read:

Land and other property of the United States: For care, custody, and protection of land and other property of the United States, \$102.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 15, to insert:

To pay the North American Commercial Company the sum of \$49, and Messrs. S. Foster & Co. the sum of \$15.85; in all \$14.85, for transportation and

clothing furnished nine men belonging to the crew of the wrecked bark James Allen, rescued by the Bear June 12, 1894.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 7, to insert: Payment to Donald Macmaster: To pay Donald Macmaster, attorney at law, Montreal, Canada, for services and expenses incurred in defending Deputy Collector of Customs E. H. Twohey and Special Agent C. J. Smith, arrested and tried in that city for alleged conspiracy, \$1,532.86.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 22, to insert: Payment to J. G. McCoy: To reimburse Chinese inspector J. G. McCoy amount paid for counsel to represent the interests of the United States in the case of Charles Bodman, \$30.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 2, to insert:

Customs officers: That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to all officers of the customs whose terms of office have expired, or shall expire, before the appointment and qualification of their successors, and who have been performing, or shall perform, the duties of their respective offices after the date of such expiration, the salaries, compensation, fees, or emoluments authorized or provided by law, in each case, for the respective incumbents of the offices: *Provided*, That no such payment shall be made for any services rendered by any such officer wrongfully holding after the appointment and qualification of his successor.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 23, to insert:

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.
To pay the Alaska Commercial Company for coal furnished United States revenue steamer Corwin in July, 1893, being for the service of the fiscal year 1892, \$775.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 22, to insert: To pay amounts set forth in Senate executive document No. 148 of this session, for expenses of buoyage, fiscal years 1889, 1892, and 1893, \$948.30.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 3, to insert:

Supplies of light-houses: To pay the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company for transportation of supplies for light-houses in January and March, 1892, being for the service of the fiscal year 1893, \$1,585.62.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 10, to insert:

San Luis Obispo Light-station, California: To pay the Western Union Telegraph Company for telegrams sent for the officers of the Light-House Establishment, fiscal year 1891, \$74 cents.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 13 to insert:

Payment to Thomas G. Hayes: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Thomas G. Hayes, late United States attorney for the district of Maryland, \$600, the amount approved by the Attorney-General for legal services rendered, under direction of the Attorney-General, in defending the Government's title to the site of Hawkins Point light-house, Maryland.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 18, to insert:

For appraisers' stores at Chicago, Ill.: For liquidation of outstanding contract liabilities, \$189.73.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 2, to insert:

For court-house and post-office at Helena, Ark.: For approaches and completion of building, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 6, to insert:

Mint at Philadelphia: For incidental and contingent expenses, \$16,869.37.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 20, to insert:

For freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, \$5,503.25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 6, to insert:

For contingent expenses, Territory of Oklahoma, to be expended by the governor, \$2,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 19, to insert:

For repairs to the Holt mansion to make the same suitable for occupancy, and for office furniture, including the items set forth hereunder in House Executive Document No. 103 of this session, \$430.57.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 24, to insert:

To reimburse the Smithsonian fund for assuming the expenses of labor and materials for repairs urgently necessary for the preservation of the Holt mansion, including the items set forth hereunder in House Executive Document No. 103 of this session, \$499.45.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 11, after the word "commenced," to strike out "including expenses in the employment of counsel," and in line 13, after the word "to," to strike out "execute and enforce;" so as to make the clause read:

"That the unexpended balances of the appropriations for the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1892 and 1893 are hereby reappropriated and made available for expenditure during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, to enable the

Layton, McNagny, Pence, Stone, W. A.
 Livingston, McKee, Pennington, W. Va. Straus,
 Lord, Melliceejohn, Perkins, Va. Strong,
 Louisenlager, Mercer, Phillips, Sweet,
 Lucas, Money, Talbot, Md. Talbot,
 Lynch, Moon, Pigot, Tarasney,
 Maddox, Moore, Post, Terry,
 Maguire, Morgan, Tracey, Tracy,
 Malson, Murray, Price, Tyler,
 Marsh, Mutchler, Quigg, Updegraff,
 Martin, Ind. Neill, Randall, Van Voorhis, N.Y.
 Marvin, N.Y. Northway, Rayner, Wanger,
 McCall, Ogden, Reburn, Washington,
 McCarthy, O'Neil, Mass. O'Neil, Mo. Vaughn,
 McCreary, Ky. Outhwaite, Russell, Conn. Weadock,
 McDaniel, Page, Sargent, Ill. Wheeler,
 McEntire, Paschal, Sorg, Wilson, Wash.
 McGann, Patterson, Sperry,
 McKaig, Payne, Stephenson,
 McKelghan, Pearson, Stone, C. W.

NAYS—40.

Allen, De Armond, Ikert, Ritchie,
 Bell, Tex. Dockery, Izlar, Shell,
 Black, Ga. English, Cal. Kribbs, Talbert, S. C.
 Bland, Everett, Fithian, Tamm,
 Branch, Egan, Gorman, Tucker,
 Chaparral, Grady, McDermott, Williams, Ill.
 Clark, Mo. Heiner, McLaurin, Williams, Miss.
 Cockrell, Hunter, Pennington, Tex. Wolfson,
 Cox, Hutcheson, Richards, Ohio Woodard.

ANSWERED—PRESENT—2.

Bretz, Cooper, Ind.

NOT VOTING—132.

Adams, Ky. English, N. J. Lester, Simpson,
 Apsley, Enloe, Linton, Slpe,
 Babcock, Epes, Lockwood, Smith,
 Bailey, Erdman, Magner, Snodgrass,
 Bartholdt, Forman, Mallory, Somers,
 Belden, Gear, Marshall, Sanger,
 Beltschoover, Gillet, N. Y. McAleer, Stallings,
 Berry, Gillet, Mass. McMillin, Stevens,
 Bower, N. C. Goodnight, Stockdale,
 Breckinridge, Ark. Gresham, Stone, Ky.
 Breckinridge, Ky. Gresham, Storer,
 Burnes, Griffin, Swanson,
 Burrows, Groat, Morse, Tawney,
 Bynum, Grow, Moses, Taylor, Ind.
 Caruth, Hall, Mo. Causey, Turner, Tenn.
 Cauley, Harner, Oates, Thomas,
 Chickering, Harris, Paynter, Turner, Ga.
 Childs, Harter, Reed, Turpin,
 Childs, Hatch, Reilly, Van Voorhis, Ohio
 Cobb, Ala. Heard, Richardson, Tenn. Wardworth,
 Cockran, Henderson, Ill. Robbins, Walker,
 Cogswell, Hepburn, Robinson, Pa. Wells,
 Conn, Hicks, Russell, Ga. White,
 Cornish, Holman, Ryan, Wheeler, Ala.
 Crain, Hooker, Miss. Ryan, White,
 Curtis, Kans. Hopkins, Ill. Scranton, Wilson, Ohio
 Davey, Hopkins, Pa. Settle, Wilson, W. Va.
 Deason, Houck, Shaw, Wise,
 Dingley, Hudson, Sherman, Woerner,
 Dooliver, Hull, Sibley, Wright, Mass.
 Donovan, Johnson, Ohio Sibley, Wright, Pa.
 Edmunds, Jones, Siddle,
 Ellis, Ky. Lefever,

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:
On this vote:

Mr. SPRINGER with Mr. REED.

For the rest of this day:

Mr. HOLMAN with Mr. LEFEVER.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY NEXT.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourns to-day, it will meet on Monday next.
 The motion was agreed to.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I present the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill.
 The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.
 The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6518) making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.
 (For conference report see Senate proceedings.)

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the statement of the House conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

When the bill passed the House it carried 59,538,689.56. The Senate Committee on Commerce increased the same \$3,087,490.44. When the bill was up for consideration in the Senate it was still further increased \$14,560, making the total amount as it passed the Senate \$12,700,660. The House conferees succeeded in reducing the Senate bill \$3,302,500. The bill as now recommended by the conferees carries \$11,398,160.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Mr. Speaker, unless some gentleman desires further information, I will move the previous question on the adoption of the report.

Mr. DALZELL. Does this bill as reported by the conferees contain an appropriation of \$20,000 for surveys of canals between Lake Erie and the Ohio River?

Mr. CATCHINGS. It does. I move the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.
 On motion of Mr. CATCHINGS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted:
 To Mr. HOLMAN, for this day, on account of sickness.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the committees for reports.

SCHOOL ON OMAHA INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably, with amendments, the bill (S. 870) authorizing the issue of a patent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for certain lands on the Omaha Indian Reservation for school purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. MCKAIG, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill (H. R. 6776) to amend "An act to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia," approved January 2, 1891; which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. MCKAIG also, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, also reported a bill (H. R. 7470) to provide for the securing of plans and for the erection of the public buildings of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

MORNING HOUR.

THE SPEAKER. This completes the call of committees for reports. The morning hour begins at five minutes before 3 o'clock, and the call rests with the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I ask unanimous consent to pass the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, with the understanding that it may be recurred to hereafter without prejudice.

Mr. BUNN. I shall have to object to that, Mr. Speaker.

THE SPEAKER. Objection is made. The call rests on the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SALARIES OF RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. By direction of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads I call up the bill S. 544.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 544) to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks.

THE SPEAKER. This bill is in Committee of the Whole.
 Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider the bill in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. It does not require any appropriation.

THE SPEAKER. But it provides for a charge against the Treasury?

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Yes, I know that—Mr. DOCKERY. I think it would be better to consider that bill in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I will move, then, that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole to consider this bill.

The motion was agreed to.
 Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, with Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts in the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the bill called up by the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (S. 544) to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks. *Be it enacted, etc.* That persons in the Railway Mail Service known as railway postal clerks shall on and after the passage of this act, be divided into seven classes, whose salaries shall not exceed the following rates per annum: First class, not exceeding \$800; second class, not exceeding \$700; third class, not exceeding \$1,200; fourth class, not exceeding \$1,300; fifth class, not exceeding \$1,500; sixth class, not exceeding \$1,600; seventh

class, not exceeding \$180. *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General, in fixing the salaries of clerks in the different classes, may fix the salaries of clerks of the same class, according to the amount of work done, the number of miles of duty, and the responsibility incurred by each, but shall not in any case allow a higher salary to any clerk of any class than the maximum fixed by this act for the class.

Sec. 4. That such a railway postal clerk of class 7 as shall be detailed as chief clerk of divisions, and such clerks of class 6 may be detailed as chief clerks of two or more lines, shall be entitled to the compensation of the Department that be paid from the appropriation for the transportation of mails on railroads to their actual and necessary expenses, but not exceeding \$3 per diem.

Sec. 5. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 6. That this act take effect on the date after it is passed.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Clerk read the formal report and then the report by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. KYLE), a member of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

The reports were read, as follows:

The Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 544) to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks, have considered the same and recommend its passage.

The Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (H. 3694) to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks, having considered the same and the report thereon made back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

And as a bill (S. 544) similar in all respects to this one has been introduced in the Senate and favorably reported by the proper committee of that body, we take the following, hearing upon the subject in hand, from said report and present it as part of this report:

The great advantage which has been made during recent years in the handling of the mails have become most largely to the increased efficiency of the Railway Mail Service, and particularly to the increase in the number of the railway mail clerks. There is no other class of public servants which is subjected to a like amount of competition. The eagerness of business men to receive their letters with the least possible delay; the development of the part of the railroads to attract patronage by increasing the speed of trains; the pressure upon the Post-Office Department to keep abreast of the times in furnishing mail facilities—all these things have so developed the railway mail clerk of to-day that he has become one of the most skilled or laborers, while at the same time the mental wear and tear of his work has increased in full proportion to the increase in efficiency. While the increased demands have been made upon the railway mail clerks, their pay, so far from having been increased, on the contrary, has even been diminished.

The bill under consideration permits an increase in the maximum to \$1,800, a truly modest advance. The clerks who would comprise the new seventh grade, thirteen in all, are known as assistant superintendents of railroads, while the seventy-two clerks to be benefited by the proposed sixth grade are chief clerks. These men are located at the important railroad centers and have the immediate charge of about one hundred men each. They have been recruited from the ranks of the army and the postoffice because of their superior executive ability, knowledge of the service and of the postal laws and regulations. In any other Department these men would be chief of Division and the Department would be proud of them.

The following statement shows the rates of compensation under existing law and the proposed changes as provided in this bill:

Compensation by grade.

	Existing law.	This bill.
First class.....	\$900	\$900
Second class.....	900	1,000
Third class.....	1,000	1,200
Fourth class.....	1,200	1,300
Fifth class.....	1,300	1,400
Sixth class.....	1,400	1,600
Seventh class.....	1,600	1,800

"The bill adds a sixth and seventh class at a compensation, respectively, of \$1,600 and \$1,800, and provides that the Postmaster-General, in fixing the salaries of clerks in different classes, may grade the salaries of the same class with due regard to the amount of work, the number of hours employed, and the responsibility incurred. The bill also provides that the Postmaster-General may detail as chiefs of divisions, and clerks of class 6 may be detailed as chief clerks of two or more lines under present restrictions."

The bill carries no appropriation, and it leaves to the Postmaster-General to reclassify the railway postal clerks, and allows him to put the higher classes as the appropriations at his disposal will allow. This bill is identical with one which passed the Senate in the Fifty-second Congress.

Should the reclassifications be made at once the increase would amount to about \$350,000, but the rapidity of the change would depend on the annual appropriation.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1901.

*SIR: I have the honor to submit the following in response to yours of the 23d ultimo, relating to Senate bill 544, which provides for a reclassification of the Railway Mail Service.

The Senate bill I understand is practically the same as that which was favorably passed upon by the committees on Post-Offices and Post-Roads of the Fifty-second Congress.

Since my connection with the Post-Office Department I have become much impressed with the importance and usefulness of the railway mail branch of the general service of mail transportation, and therefore I am glad to see the measure of reclassification of the railway mail clerks of the organization from time to time so as to enable the Postmaster-General to properly care for the growth in changed conditions of the mails which are constantly occurring in this branch of the postal service.

It is this branch of the postal service which is quickest to place the rural districts upon a parity with the cities.

I do not understand that the proposed measure is intended to make it obligatory on the part of the Postmaster-General to instantly apply to the entire service a complete change in its organization. It would, if ended into law, place the Department in a position to enlarge its organization as the actual necessities of the service and the appropriations would admit of.

"As emphasizing the necessity for legislation admitting of the enlargement of the Railway Mail Service it is not improper to mention that the present estimation of that service provides for but five classes, and was authorized when the railway post-office lines covered less than 100,000 miles and the number of clerks was but 4,500.

"To-day, however, the length of railroads over which the mails are carried approaches closely to 170,000 miles, and the yearly increase is estimated at 4,000 miles, while the number of clerks within the coming year will exceed 5,000. Ten years ago the present organization was doubtless sufficient, but its continuance, without changes, acts as a check upon the acquiring of the maximum extent of satisfactory mail service that would result from granting to the Postmaster-General authority to adapt the organization to the growing necessities of the country.

Yours, respectfully,

"W. S. BISSELL,

Postmaster-General.

Hon. A. H. COLQUITT,

Assistant to Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices.

U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C."

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, this bill has passed the Senate, and the object of it is to reclassify the railway postal clerks. Under the present system there are five classes of these clerks. Under this bill if it passes there will be seven classes. As the law now stands the lowest class can not receive more than \$800 a year, the second class not exceeding \$900, the third class not exceeding \$1,000, the fourth class not exceeding \$1,200, and the fifth class not exceeding \$1,400 per annum.

If this bill passes, and there is a new classification, the first class may have \$800 a year, the second class \$1,000, the third class \$1,200, the fourth class \$1,300, the fifth class \$1,500, the sixth class \$1,600, and the seventh class \$1,800; that is to say, that is the utmost that can be allowed to any of these clerks. The salaries as fixed here are not certain salaries, but not exceeding the amount specified; so that the whole matter rests within the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

The bill carries no appropriation, but the Postmaster-General says that if the reclassifications are all to be made at once the increase would amount to about \$350,000. He also says that the rapidity of the change would depend upon the annual appropriation, so that under this bill passage there can not possibly be any extra expense than \$350,000 a year, and not that unless the amount is appropriated by Congress.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him with a question?

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. I understand that the object of this bill is to give to those who have had long and meritorious service some opportunity for honorable promotion. Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Yes, sir; that is one of the objects of the bill; and the bill is very much desired by the Post-Office Department.

Mr. DUNPHY. I want to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. DUNPHY. These are postal railway clerks?

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. These are postal railway clerks.

Mr. DUNPHY. They already have their salaries fixed by law.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. They already have their salaries fixed by law, except that they are not fixed certainly. They are allowed not exceeding a certain sum. It is entirely within the discretion of the Postmaster-General as to how much he will pay each grade. It depends upon the annual appropriation.

Mr. DUNPHY. And I understand the difference between the postal clerks and the postal clerks is that while the postal railway clerks have their salaries fixed by law, the postal clerks have not their salaries fixed by law at all.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. There is no connection between the two services. The passage of this bill would not interfere with the salaries of the postal clerks.

Mr. DUNPHY. But this is a salary bill.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Not necessarily.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. It is a bill for the reclassification of the railway mail clerks.

Mr. DUNPHY. By raising their salaries.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. It may not raise any salary except there will be two new grades of clerks. The only way salaries will certainly be raised under this bill is that there will be two new additional grades of clerks, and of course those clerks will be entitled to something more than the fifth-class clerk is now receiving; but the whole of the amount of salaries will be paid from the appropriation for the Postmaster-General, within the appropriation that is made by Congress.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I retain the floor, and will yield time to such gentleman as desire.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Yield to me five minutes.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. I desire to ask the gentleman what is the maximum salary under the classification now existing?

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Fourteen hundred dollars.

Mr. VILSON of Washington. Now, that is the highest salary that a postal railway clerk may receive.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. That is the highest salary he may receive under the present act.

Mr. COOMBS. What is the lowest?

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. The lowest is \$800. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS].

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I desire to take the time allotted me, because I think this a bill where action should be taken rather than to have the time expended in debate. I simply desire to call attention of members of the committee to the fact that this bill does not necessarily raise the salary of these clerks at all, it depending upon the appropriations. The reason and the necessity for this reclassification is that there has been no change in the law for nearly twenty-five years. When the railway postal clerks were last classified, they were in number less than 3,500, and operated on less than 100,000 miles of road.

Since that time the Railway Mail Service has extended over 170,000 miles of railroad, and the number of clerks has increased to over 7,000. This classification simply increases the number by two. We have five classes now, and if this bill becomes a law we shall have seven. The seventh class will cover only thirteen persons, and the sixth class only seventy-two. So gentlemen please take note that this is not a bill which will raise upon the Treasury of the United States, but is simply a measure for facilitating the business of this great Department of the Government.

The positions of the seventy-two clerks in the sixth class are similar to those of chiefs of bureaus, and in the other Departments of the Government no chief is now receiving a salary of less than \$2,000. Under this classification the highest amount that could be allowed to any one of these seventy-two would be \$1,600. That is the maximum, and if the appropriation is not sufficient to pay that amount the Postmaster-General, under the law, will have the power of reducing the salary one hundred or two hundred dollars, as the case may be.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in my judgment there is no branch of the public service so deserving as this Railway Postal Service. The clerks in that service are intelligent, skilled men. No man of mediocre intelligence can hold permanently a position there. From the nature of the work they are compelled to become experts. In addition to this intelligence they are required to have good physical endurance, for they are exposed to much hardship, and are to constant danger from railway accidents. Even if there was nothing but that consideration to urge in their favor, I take it that there is no member on this floor who would not heartily, readily, freely, and cheerfully give his support to this bill.

But, Mr. Chairman, there is another consideration to be taken into account in connection with this bill. The compensation of the employes in this service has been degraded during the last few years, while the compensation of those in the other great Departments has been increased. Back in 1873 the average salary of these postal clerks was \$1,033.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Will the gentleman give me five minutes more?

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I yield five minutes more.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. In 1873, I say, the average pay of these postal clerks was \$1,033, while the average to-day is only \$800. This decrease has been made by the Postmaster-General, under the law which gives him the power to regulate the salaries of these clerks with reference to the amount of money that is actually appropriated by the Government; and, to show the injustice that is done to these employes in that respect, I desire to call attention to the report of the Postmaster-General where he speaks of the increased efficiency in this branch of the service. The Postmaster-General in his report for 1893 says that in the five years from 1888 to 1893 the number of pieces of ordinary mail handled increased 48.69 per cent, while the number of clerks to do that business increased only 13.86 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that, notwithstanding a decreased compensation, the exigencies of the service have been such that each of these clerks has been compelled to do an extra amount of work. Any gentleman here who is familiar with this branch of the service knows that when these clerks are employed they often work not less than fourteen hours a day.

Mr. MERCER. Then they do not get the benefit of the eight-hour law?

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. They do not. They can not. They work as many as fourteen hours a day while in actual service.

Mr. HERMANN. If the gentleman will permit me, I will state,

in line with his argument, that in my own State and California the postal clerks have recently had a continuous run of 740 miles.

Mr. BOATNER. How can they be compelled to work fourteen hours a day when the statute expressly provides that no Federal employe shall work more than eight hours?

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I will tell the gentleman; and it is another illustration of the injustice that is done to the employes in this Department of the public service. Take, for instance, a route from Chicago, where the mail is made up for Omaha and points farther west, the clerk is required to appear at the place designated, say, at 3 o'clock in the morning. The train may not be ready to start until 7 o'clock a. m. but, in order to arrange the mail the clerk is required to be on hand three or four hours prior to that time, and to work with a diligence and intelligence that are not paralleled elsewhere in the Government service. Then he has to run from there to Burlington, Iowa, or to Omaha, Neb., or farther on so that from the time he starts to work until he gets through his work is often not less than fourteen hours in continuous service.

It is true that there is a provision in the law that clerks shall work one week on and one week off, so as to divide up the time and get down the average to eight hours per day if possible, but so complicated is this service and so expert the character of the work required from these clerks that they are required to work from one to three hours a day on the maps and in practicing their duties on days when they are off duty. This is required of them in order that they may be efficient on the days when they are on duty.

Any gentleman here who has been on the mail cars and has observed the work that is done by these clerks will verify the statements I have made. So high is the grade of work that is required in this service that if, in the distribution of the mails contained in the various sacks in the mail car, a certain percentage of mistakes appears the clerk loses his position. It will be seen, therefore, that instead of taking the time he is off duty for rest and recuperation, the railway postal clerk is required to practice his duty in order to be prepared to work efficiently when he is on duty.

Now, under the old law, before there was any reduction in the salaries in classes 4 and 5, the clerks received \$200 a year more in each of those classes than they are receiving at the present time.

Without multiplying words, Mr. Chairman, and without occupying further time to explain this bill, I am satisfied that from the experience and knowledge of members of the House there can be no fair and just opposition to the passage of this bill. It was favored by Gen. Don M. Dickinson when he was Postmaster-General; it was favored by Mr. John Wanamaker when he was Postmaster-General; and it is favored by the present chief of that great Department. There is no man, be he Democrat or Republican, who has carefully investigated the merits of this bill, and understands the requirements and exactions which must be met by this class of public servants, who will not concede the merit, the justice, the equity of this bill. I hope and trust the morose of the economists upon either side of the House, for the sake of insuring that the appropriations of the Government shall not exceed a certain limit, will feel it incumbent upon them to strike a blow at this worthy class of public servants by opposing this bill.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I move that the bill be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. DOCKERY. That motion is not yet in order. General debate has not been closed.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Does the gentleman wish to occupy some time?

Mr. DOCKERY. I would like to be recognized in my own right.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I will give the gentleman five minutes.

Mr. DOCKERY. I want more time than that. This is a proposition to increase the salary list of the Government \$350,000 a year, and is entitled to full consideration.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I will give the gentleman ten minutes.

Mr. SAYERS. On this bill we will take what time we please.

Mr. DOCKERY. I would be glad to have the floor in my own right.

The CHAIRMAN. As the gentleman from North Carolina is now on the floor, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] can not occupy the floor except with his consent.

Mr. DOCKERY. The Chair is correct. How much time does the gentleman from North Carolina consent to yield to me?

The CHAIRMAN. Ten minutes.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, there is no Representative

on this floor more ready than I am to concede the efficiency of the railway postal clerks. That arm of the postal service is peculiarly efficient, and as such is entitled to the most generous consideration at the hands of the Government. This proposition was well stated a moment ago by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DUNPHY], in answer to a statement of the chairman of the committee, to be a proposition to increase salaries; and as appears by the report of the Postmaster-General it involves an additional annual tax upon the people of the United States to the extent of \$350,000.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, this House has heretofore expressed itself in an indirect way upon the proposition to increase the salaries of railway postal clerks. In the last Congress an amendment was agreed to in Committee of the Whole on the Post-Office appropriation bill providing a fund, amounting, as I remember, to \$120,000, which would enable the Postmaster-General to allow the clerks the maximum compensation authorized by law. The law now allows a certain class of clerks \$1,200; the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, allows to clerks of that class only \$1,150. To another class, as I remember, the existing law permits the Postmaster-General to pay \$1,400; yet he only allows clerks of that class \$1,300.

Now, as I was saying, an amendment was adopted in the last Congress in the Committee of the Whole appropriating \$120,000 so as to enable the Postmaster-General to pay the additional amount not heretofore allowed. When that amendment came before the House for its consideration, the House promptly disagreed to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, this proposition to increase the salaries of this very worthy class is not a new proposition. When the Treasury of the United States had \$100,000,000 of surplus, the Fifty-first Congress denied this bill consideration. When the vaults of our Treasury were overflowing with surplus revenue, the Fifty-first Congress denied this bill a hearing. Yet, to-day, with an impending deficit—with \$50,000,000 of Government bonds already issued—this measure "bobs up serenely" to add \$350,000 annually to the taxes of the American people.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I shall not stop to discuss the merits or the demerits of this bill. Under favorable circumstances I might support it. If our revenues were abundant, I might support it. If we had money flowing into the Treasury so as to meet all the obligations of the Government and leave a surplus, I might support it. But confronted with the existing condition—and that a condition of \$50,000,000 already added to the interest-bearing debt of the Government—I shall oppose this increase of salaries. I oppose to gentlemen on both sides of this Chamber to stay their hands and not add further to the burdens of the people at a time when hundreds and thousands of citizens of this country are out of employment. Postpone the consideration of this measure until prosperous times return; and then it is possible I may unite with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] in advocating the proposition. Mr. CHAIRMAN, I trust the House will not give this measure favorable consideration.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I want to ask if the gentleman voted in favor of the report of the conference committee on the river and harbor bill to-day?

Mr. DOCKERY. I did not.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. The gentleman did not vote for that?

Mr. DOCKERY. The "gentleman" never voted for it. I think, if I remember aright, I voted for the river and harbor bill in the Forty-eighth Congress, since which time I have never supported the measure.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. This House voted \$2,000,000 without a quiver to that.

Mr. DOCKERY. For what?

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Two additional millions for river and harbor improvements all over the country, over and above what was already in the House bill. Here is a proposition that affects the entire United States, and does not take a dollar out of the Treasury.

Mr. DOCKERY. Oh, the gentleman will hardly claim that. He must admit that the reclassification will involve an expenditure of \$350,000.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. But the Postmaster-General says that the reclassification will improve the efficiency of the service, even if you do not make an appropriation to pay the additional salaries, letting them remain just as they are.

Mr. DOCKERY. Well, my observation has been that when you authorize an increase of salary the increase usually follows. This is the purpose of the bill to increase salaries. If that is not the intention and purpose, will the gentleman admit amendments that will forbid the increase of appropriations to carry out the reorganization or reclassification? If such a provision is incorporated I do not know that I would object to the bill.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. The gentleman knows that the

purpose is to improve the efficiency of that branch of the service. The Postmaster-General says he would rather have it without the appropriation, so as to permit the reclassification, than to let the law remain as it is.

Mr. DOCKERY. It gives me pleasure in this connection to say that there is no more efficient branch of the public service than the Railway Postal Service.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Then do it justice and let us pass this bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly I will do it justice; but the gentleman should remember that these people are getting salaries now ranging from \$800 to \$1,400, a great deal more on the average than people are earning in ordinary business pursuits. Not one of these gentlemen desires to resign. They are generally considered good salaries, and hence under the present condition of affairs I must oppose this increase. We have been doing justice to them.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Now, if the gentleman will allow me—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has the floor.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. But the gentleman has yielded to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman should first address the Chair and get consent to ask a question.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. There is no necessity for the Chair getting excited.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has the floor.

Mr. DOCKERY. I yield to the gentleman.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DOCKERY. I should like to have five minutes more for the purpose of answering the gentleman's question.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. It does not matter. I shall not insist upon it.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Mr. CHAIRMAN, this is not a bill to increase salaries. The gentleman from Missouri has not stated the case properly. The object of the bill and the only object is to increase the efficiency of the Railway Postal Service.

Mr. BROSIUS. If agreeable to the gentleman from North Carolina, I would like to ask a question here.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Certainly.

Mr. BROSIUS. What number of clerks will be affected by this legislation? I have not been able to ascertain.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Well, of course all the clerks will be more or less affected—the entire postal service. There are now five classes, and there will be seven after the passage of this bill.

Mr. BROSIUS. Is the gentleman able to give approximately the number of clerks who will be affected?

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I do not remember exactly. The gentleman's colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] can inform him.

Mr. BINGHAM. It will be about 6,100.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. That is my recollection of it.

Mr. BROSIUS. Now, about what amount of money, in addition to that already expended under existing law, will be required to give effect to the bill?

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. The utmost amount that can be expended if the bill becomes a law is \$350,000 a year. It does not necessarily follow, however, that half or a third of this amount will be expended, because the Postmaster-General states positively that he is going to move slowly in the matter, and what he wants is an opportunity to improve the efficiency of the service.

Mr. BROSIUS. That is the amount in excess of the amount now expended in the service?

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Yes, sir.

Now, if no one else wishes to discuss the question, I would like to come to a vote.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. CHAIRMAN, I want either to be recognized in my own right or to ask time from the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I would prefer to be recognized in my own time. I always quit when I get done speaking.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. There is no time except what I have.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. How can that be? I thought there were two sides to all questions.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Well, in the morning hour it is necessary to have a different rule. But I will be willing to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. How much will you give me?
Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Five minutes.
Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That will not do; I will not accept that.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I have only twenty minutes, and I will give the gentleman ten.
Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman certainly would not ask more than half of that time.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Well, all right; I will accept that.
Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say this to begin with: I have no suggestion whatever to make to the Republican side of the House on questions of economy. They are hardened in their sins and set in their ways. [Laughter.] Nobody commissioned me to be their legal or spiritual adviser. But I would to give a word or two of advice to gentlemen on the Democratic side of the Chamber, and that is, that we came into possession of every branch of this Government at the last election on a platform of economy. We made the welkin ring from California to Maine, and from the St. Lawrence River to the Rio Grande, with the proposition that the Republican party was an extravagant party, and that if we came into possession of the Government we proposed to cut down expenses.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. The people did not believe you.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes, they did. They believed us sufficiently to give us possession of this Government. I believed that proposition then and I believe it now. I also believe in keeping faith with the people. I do not propose to stultify myself and the people who sent me hither by going into the game of "raising" the Republicans [laughter], if you know what that means [laughter], in the matter of extravagance. Mr. Chairman, of all the times since I have been old enough to take cognizance of what is happening in the world, this is the most inopportune season to raise people's salaries.

Mr. ALLEN. It is all we can do to raise revenue.
Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes. That is true. We can not raise revenue enough now, under the laws which Republicans put upon the statute books, to run the Government even when it is economically administered. Hundreds of thousands of people are out of employment, begging for work, who can not get it; and now this committee comes in here and asks this Democratic House to put up the salaries of these men. They may be very deserving, I do not doubt they are. I believe not a word to say against them. But it is proposed, in the face of existing distress, in the face of the hard times, in the face of a bankrupt Treasury, in the face of the protests of the masses of the people, to add \$350,000 a year to the burdens of the taxpayer of this country.

I want to say to gentlemen on this side of the Chamber that the people will not have it. [Applause.]

Now, my friend from Illinois, who generally speaks very entertainingly if not intelligently [laughter], laid down the proposition here that these men work fourteen hours a day; and yet it is stated right on the face of this report that they lay off one-half of the time. That makes seven hours a day. The gentleman who wrote this report, Senator McMILLAN, urges Congress to pass this law because the railway mail clerks are compelled to work more hours a day than the clerks over here in the Departments. That is certainly a strange reason. I can suggest a better method of equalizing things among them. That is to make these clerks in the Departments work more hours in the day. [Laughter.] It will have a tendency to keep them out of mischief.

A MEMBER. Why not give them less pay, too.
Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Nobody ever proposes more work and less pay. It is always more pay and less work. These railway postal clerks may not be paid exorbitant salaries. I do not suppose they are. But they are this day drawing bigger salaries, a good deal, than the majority of laborers in the United States of equal intelligence.

A MEMBER. Are any of them going to resign?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Not as anybody has heard of. Thomas Jefferson said that Federal officeholders seldom died and never resigned. He was correct in that as in everything else. There is no imminent danger of their resigning, and if they did there are plenty just as competent to take their places. Every member on the Democratic side, and many Republicans, have among their papers, or on file in the Post-Office Department files and under applications of men who want these identical places at the present pay, and it will not do for the gentleman from Illinois, or for gentlemen from anywhere else, to say that these men who hold these places are more intelligent and better fitted for the places than other people who want the positions.

Mr. KILGORE. Did we not pass a bill the other day to compel the Government to employ, under certain circumstances,

three or four thousand of those postal clerks who were "fired" by the preceding Administration?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes; we passed a bill through this House to put back upon the rolls of the Post-Office Department some 3,000 or 3,500 competent Democratic railway clerks—

Mr. KILGORE. Under the present salary?
Mr. CLARK of Missouri. At the present salary, clerks who were bounced by President Harrison for no other reason than that they had the courage, the patriotism, and the good sense to vote the Democratic ticket in 1888. [Applause on the Democratic side.] What will be the fate of that bill in the House of the Ancients I do not know. [Laughter.]

Now, my Democratic friends, I want to inform you what this bill is. I might as well tell the whole truth and be through with it. It is a proposition to raise the Democratic side of this House Republicans where you raise the salary of one Democrat. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BOUTWELLE. I am glad the gentleman has got down to good Democratic argument. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes; I have got down to argument. I do not very much blame a Republican for voting for this kind of a bill—it is entirely consistent with their record of extravagance—but I should like to see the color of the man's hair and the color of his eyes on the Democratic side of this House who can vote for this bill and tell the truth about it when he gets home and satisfy his Democratic constituents that he did right.

Mr. KILGORE. "It can not be did." [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. No; it can not be "did." I am amazed, Mr. Chairman, that such a proposition as this should ever come from a Democratic committee. [Applause on Democratic side.]

I do not desire to consume the time of this House, and I do not intend to unnecessarily; but I want to give gentlemen fair warning right here and now that they are not going to get this bill passed, and the two other bills that are back of this, until every method of obstruction is exhausted that is left to us under the new rules of this House. Just one sentence more. If I had as much parliamentary rope as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILGORE] used to have in the halcyon days of the filibuster, they never would pass. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM].

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I believe the people are always willing to give good compensation to the subordinate force of the Post-Office Department, for there is not a service of this Government wherein they receive a larger measure of convenience, benefit, and reward than in a capable and wise administration of this great Government work. This large body of men, I believe the statement will not be questioned, stand the severest examination as to clerical requirements and ability of any of the subordinate employés of this Department. Their compensations are limited, their labors are severe, and with the growth of the Post-Office service their requirements are growing continually greater and greater.

With every increase in this service the standards as to ability are becoming higher. The schedules to-day that are handled on the great trunk lines carrying postal cars are multiplied five times to what they were ten years ago. It is to be remembered these men are all in the classified service, and are required to perform where there is an average possibility of loss of life and serious injury. In the last fiscal year 10 men were killed, 68 men were seriously injured, and 115 men were qualifiedly injured. The families of the deceased, of the men who were killed in the service, received no allowance from the Government; and yet in one of the bills that will pass this House there is an allowance of \$5,000 each for the families of the deceased, of every one who lost life, in the recent Ford Theater disaster. Every year in this service men go to their work with no compensation for the loss of life, and no compensation for the loss of life and serious injury. It is a most dangerous service as well as labor requiring the highest line of ability.

In connection with the broadening of this service in recent years there has been established in the great cities subpost-offices; and these men, taking my own city as an illustration, where twenty odd post-offices or substations are established—

these men on the cars, in addition to their schedule route, must be so familiar with the territorial division of great cities that distribution must be made the same as the clerks now make in the local offices.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York. I will ask the gentleman if there are not more mail trains robbed in the State of Missouri than anywhere else, and is not that the place where the most of these men are killed that have you spoken of?

Mr. BINGHAM. I will not say, but I will let my friend from Missouri, Mr. DOCKERY, answer that question in his time.

The \$300,000 estimated by the Department will not of necessity be expended. It will be within the discretion of the Postmaster-General; this bill simply authorizes the Postmaster-General to reclassify postal clerks—a Postmaster-General who came into power with the same party as the gentleman from Missouri. The Postmaster-General says it will increase the efficiency of the service, a readjustment and realignment of an army of men, upwards of 50,000, covering an appropriation of \$7,186,000, giving better administration, a service more useful to the people than if confined upon the present law. I submit I would rather accept and follow the statement and recommendation of the Postmaster-General supervising this special function of the Government than the suggestions of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Unless some one else wishes to discuss this matter, I move that the bill be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. DOCKERY. General debate has not been closed, and the bill has not been considered by sections.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that general debate be now closed.

Mr. KILGORE. I object.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Then I make the motion that general debate be now closed.

Mr. DOCKERY. That can only be done in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. That request was submitted, and the gentleman from Texas objected.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I move that the committee rise and report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. DOCKERY. Oh, no. General debate has not been closed. Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I move that the committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. That motion is not in order.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Why not, Mr. Chairman? The gentleman from North Carolina has charge of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina moves that the committee do now rise.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I understood the gentleman to couple with that a motion that when the committee rise the bill be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. He withdrew that. His last motion was that the committee do now rise.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Well, Mr. Chairman, I move to amend that motion by adding, that the bill be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. DOCKERY. I make the point that that is not in order, Mr. Chairman, until general debate is closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I would like to know why it is not in order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is not obliged to give reasons, but the gentleman knows well enough that in the Committee of the Whole a bill must first be open to general debate, that after general debate is closed the bill must then be read by paragraphs, and only after that has been done is it in order to move to report it to the House.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. The bill has been read and debated generally.

The CHAIRMAN. It has not been read by paragraphs, nor has general debate been closed. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina that the committee do now rise.

The question being taken, the Chairman declared that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. DOCKERY. I ask for a division.

The committee divided.

The CHAIRMAN (pending the division). The morning hour has expired and the committee will rise.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts, from the Committee of the Whole, reported that they had under consideration a bill (S. 544) "to reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks," and had come to no resolution thereon.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the special order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That to-day, after the second morning hour and until 5 o'clock, be assigned to the consideration of bills reported and called up by the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads; this order not to interfere with revenue or appropriation bills, conference reports, or reports from the Committee on Finance.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. HENDERSON] is recognized.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Mr. QUIGG. I make the point of order that the motion is not in order in view of the rule which the House has adopted to-day.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I believe I have been recognized by the Chair, and I make the point that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KILGORE] is not in order under the rule adopted awhile ago.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Speaker, may we have the special order reported again?

The Clerk again reported the special order as above.

Mr. QUIGG. I make the point of order that the motion of the gentleman from Texas is not in order under that rule.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I think I have the floor, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. A point of order is made which the Chair is called upon to decide. The special order assigns to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads this day up to 5 o'clock, but the Chair supposes it is competent for the House to adjourn or to dispose otherwise of the time. There is nothing in the order which restricts it, although the order is an assignment of this day up to 5 o'clock to that committee. The Chair thinks the motion of the gentleman from Texas is in order, if it is insisted upon. The gentleman moves that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

The question being taken, the Speaker declared that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. KILGORE. I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—yeas 48, yeas 85.

Mr. KILGORE. No quorum has voted.

The SPEAKER. The point of no quorum being made, the Chair will appoint to act as tellers the gentleman from Texas, Mr. KILGORE, and the gentleman from New York, Mr. DUNPHY. Mr. KILGORE called for the yeas and nays, but immediately withdrew the demand, and then, pending the count by tellers, withdrew the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from North Carolina indicate the bill which he desires to call up under the special order?

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 50) for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices and for fixing the salaries of the same, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of that bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill which will be read.

Mr. DUNPHY. I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Mr. DUNPHY, Mr. KILGORE and others objected.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 55) for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices and for fixing the salaries of the same.

As enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized to classify and fix the salaries of the clerks and employees attached to the first-class post-offices from and after July 1, 1892, as hereinafter provided:

The assistant postmaster shall receive 50 per cent of the salary of the postmaster, as provided by act of March 3, 1883, except at New York, N. Y., where the salary of the assistant postmaster shall be fixed at \$3,500 per annum, and that of the second assistant postmaster at \$2,000 per annum.

The secretary and stenographer to postmaster at offices where authorized, five classes, salary shall be graded in even hundreds of dollars, at \$1,500, \$1,600, \$1,700, \$1,800, and \$1,900 per annum, to be classified according to the salary of the postmaster.

Cashiers, six classes, salary shall be graded in even hundreds of dollars, at \$1,800, \$1,900, \$2,000, \$2,100, \$2,200, and \$2,300 per annum, to be classified according to the salary of the postmaster.

Assistant cashiers, five classes, salary shall be graded in even hundreds of dollars, at \$1,300, \$1,400, \$1,500, \$1,600, and \$1,700 per annum, to be classified according to the salary of the postmaster.

Finance clerks, bookkeepers, and superintendents of stamp divisions shall receive 75 per cent of the salary of the postmaster.

Stamp agents, as now compensated, shall receive \$34 per annum.

Superintendents of mails shall receive 45 per cent of the salary of the postmaster.

At Washington, D. C., where the salary of the superintendent of mails shall be fixed at \$3,500 per annum.

The assistant superintendent of mails shall receive 30 per cent of the salary of the postmaster, except at Washington, D. C., at which office the assistant superintendent of mails shall receive \$1,500 per annum. In no case shall assistant superintendents of mails receive less than \$1,200 per annum.

Superintendents of delivery shall receive 45 per cent of the salary of the

postmaster, except at New York, N. Y., where the salary of the superintendent of delivery shall be fixed at \$3,600 per annum.

Assistant superintendents of delivery shall receive 30 per cent of the salary of the postmaster, except at Washington, D. C., at which office he shall receive \$1,800 per annum. In no case shall assistant superintendents of delivery receive a less salary than \$1,350 per annum.

Superintendents of registry divisions shall receive 40 per cent of the salary of the postmaster.

Assistant superintendents of registry shall receive 30 per cent of the salary of the postmaster, except at New York, N. Y., where the salary of the first and second assistant superintendents of registry shall be fixed at \$2,400 and \$1,800 per annum, respectively.

Superintendents of money-order divisions shall receive 40 per cent of the salary of the postmaster, except at New York, N. Y., where the salary of the superintendent of the money-order division shall be fixed at \$3,600 per annum.

Assistant superintendents of money-order divisions shall receive 30 per cent of the salary of the postmaster, except at New York, N. Y., where the salary of the first and second assistant superintendents of money-order division and the chief bookkeeper of money-order division shall be fixed at \$2,400, \$1,800, and \$1,800, respectively.

Superintendents of stations shall receive a salary from \$1,100 per annum to not exceeding \$2,000 per annum, graded in even hundreds of dollars, except at New York, N. Y., where the salaries of the superintendents of stations A, B, C, D, E, and F shall be fixed at \$2,500 each per annum. Superintendents G and H shall be fixed at \$2,300 each per annum.

Clerks in charge of stations shall be graded in even hundreds of dollars, from one hundred to one thousand dollars per annum.

General foremen or chief clerks shall receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

Clerks in charge of package stations, stations for registry, and money-order stations and sale of stamps shall receive a salary of from \$100 to \$600 per annum.

Stampers and mail messengers, three classes, salary shall be graded in even hundreds of dollars, from \$600 to \$1,000 per annum. Printers, four classes, salary shall be graded in even hundreds of dollars, from \$600 to not exceeding \$1,500 per annum.

Watchmen, watchmen, janitors, porters, firemen, carpenters, waste-paper examiners, and general utility clerks, four classes, salary shall be graded in even hundreds of dollars, from \$600 to \$900 per annum.

The auditor and draftsman at New York, N. Y., shall receive \$3,000 and \$1,500 per annum, respectively.

The employees of each post-office, except those heretofore named, shall be divided by the postmaster, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, into two classes, to be known as first-class clerks and second-class clerks. The number of the number shall be designated as first-class and 50 per cent as second-class clerks, who shall be rated according to the length of time in the service. First-class clerks shall be divided into five classes, as follows:

One-fifth shall receive \$1,400 per annum; one-fifth shall receive \$1,300 per annum; one-fifth shall receive \$1,200 per annum; one-fifth shall receive \$1,100 per annum; one-fifth shall receive \$1,000 per annum.

Second-class clerks shall hereafter enter the service at \$600 per annum and shall receive an annual increase of \$600 until the maximum salary shall be reached, to be \$900 per annum. All appointments to the first-class grade shall be made except by promotion from the second-class grade; such promotion to be made by length of time in the service. No clerk shall receive a less salary after the passage of this act than he was receiving prior thereto. No clerk shall be reduced from a higher to a lower grade after his promotion to the higher, unless unable to perform the duties connected with such higher grade.

SECOND-CLASS OFFICES.

That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby, authorized to classify and fix the salaries of the clerks and employees attached to the second-class post-offices from and after July 1, 1892, as hereinafter provided:

Assistant postmasters shall receive 50 per cent of the salary of the postmaster.

Clerks in second-class post-offices shall enter the service at \$600 per annum, and shall receive an annual increase of \$600 until they attain an annual salary of \$900, except the chief clerk, who shall receive \$1,000 per annum. These shall include mailing clerks, letter distributors, dispatchers, register clerks, stamp clerks, money-order clerks, separators, assistants, paper collectors, and general delivery clerks.

Stampers, messengers, porters, watchmen, and laborers shall be graded in three classes, with salary of \$1,000, \$800, and \$600 per annum. Provided, That when the salaries heretofore named, for both first and second class offices, are adjusted and fixed, no clerk or employee shall be promoted or advanced in grade or salary without the approval of the Postmaster-General. That the Postmaster-General, at the time approved by the Postmaster-General, to take effect from the time of the approval, shall cause to be made a roster of the clerks and employees of the first and second class shall submit rosters of the clerks attached to their respective offices to the Postmaster-General, to take effect from the time of the approval of July 1, 1892. No roster shall be considered valid until approved by the Postmaster-General. That all clerks and employees heretofore named who are in the classified list, under the act heretofore passed, shall be subject to the same examination as required by said act.

SEC. 2. That there be, and there is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and that such appropriation be deemed an annual appropriation.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. DUNPHY. Mr. Chairman, this bill is a bill to classify the clerks in first and second class post-offices, and to fix their salaries.

There are now 151 first and 674 second class post-offices. In these 825 offices there are employed 10,750 clerks, styled assistants, superintendents, superintendents, assistant superintendents, foremen, chief clerks, clerks, printers, pressmen, etc., but all known to the law as clerks.

Many members of the House will be surprised to learn that the salaries of these clerks are not fixed by law; that from year to year they go up and down, seesaw-like; that they are left to the uncertainties that surround appropriation bills, and that, besides, they are dependent upon the variable allowances made from year to year to postmasters for keeping their offices in running order.

The carriers are classified, and have their salaries, inadequate and small as they are, fixed to a certainty by law.

The railway mail clerks are classified and have their salaries fixed to a certainty by law.

But this army of 10,750 clerks has no proper classification, and they are the only employees of the Government who, having entered the service after competition, have no fixed salaries.

Prior to March, 1889, there was practically no legislation on this subject, except the statute authorizing allowances to postmasters for expenditures for the necessary cost of clerical services.

The Pendleton act prescribed that within sixty days it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, under general conformity to section 163, to separately arrange in classes the employees of the Post-Office Department, but that section has been construed as referring only to Department clerks, and no practical scheme for classifying and compensating post-office clerks was ever prepared or put into effect until March 2, 1889, and that scheme was contained in an appropriation bill, and is still in operation.

Under it estimates, or, as Postmaster-General Vilas styled them, "guesses," as to the probable cost of clerk hire, are submitted to Congress. Sometimes the full amount of these estimates or guesses has been allowed, and sometimes it has been somewhat reduced.

The amount for clerk hire for all the post-offices is, however, appropriated in bulk. Then the chief of salary and allowance division allots a certain amount to each post-office where clerks are employed.

I do not mean to reflect at all on the present chief of that great division. I am commenting on a system tolerated by Congress by which a chief of a bureau, without any proper legal restriction, is permitted to parcel out millions upon millions of dollars. By the last Post-Office appropriation bill \$9,700,000 were appropriated for clerk hire. That sum will, without any instructions framed into law, be parceled out by the chief of the division of salaries and allowances.

Here is a system, or want of system, that no well-managed business concern would tolerate. Here is a system, or want of a system, grossly inconsistent with the proper administration of even any small department of the Government. Here is a condition of affairs that concentrates in one man, a chief of a bureau, a power that no other official in the land possesses; a power which, if used arbitrarily, would lead to the most serious complications.

After the chief of the salary and allowance division makes to the various post-offices the allotments I have described, the postmaster assigns clerks to the salaries.

To me it is astounding that this plan, from which necessarily so much unfairness and inequality in the matter of salaries results, has not long since been corrected.

Under the present plan clerks have no certain fixed salaries. A clerk receiving \$900 this year may be cut to \$700 next year. His work being exactly the same, he never knows whether he will get a cut in his salary.

Mr. LOUD. He knows it will not be raised.

Mr. DUNPHY. Of course he does. His salary depends, as I have said, first, on the amount appropriated by Congress; then on the sum allotted to his postmaster by the chief of the salary and allowance division, and finally on the whim or caprice of the postmaster of his office.

Mr. BOATNER. Right there, if the gentleman will permit me: Is he not aware that in the Departments at Washington, and throughout the country generally, it frequently occurs that a clerk will be receiving a salary of \$1,000, \$1,400, or \$1,200 a year for doing work which requires less capacity and less knowledge than that done by another clerk who receives but \$900 or \$1,000 a year.

Mr. DUNPHY. I do not think you can get any chief of a Department who will admit that such a condition as that exists, and I am not familiar, I will state to the gentleman, with that condition of affairs.

Mr. BOATNER. And is it not true that promotion here means simply, as a rule, an increase of salary without changing the character or the amount of work to be done?

Mr. DUNPHY. I do not know as to that.

Mr. BOWERS of California. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. DUNPHY. Certainly.

Mr. BOWERS of California. We understand, do we not, that under the present system one official in the Post-Office Department fixes arbitrarily the amount which shall be applied to the various post-offices which are entitled to clerks, and fixes their compensation and changes it from year to year and time to time to suit his own whim and convenience.

Mr. DUNPHY. Congress appropriates in bulk the amounts to be paid for clerk hire in the various post-offices throughout the country, and then when it comes to the Post-Office Depart-

ment, the chief of the salary and allowance division allots to each post-office entitled to a clerk the sum he thinks sufficient for compensation. The postmaster at the office selects the clerk and fits the salary to him.

Mr. QUIGG. Will my colleague allow me an interruption?

Mr. DUNPHY. Certainly.

Mr. QUIGG. In other words, Congress gives to the chief of the salary and allowance division the tremendous sum of \$20,000,000, which he at his own will distributes all over the country according as he sees fit, without any rule of distribution fixed by Congress.

Mr. DUNPHY. About half of that sum.

Mr. QUIGG. Yes: \$10,000,000.

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. QUIGG. And is it not a fact that that is the situation this bill seeks to cure?

Mr. DUNPHY. That is one of the evils the bill is intended to correct.

Mr. DOCKERY. But the gentleman applies a heroic remedy which involves an additional charge on the people of this country of \$2,140,000 a year. I have a letter from the Postmaster-General in that connection which I will submit presently.

Mr. DUNPHY. There is no question, and it is not pretended that this will not increase to some extent the amount allowed for clerk hire. But I wish the gentleman to understand that the real object of the bill was not to increase salaries, but to classify the clerical force in the post-offices throughout the country. It seems to be a necessary result of a classification which is regarded as important, that the appropriations should be somewhat increased.

A clerk now doing a certain kind of work in one first-class office receives but one-half the salary of a clerk discharging similar duties in another first-class office.

Many instances exist where two clerks work side by side in the same office, do exactly the same kind of work, and yet one receives twice the compensation of the other, who, in many cases, is the better clerk of the two. Many instances exist where one clerk performs a higher grade of work than another, and still receives a smaller compensation than that man working in the same room with him.

These inequalities and this unfairness exist all over the country. They existed prior to March 2, 1899, and the act of that date was intended to do away with them. It has, however, totally failed. The most that can be claimed as having flowed from that act are, first, the reduction of the pay of some high-salaried employes, and secondly, the grading of salaries in even hundreds of dollars. The act never, however, corrected the evils it was aimed at. The system is just the same now as it always has been. Uncertainty, injustice, are still the essentials of its operation.

When the postal service was small and young the evils of this system may have been few, but now it is one of the greatest business concerns in the world. It has outgrown the ancient system. Now that more than ten thousand men are engaged as clerks in it, its indefiniteness, uncertainty, and unfairness are, to say the least, deplorable, and we should not hesitate to remedy them. Congress has regulated the pay of all other clerks, of all other employes. It has fixed not only the salary, but in a number of instances has fixed the hours of labor. Why should this army of clerks be denied equal fair treatment? Are they less intelligent? Is less skill required of them? Is their work so easy? Are their hours so short?

The records of the Post-Office Department will show that but twenty persons apply for appointment as clerks to every one hundred that apply for appointment as carriers. This proportion exists to all other employes of the Post-Office Department, except the railway mail clerks. And why is it so? Because all the others have a regular salary fixed by law; their hours of labor are regulated by law; they work eight hours a day for six days in the week, and are entitled to pay for overtime.

But how is it with the clerk? He works seven days in the week. He works from twelve to sixteen hours a day in many instances. Never less than twelve hours and very frequently as many as sixteen hours. His work is indoors, in crowded, poorly lighted, badly ventilated rooms, and at times in cellars; and then, it is only an intelligent, well-informed, active, healthy man that can do the work at all.

When the late Hon. S. S. Cox said of the post-office clerks that "they receive less pay for more hours, and perform more onerous and indispensable duties than perhaps any other officials in the Government service," he said what, in my judgment, is absolutely correct. And notwithstanding all these things, they are as to their salaries, still left to the mere chances of an antiquated system.

The railway mail clerks are paid a definite salary, graded by law, running from \$800 to \$1,400 per annum. They are eligible

for higher positions in the service, and they are given frequent periods of rest. The letter-carriers have their salaries, inadequate as they are, graded by law, have an eight-hour law, and a leave-of-absence law.

The clerks have none of these. Their pay, their tenure of office, their hours of work, are all dependent on the whims of the Department, regulated by a system at least half a century out of date.

The bill now before the House proposes to correct these evils, these inequalities, this uncertainty, and this unfairness. It proposes to put the clerks in classes, to fix their salaries, to regulate entrance into and promotion in the service. It is true, it will necessitate increased expenditures for clerk hire. It will increase the appropriations for the pay of clerks about \$1,650,000, but no person believes that in post-office matters our sole aim should be to make that Department a self-sustaining Department.

Mr. DOCKERY. I quite agree with the gentleman in that proposition.

Mr. DUNPHY. Every citizen in the land wants to see the post-office business brought as near to perfection as possible. Every fair-minded citizen wants all Government employes treated with equal fairness.

Many citizens do complain about increased appropriations for maintaining a great standing Army.

Many citizens do complain about large appropriations for an increase of our Navy.

Many complain about large appropriations for coast defenses and such other things.

The money that pays for these is raised by taxation.

But no man in the land will complain when increased appropriations, intended to cure defects in and to extend the efficiency of the Post-Office Department, are made.

The money that pays for that is not raised by taxation upon the people. It comes as a direct result of the service.

There is not only no complaint from any section against this measure, but it is everywhere commended, and the people, who know the evils that it is aimed at, are surprised that Congress should not long ago have corrected them.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. DUNPHY. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Does the Postmaster-General recommend the passage of this bill now?

Mr. DUNPHY. The Postmaster-General recommends the passage of this bill now.

Mr. BINGHAM. In the most unqualified terms.

Mr. QUIGG. Right away.

Mr. DUNPHY. And the last six Postmasters-General have been impugning Congress as passing such a bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understood that he recommended that it should go into effect on the 1st of July, 1895.

Mr. DUNPHY. He recommends that the bill be passed now, to go into effect at that time.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Well, we will wait until July, 1895, to pass it.

Mr. MONEY. Why does the gentleman want that done?

Mr. DUNPHY. The Postmaster-General has recommended it to the committee, and we have adopted his suggestion, because he knew there was no likelihood of this bill passing through this House at an early date, that it could scarcely pass through the Senate before the next session, and he wanted the time between its passage and the 1st of July to prepare the classification.

Mr. MONEY. What I wanted to know was why the Postmaster-General wanted this bill to take effect in 1895 instead of immediately.

Mr. DUNPHY. In order, as I have already stated to you, to enable him to arrange the classification.

Mr. MONEY. Did he not state in a letter you have there that it would increase the expenditures of the Government \$2,140,000, and that on account of the hard times and the condition of the Treasury he would like to postpone it?

Mr. DUNPHY. The bill I had the honor of introducing on this subject was submitted to the Postmaster-General for the purpose of obtaining his views on it and getting from the then chief of the division of salaries and allowances the estimated cost of the same. The Postmaster-General sent back his letter, recommending certain amendments, and they have been incorporated in the bill. When the bill was changed in accordance with his recommendation, the amount, which at first was calculated at \$2,140,000, was cut down to about \$1,640,000.

That is the amount of the increase that will be necessary. There is no attempt to make it less than that. It actually is, but the figures mentioned by the gentleman were based upon the old bill.

This bill that is now before the House will necessitate an increased appropriation of about \$1,650,000.

Mr. QUIGG. And that appropriation will not occur within this Congress?

Mr. DUNPHY. Not within this Congress.

Mr. STRAUS. Not within this fiscal year?

Mr. DUNPHY. Not within this fiscal year, or this Congress. Now, I should like to have the House understand where this increase will go to. Between the postmaster of every city and the real clerks there are a number of high officials. There is the assistant postmaster, the superintendent of the money order division, the superintendent of mails, the superintendent of delivery, and there are others. There are about one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight of these high officials between the postmasters and the real clerks.

There was no attempt to increase the salaries of these 1,638 officials, but there was an attempt, and it has been a successful attempt, I think, to fix their salaries evenly, to give the even salaries to the same grades. That has brought about an average increase in the salary of each one of these 1,638 employees, of about \$1.61 a month. Now, if we were after a bill to increase salaries, do you think we would have kept the increase down to \$1.61 a month? There was no intention to increase the salaries. The intention of the bill was to make a proper classification.

The money called for in the increased appropriation made necessary by this bill will go to clerks who are now getting \$300 and \$500 and \$500 a year, clerks who are working twelve hours a day and getting starvation wages, clerks who are working sixteen hours a day, in cellars, and who are paid by this Government for their services at the rate of \$25 a month.

Mr. KILGORE. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. DUNPHY. Just wait a moment. This bill proposes to let such clerks enter the service at higher salaries—at \$600 a year, or \$50 a month. It gives them the second year \$700, and gradually increases their salaries to \$900 and \$900, and that is the highest limit to clerks in the second class. Then, after years of service, after years of intelligent efforts which have made them efficient, they will go into the first class and their salaries begin at \$1,000 and will go to the highest point, \$1,400, which is the present limit.

This classification bill is not intended to raise the higher salaries. An effect of it will be to raise the small salaries, giving a clerk who now receives \$300 a year an opportunity to earn a fair living, to support himself, and to maintain and educate his family.

Mr. QUIGG. May I ask the gentleman another question?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes. I will yield to the gentleman in a moment. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KILGORE) desires to ask me a question, and I should like to yield to him first.

Mr. KILGORE. I should like to have the gentleman give the name of some office in which any clerk is performing duty at a salary of \$300 a year.

Mr. DUNPHY. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, Brooklyn—

Mr. KILGORE. That is not the case in the smaller offices down in our country.

Mr. DUNPHY. There are no clerks in the fourth-class post-offices.

Mr. KILGORE. In the third-class post-offices?

Mr. DUNPHY. There are no clerks in the third-class post-offices, except where there are distributing centers, where lines of railways connect or cross each other.

Mr. KILGORE. There are clerks in all of them.

Mr. DUNPHY. No, only separating clerks at railway crossings. The clerks I speak of are real post-office clerks, who do the work and do not get proper pay for it.

Mr. HERMANN. How does this bill affect the clerks in the separating offices?

Mr. DUNPHY. It affects their salaries in this way: The least they get now is \$400 a year. This makes them enter the service at \$600 a year, and they can go up to \$900.

Mr. HERMANN. Then that affects even fourth-class post-offices?

Mr. DUNPHY. There are no clerks in fourth-class post-offices. This bill does not touch any offices except first and second-class offices.

Mr. QUIGG. Will my friend allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes.

Mr. QUIGG. The gentleman has explained that this bill is not intended to raise salaries. Now, is it not a fact that the increased expenditure which will result from the passage of this bill, of a little more than a million and a half of dollars, is because the clerks do not now actually receive the money which under the allowance of the chief of the allowance division they are theoretically to receive?

Mr. DUNPHY. That is correct. Now, suppose, for example, in a post-office there is a clerk at \$1,200 a year, or \$100 a month.

Something happens, and he is compelled to resign or is removed. The clerk at \$1,100 a year, who is next to him, has a right to expect that he will be promoted. There will be no such promotion, however. That \$1,200 place is taken and split into three, and three men are employed at \$400 a year. There is no system at all in the matter. These clerks never know what their salary will be.

Mr. KILGORE. Who fixes up the salaries of these subordinate clerks?

Mr. DUNPHY. I have told you twice.

Mr. KILGORE. Is it not done in the post-office itself? Does not somebody in the post-office regulate the pay these clerks shall receive?

Mr. DUNPHY. The postmasters are obliged to submit to the Postmaster-General rosters—

Mr. KILGORE. I understand that.

Mr. DUNPHY. A list of the clerks and the salaries recommended. The roster of New York comes on, with its 1,100 or 1,200 clerks' names on it, the salary they are getting, and the salary that the postmaster recommends. Of course he never recommends a reduction.

Mr. KILGORE. Does not the postmaster control that matter in a majority of instances?

Mr. DUNPHY. No. The roster comes on here and is submitted to the Postmaster-General. He submits it to the chief of the division of salaries and allowances. You go to the chief of the division of salaries and allowances and say that Cincinnati has got to have more clerks, and he agrees with you and gives them to you. Then how does it affect Brooklyn, Pittsburg, and other places? Either they do away with clerks or cut down some salaries.

Mr. KILGORE. But that does not answer the question I have submitted, that the pay of these clerks holding the lower positions is controlled by the postmaster himself. He recommends that they shall have \$300 or \$400 a year.

Mr. DUNPHY. He has nothing to do with determining what they shall receive.

Mr. KILGORE. He is the man who makes the recommendation.

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes; he may recommend, but the pay, the salary actually given, depends upon the appropriation.

Mr. KILGORE. And if the appropriation is not sufficient to cover all, then he scales it pro rata.

Mr. DUNPHY. There is no pro rata about it. It is scaled.

Mr. KILGORE. He scales it.

Mr. DUNPHY. He may scale it in one place and not touch any other place.

Mr. KILGORE. And the man who is recommended for \$400 may get \$300.

Mr. DUNPHY. He may, and often does.

Mr. KILGORE. If the postmasters in each of these offices would recommend a little more for the clerks who get the lowest salaries and a little less for those who receive the higher compensation they might get it to fit all around.

Mr. QUIGG. That is what we want to correct in this bill.

Mr. DUNPHY. We want to make a system by which every clerk in the post-office, right from the postmaster down to the messenger, including every official in the business, will have his salary regulated by law, and a fair salary.

Mr. DOKKERY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. DUNPHY. Certainly.

Mr. DOKKERY. Is it not true that Congress, without a single exception, or substantially without an exception, has granted the Post-Office Department the full amount of their estimates for clerk hire for the last ten or twelve years?

Mr. DUNPHY. No, sir; I think you are mistaken about that.

Mr. DOKKERY. I know we did in this Congress.

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes; it was done in this Congress, but this is the first time in my experience here.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will ask the gentleman to state, as a matter of previous examination of this important question, if it is not true that the post-office clerks are the lowest paid of any subordinate force of the Government, and that the average compensation for the 10,000 clerks in the post-offices is \$700 a year; that is, taking the high salaries and the low salaries, they are the poorest-paid force of this Government?

Mr. CAMPBELL. The gentleman ought to know from his experience as postmaster in Philadelphia—

Mr. BINGHAM. I want to make another statement, and that is, that these men receive no leave of absence with pay the same as is paid to the letter-carriers and the clerks in the Department, the employes in the Printing Office, and in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, nor do they receive any allowance for sickness.

Mr. DUNPHY. That is right, sir.
Mr. KILGORE. Will you allow me to ask you a question in that connection?
Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. DUNPHY. I want to show the inequalities that are allowed to exist between these employes and all other employes in the Post-Office and other Departments.

Mr. KILGORE. But here is the infirmity of your whole statement—

Mr. DUNPHY. Just wait a moment. I do not think that it is correct to say that the carriers do more work than these clerks do. The carriers work six days in the week for eight hours in this day.

Mr. MERCER. They work seven days. They work on Sunday.

A MEMBER. One hour on Sundays.

Mr. DUNPHY. They work six days in the week substantially. When they work more than eight hours a day they get paid for overtime; and they have a leave-of-absence law.

That is all right. I am not finding any fault with that. I approve of it, and I believe that they ought to have a considerably increased salary. The postal railway clerks and the carriers have their salaries fixed by law. The postal railway clerks do not work thirteen or fourteen hours a day, as stated by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS]; their average work is only about eight hours a day, including days that they are off and days that they are on. They get frequent periods of rest, and besides that, they are eligible for higher positions in the service.

These clerks, on the contrary, work seven days in the week from twelve to sixteen hours a day, in crowded buildings, with artificial light, with the thermometer sometimes as high as 100°, as it has been in New York recently; they have no leave-of-absence law, they have no tenure-of-office law, they have no salaries fixed by law; they have none of the advantages that the other employes of the Department have.

This bill proposes to fix their salaries. It proposes to regulate entrance into and promotion in that service. It will take away from the division of salaries and allowances the arbitrary power which is now has of disbursing every year, without legal restriction, some \$10,000,000 of the people's money, and, generally, will correct evils in the Department and promote the efficiency of the post-office system.

Mr. KILGORE. I understand the gentleman from New York to say that there are, connected with these large offices, many higher officials who get big salaries—

Mr. DUNPHY. I did not say that they got big salaries.

Mr. KILGORE. They work, I suppose, about three hours a day.

Mr. DUNPHY. No, sir. They work more hours than even the clerks do.

Mr. KILGORE. Well, they get well paid for it. Now, there is no proposition here, I understand, to classify their salaries down in order that the pay of these clerks may be increased?

Mr. DUNPHY. Will the gentleman from Texas permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. KILGORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DUNPHY. Will you help me to get a vote on this bill to-day? [Laughter.]

Mr. KILGORE. No, sir; because I think it is an unjust bill all along the line. And besides, we have not got votes enough here just now.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman from New York tell us whether there is any difficulty in getting clerks to take those places now?

Mr. DUNPHY. In reply to that I will say that for every one hundred applicants for the positions as carriers there are only twenty for these clerical positions.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. But still, there are plenty applying for them.

Mr. DUNPHY. Oh, yes; there are applicants enough.

Mr. STRAUS. Many of whom, probably, could not fill the places if they got them.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. So that the Government pays enough now for the salaries of these clerks?

Mr. DUNPHY. This bill will fix positively the salaries of all the clerks from the postmaster down.
As to the principal employes, the change will necessitate a small increase in the salary of some of them. There was no idea, however, of increasing any salary. Where, amongst these principal employes, a salary is increased to some slight extent it is the result of an attempt to establish a uniform system—a system based on exact equality among the same grade and class of employes.

When you come to the clerks in the first-class post-offices, the

bill intends that they shall be divided into two classes. The 50 percent of clerks are put in a class called the first class, and the rest in a class called the second class. In the first class there will be five grades. One-fifth of the clerks will be in the first grade, with salaries at \$1,400; one-fifth in the second grade, with salaries at \$1,300; one-fifth in the third grade, with salaries at \$1,200; one-fifth in the fourth grade, with salaries at \$1,100; one-fifth in the fifth-grade, with salaries at \$1,000. There will be about 2,750 of these first-class clerks.

The second-class clerks in the first-class post-offices will hereafter enter the service at \$600, and shall receive an annual increase until \$900 is reached. All appointments to the first class are to be made from the second-class clerks. There are about 2,750 of these second-class clerks. The estimated increase for these 5,500 clerks under this proposed classification will be \$1,040,050.

In the first-class post-offices there will be and there are 1,638 employes classified as clerks, but designated as assistant postmasters, superintendents, assistant superintendents, auditors, foremen, and chief clerks. The increase in the salaries of these 1,638 persons under this proposed classification will be \$334,370, an increase for each person of about \$1.61 a month.

In the post-offices there is practically no change. Originally, the bill provided for the creation of an assistant postmaster in second-class post-offices, but upon the recommendation of the Postmaster-General this provision has been stricken out.

Let me say that this bill meets with the most hearty approval of Postmaster-General Bissell. Of all the bills intended to better the service of his great Department, this one seems to him to be the most important and is filled, as he has expressed to me, with merit.

Let me say in conclusion that every one of the last six Postmasters-General have strongly recommended favorable action by Congress in such a measure as this. Every one of them has protested against the antiquated system now in force, and every one of them has claimed that substantial, great benefits to the post-office system would certainly follow the enactment of such a measure as this.

Mr. DUNPHY. I yield now to the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD].

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Chairman, I recognize the fact—otherwise I should not attempt at this late hour to say a word upon this question—that there is a power in this House which has determined that this bill shall not pass. I regret to see that there are honorable members of this body who have not sought to investigate the justice and equity contained in this bill, but have thrown themselves back upon the proposition that the bill carries a large amount of money and therefore it should not pass. I am one of those who believe in justice and equity in the various Government Departments as well as elsewhere.

A letter-carrier now enters the service at a salary of \$600 for the first year. The second year he receives \$800, and the third year \$1,000. That is the salary fixed by law. I will not attempt to discuss the question whether it is too much or too little; it is the salary fixed by law. Now I think it requires quite as high a degree of intelligence and capacity to perform the duties of a post-office clerk. I have served myself as clerk in a post office, and know something about the duties. A clerk may enter the service to day at \$300, and there will be hardly any reasonable chance for him ever to receive more than \$600. Some gentleman has asked whether there are not plenty of applicants for these places.

I suppose there would be plenty applicants if the salary were not more than \$200 a year, but I believe that we, as legislators, ought to look at this question from a higher, more substantial standpoint than that. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILGORE] asks whether the postmasters fix the salaries of the clerks. I answer, yes; the postmaster in every post-office in this country substantially fixes the salaries of the post-office clerks.

Mr. KILGORE. Now, why could not we take a little off the salaries of those higher officials to supplement the low salaries of the lower officials and bring them up to what the gentleman thinks the proper level?

Mr. LOUD. Will consider that question in a moment. Let us take as an illustration the post-office in my own city of San Francisco. The salary and allowance division of the Department allows so much money to that office for clerk hire. There is so much work to be done, and the postmaster has to employ enough men to do that work. The gentleman from Texas suggests that we might take enough off the higher salaries to raise the salaries of the clerks.

Let us for a moment consider that proposition. In any first-class office, with, perhaps, two hundred clerks, there are a few higher officials, the postmaster, whose salary is fixed by law;

the assistant postmaster, who receives a reasonable salary; the superintendent of mails, and the superintendent of the money-order office. There is also the superintendent of carriers, but his pay comes out of the appropriation for the carrier service. There you have four persons in that office who receive reasonable salaries. The superintendents of mails receive, on an average, perhaps about \$2,000, even in such large offices as San Francisco.

Now, I do not see that there is much room for scaling the salaries of four men who to-day are receiving only a reasonable compensation and bringing up the salaries of 150 or 200 clerks to what is reasonable.

I want to give the gentleman from Texas and other gentlemen some figures showing what these post-office clerks are receiving. The statistics to which I refer were collected a year ago. There are in the service something over 10,000 clerks; 4,000 of these are receiving \$900 or less per annum.

In the Boston post-office, for instance, there are 42 clerks receiving \$900 a year who have served one year, 37 two years, 22 three years, 15 four years, 2 five years, 1 six years, 11 eight years. You will find a similar state of affairs throughout the whole United States. Instead of there being the possibility of an increase of salary for any clerk in our post-offices to-day there is no possibility of it whatever. I will take the office in my own city as an illustration. There the maximum salary allowed by law for clerks is \$1,400. There is not to-day a single clerk in that office receiving \$1,400.

Mr. KILGORE. There are any clerks in post-offices receiving as small a salary as \$300?

Mr. LOUD. I do not think so.

Mr. KILGORE. Such figures as that have been paraded here a good deal by the advocates of this bill.

Mr. LOUD. There are 32 clerks in the Chicago office receiving \$400 a year; there are quite a number in different offices receiving \$500. I do not know of any \$300 clerks.

Mr. KILGORE. These clerks occupying subordinate places—are they men or women?

Mr. LOUD. Most of them are men. There are very few women employed in the post-offices of the country. Out of, say, 200 clerks there would not be more than 10 or 12 ladies employed.

In my own city at the beginning of the last fiscal year clerks who had been receiving \$1,200 a year (and many of them had been in the service a great number of years) were reduced to \$1,100; clerks who had been receiving \$1,100 were reduced to \$1,000. And so through the whole office. Such is the condition generally throughout the whole United States.

While I am aware that certain gentlemen have determined that this bill shall not pass, I want to say to members of the House that it proposes but a simple act of justice to specify by law what salaries the clerks in these post-offices shall receive. Under this bill but a very small number of these clerks can by any possibility ever attain the salary of \$1,200. The passage of this bill is an act of justice which ought to be consummated to-day, although it may cost a million and a half dollars or more.

Mr. DUNPHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOKERY].

Mr. DOKERY. Mr. Chairman, a moment ago I asked the gentleman in charge of this bill whether it was not the habit of Congress to appropriate the full amount of the estimates for clerk hire in post-offices. I find that for the fiscal year 1891 the estimate was \$7,590,000, the appropriation \$7,390,000; for the fiscal year 1892 the estimate was \$8,249,000, the appropriation \$8,060,000; for 1893 the estimate was \$8,460,000, the appropriation \$8,060,000; for 1894 the estimate was \$8,860,000, the appropriation the same; for 1895 the estimate was \$9,700,000, and the appropriation the same. It thus appears that for the fiscal years 1891, 1892, and 1893 the appropriations fell slightly below the estimate; but for the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 the appropriations were up to the maximum of the estimate.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to place in the RECORD, without reading it in full, a letter from the Postmaster-General, relating to this measure. It is dated February 14, 1894, and refers to the bill originally introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DUNPHY], which, as he states, has been amended by the committee. I will read but a single paragraph of this letter:

In view of the excessive falling off in receipts for the present fiscal year, and the large deficiency that will necessarily follow, and in view of the fact that the enactment of this bill now would probably increase the salaries for clerks about \$2,140,000, I deem it wise to postpone the time when this bill shall go into effect not earlier than July 1, 1895.

The gentleman from New York states that this bill has been amended so that instead of involving an increase of \$2,140,000 it involves an increase of but \$1,640,000 or \$1,650,000. So that this bill as amended carries more than a million and a half additional compensation, whereas it appears from the figures I have

just read that Congress has never in any year of the last five years reduced the appropriation for clerk hire as much as \$400,000 below the estimates.

I incorporate in my remarks the letter to which I have referred:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your expression of recent date, inclosing for my consideration H. R. bill 96, and asking for my views on the same. In reply I have the pleasure to say that I believe that the classification of clerks in first and second-class positions, and fixing the salaries of the same, should be passed by Congress and become a law; and that it seems to me that the bill now before you is a very good one, and that it is the duty of their National Association and officers, and the approval of postmasters throughout the country to a greater degree than any other bill on the same subject has been presented to Congress, to support it. In view of the excessive falling off in receipts for the present fiscal year, and the large deficiency that will necessarily follow, and in view of the fact that the enactment of this bill now would probably increase the salaries for clerks about \$2,140,000, I deem it wise to postpone the time when this bill shall go into effect not earlier than July 1, 1895.

I respectfully suggest the following amendments. Strike out the word "and" in line 1, and insert in lieu thereof the word "five."

Strike out the word "six," in line 24, page 3, and insert in lieu thereof the word "five." Strike out in line 24, page 3, the word "and," twenty-five hundred dollars; and in line 24, page 3, strike out the word "eight" and insert in lieu thereof the word "six." Strike out on page 3, line 32, the words "thence clerks, bookkeepers, &c."

And by striking on page 3, the words beginning with the word "except," in line 81, and ending with the word "annum" in line 88. This amendment is deemed necessary from the fact that the commission appointed by the Post-Office Department is now considering the redistribution of the city of New York, and what are now stations "A" and "D," "E" and "B" may not be the limits of the same under the action of the commission. If the committee deem it necessary to cover this point on the line suggested by the words stricken out, I suggest that the words "two thousand" in line 81 be stricken out, and the words "two thousand five hundred" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Amend page 5, line 92, by striking out the words "or chief clerks" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "of crews." I would suggest that if the committee think that the foreman of crews in one office of the first class might be entitled to more salary than the foreman of crews in another office of the same class, they could arrange the salaries to run from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Strike out on page 5, line 94, the words "and in line 101, strike out the word "four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "six"; and in line 101, page 5, strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fourteen." Insert in line 101, after the word "and," the words "and before the words "waste paper," the word "and." Strike out on page 5, line 106, the word "and," after the word "examiner," and in line 106, page 5, strike out the words "chief clerk," and insert in lieu thereof the word "three."

Strike out in line 107, page 5, the word "nine" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight." Amend by inserting after the word "an annu" in line 109, page 5, the following words: "And general utility employees may be allowed by the Department at a salary not exceeding \$400 each, who, after six months' continuous service, may be promoted to the minimum grade of second-class clerks at a salary of \$600."

On page 6, line 119, strike out the word "classes" and insert in lieu thereof the word "grades." After the word "annu" in line 123, page 6, insert the following words: "except general utility employees as herein provided." Strike out on page 6, lines 129, (beginning with the word "a," line 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, and 138) and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "all appointments to the service shall be made to clerkships of the second class, and no appointment to the first class shall be made except by promotion from the second class." The promotion of clerks from the second class to the first class, and all promotions within the first class, shall be made from the next lower grade upon a basis of efficiency and length of service. Under such rules as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. No clerk shall receive a less salary after the passage of this act than he was receiving prior thereto, and no clerk shall be reduced from a higher to a lower grade after his assignment thereto, unless properly reduced by reason of his inefficiency or inability to perform the duties connected with such higher grade."

Amend by striking out in line 144, page 7, the words "nine hundred" and insert in lieu thereof the word "five." Strike out in lines 145 and 146, and insert in lieu thereof "chief clerk, six classes, graded, in even hundreds of dollars, from \$1,000 to \$1,500, according to the salary of the postmaster." Amend the following words: "and in line 147, strike out the word "except" line 150, page 7, and ending with the word "annu." line 151, page 7. Strike out the word "stamps" in line 153, page 7. Amend by inserting after the word "annu" in line 154, page 7, the words "and in line 155, page 7, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or." Amend by inserting after the word "and" in line 156, page 7, the words "and in line 157, page 7, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or." Amend by inserting after the word "and" in line 158, page 7, the words "and in line 159, page 7, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or." Amend by inserting after the word "and" in line 160, page 7, the words "and in line 161, page 7, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or." Amend by inserting after the word "and" in line 162, page 7, the words "and in line 163, page 7, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or." Amend by inserting after the word "and" in line 164, page 7, the words "and in line 165, page 7, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or." Amend by inserting after the word "and" in line 166, page 7, the words "and in line 167, page 7, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or." Amend by inserting after the word "and" in line 168, page 7, the words "and in line 169, page 7, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or." Amend by inserting after the word "and" in line 170, page 7, the words "and in line 171, page 7, strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or." 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Amend by inserting after the word "and" in line 484, page 7, the words "

profit by the several post-offices in the United States in large cities? For instance, in Omaha I think the net profit is over \$200,000. In New York about four millions—

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MEICER. In Chicago about two and a half millions; in Philadelphia three millions, and so on. Why, then, quibble about money in a question of this kind, when these offices return such enormous results to the Government?

Mr. DUNPHY. Well, there are 825 of these offices out of, I do not know how many thousands—

Mr. QUIGG. About 68,000.

Mr. DUNPHY. Which produces 694 per cent of the entire revenues of the Department.

Mr. LUCAS. Offices where the work is done.

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir, and the work done here, it must be remembered, is work of which the small offices get the benefit, because the big offices prepare the mail and send it to the little offices, and all the officials there have to do is simply to untie the bundles and put the mail in the boxes.

Mr. MEICER. The gentleman, of course, will understand that I favor the bill.

Mr. DUNPHY. Certainly. I now ask unanimous consent that the time be extended to a quarter past 5 to-day, to enable gentlemen to make some remarks on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. KILGORE. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas objects.

Mr. KILGORE. We are to have a night session, and I do not think that we ought to force this additional work upon the employees here.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, if it were possible for the Post-Office Department to receive revenue under statute for the work that it does, even to-day, with a deficit staring it in the face of upwards of \$15,000,000, it would pay its entire expenses and turn a surplus into the Treasury. It is the vast amount of matter going through the mails under the frank of the Government which so largely brings the Post-Office Department into deficiency; and continually, as a consequence, we are confronted with the statement that we should not do this or should not do that, in connection with the administration of the Department, because we are in deficiency. I repeat, if the Government would pay for what it carries under its frank through the mails, the Post-Office Department would meet its obligations and pay a surplus into the Treasury.

Mr. KILGORE. Will the gentleman allow me just there?

Mr. BINGHAM. I have only a few moments.

Mr. Chairman, that which I have just stated is correct as a general proposition, the deficit in the revenues of the Department comes from the carrying of free mail matter.

Mr. KILGORE. I am willing to surrender my franking privilege; are you?

Mr. BINGHAM. That is only incidental to the Government. The post-office clerks are the only body of men employed in the Post-Office service not classified. The specific purpose of the bill under consideration is to do that which you do with the postal clerks and the letter carriers, indicate a specific line of work to be performed, work so many hours, and receive so much compensation, increasing with each additional year until you reach the maximum under the statute.

It is legislation for the purpose of improving and promoting the service, thereby rendering it more efficient. Under the present law and regulations the amount of the appropriation is \$9,700,000 for the next fiscal year—an appropriation in bulk—and a division will be made under rules fixed by the Department.

We do not thus legislate in this way with reference to the other departments of the Government. You do not so provide in the War, the Treasury, the Post-Office, the Agricultural, the Interior, and the Navy Departments of the Government for clerical force employed here in Washington. It is not a great lump sum, but your appropriation bills read so many clerks of class 1, so many of class 2, and so on to the end. You have classified the service, and the legislation is wise.

Your own Postmaster-General simply asks that you may classify these men so that a certain line of work, under a law the same as the carriers and postal clerks are classified, shall receive a fixed, specific, well-defined compensation for the work performed, with gradual promotion.

Now, one word more in connection with this bill. As I have stated, these clerks are the poorest paid in the service. They get no leave of absence with salary allowances; they are allowed no leave of absence on account of sickness; they get nothing but limited, poor compensation—an average of less than \$700 per annum. They are under the civil service rules and must be qualified for their work.

Your legislation in the Post-Office appropriation bill has in-

creased the item for clerks over \$900,000 for the next fiscal year. I submit for the work the Department will do—the great decrease in view of business stagnation—it can be done within the present appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. There has been no percentage of increase in 1894. There will be but a limited growth in the next year. This large increase the Department now enjoys—upwards of \$900,000—will almost enable the Postmaster-General to carry out the classification paragraphs contained in the Dunphy bill. In fact, I am sure \$400,000 additional would be all-sufficient. The bill enacted into law, going into operation June 30, 1895, would require no additional appropriation at this time. The clerks desire it; the Postmaster-General asks for it; it requires no money; good administration will be the result, and the people enjoy a better postal service. They have this right, for they who use the mails directly pay the expenses.

Mr. DUNPHY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The hour for a recess having arrived, the committee will rise.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 56 and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. LACEY, from to-day, for four days next week, on account of business of a public nature.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. DUNPHY. I ask unanimous consent that gentlemen who have submitted remarks on the pending bill in committee may have permission to print.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I move to amend that by proposing that all members be allowed to print remarks upon the bill.

Mr. DUNPHY. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will suggest that it might be better to limit the time within which this can be done.

Mr. DUNPHY. Say within ten days.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. DUNPHY] asks unanimous consent that leave to print upon the bill which has just been under consideration be granted for ten days. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] will perform the duties of the Chair at the evening session. The House will now, under the rule, take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m. by Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois, as Speaker *pro tempore*.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The House is in session under clause 3, Rule XXVI.

Mr. MARTIN of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering bills on the Private Calendar under clause 3, Rule XXVI.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. DOKERY in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole under the special order.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MARTIN of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I am directed by the Committee on Invalid Pensions to ask unanimous consent that we begin with House bill 6041, Calendar number 350, and consider only bills which have never yet been considered and bills of a character that have not been opposed at these evening sessions.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. What are those?

Mr. MARTIN of Indiana. The cases of widows remarried, divorced women, and things of that kind.

Mr. CURTIS of New York. And desertions.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman had better fix the last clause of his request more specifically.

Mr. MARTIN of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we begin with the bill specified and go through the cases of desertion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana.

the penitentiary for a period not exceeding four years and afterwards again deported.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint at such foreign ports of departure as he may deem necessary an immigrant inspector, whose salary shall not exceed \$2,500 per annum, whose duty it shall be, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, to inspect passengers about to depart from the United States, and to erase from the list or manifest of passengers required by section 1 of the act of 1893 the name of any immigrant who he is satisfied should not be permitted to land, and to cause the name of any intended immigrant of any person belonging to the excluded classes in the first or second cabin or in any part of any vessel, he shall transmit a written report of his proceedings, and give information as to all suspected persons whose landing in the United States should be specially investigated, with the reasons therefor, and shall warn and admonish the master or the officer in command of the departing vessel as to the character of any intended immigrants who are objectionable or undesirable. This report shall be signed by the inspector and delivered by him, inclosed under seal, to the master or officer in command of the vessel, who shall deliver the same to the immigration officer at the port of arrival, in the same manner as said manifests or lists of alien immigrants are required to be delivered, under a penalty of \$500 in case of failure of said master or officer in command to so do; and should the master or officer in command of said vessel embark any objectionable or undesirable immigrant, after notice of said inspector not to do so, he shall pay a penalty of \$100 in each case, which shall also be levied upon the vessel on arrival and be a lien on the vessel bringing said passenger. Said inspectors shall also diligently inquire and inform themselves as to the character of intended immigrants, whether criminals, anarchists, insane, pauper, or diseased persons, availing themselves of police records, decrees of expulsion, and any and every source of information useful and obtainable, so as to enable them to arrive at correct conclusions, and shall execute such other duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may impose. And for the purpose of enforcing this law and paying the salaries of these inspectors the sum of \$60,000 is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. That the fact that an immigrant has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall constitute no bar to proceedings against him under this act or under the acts to which it is an amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, this is an exceedingly important measure, and it appears from the preliminary matter on page 1 that it was reported to the Senate but yesterday. I did not know until a few moments ago that such a bill was pending. I think that it involves too many considerations of grave importance to be considered without the presence of a full Senate. I do not intend to suggest the absence of a quorum, but I do ask that the bill may be laid over until we can have a little more time to look into it.

Mr. CHANDLER. I suggest to the Senator, if he has no objection, that the discussion go on, if there is to be discussion of the bill, and meantime he can consider its provisions and possibly it may meet with completely his own ideas that he will wish to have it passed to-day. If not, of course the bill can go over.

Mr. PEPPER. I am satisfied that there are a number of members of this body who would like to be consulted and to be present when the bill is considered. I myself should like a little more time to consider it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kansas object to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PEPPER. Object to the present consideration of the bill if it is subject to objection.

Mr. HILL. What is the objection?

Mr. PLATT. I thought the bill had been taken up by a vote of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. There was a unanimous agreement to take up the bill for consideration.

Mr. HILL. No objection was made to its consideration.

Mr. PLATT. I thought it had been taken up by a vote of the Senate.

Mr. HILL. Let me say to the Senator from Kansas that I do not wish to have a discussion of the present vote upon the bill to-day. I think it might as well be proceeded with and be considered for a while, and then we shall probably adjourn, leaving the bill the unfinished business.

Mr. PEPPER. I have no objection to that; but I give Senators notice that, if a vote is insisted upon, I shall call attention to the absence of a quorum.

Mr. CHANDLER. What is the question before the Senate, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and the question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Immigration, which has been read.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, the situation of this bill and the proposed amendment is this: The bill on the 20th of July passed the House of Representatives. It is absolutely simple in its provisions. It requires that every alien immigrant coming to this country to make his permanent home here shall procure from the consul nearest to his place of residence in the United States a certificate that is signed and to come into the United States under existing law; and it provides that regulations for the enforcement of this requirement shall be made by the Secretary of State. In other words, the bill nominally provides for a system of compulsory consular certificates. It does not, however, provide any penalty if an immigrant does not have such a certificate; it does not even say that he shall be excluded from en-

tering and remaining in the country. If he does not procure the certificate which the law says he shall bring, then the question whether or not he can enter depends as before, upon the provisions of now existing law.

He may be admitted or he may not be admitted according to the present law. So the bill as it has come from the House is the mildest possible requirement of consular certificates from immigrants seeking to enter this country.

In nearly every bill which has been introduced into Congress during recent years there has been inserted in some form a provision for a consular certificate such as is contemplated by this bill as it comes from the House, but never until this time has such a law passed either House. I am in favor of the passage of the bill in its present form without delay.

If I could have my own way and have that done which I believe to be for the true interests of the country, I should have this bill pass the Senate to-day and sent to the President for his signature. But the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officials of the Government engaged in administering the present immigration laws, I believe without exception, oppose the passage of the bill as it comes to the Senate from the House.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, and there being no unfinished business, the Calendar under Rule IX is in order.

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator from New Hampshire prefer to go on to-day?

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes; I prefer to go on to-day and make a brief statement.

A few days ago there appeared before the Senate committee in opposition to the bill representatives of the various steamship companies which bring immigrants into the United States. So we have argued against the passage of the House proposition the steamship companies, and we have also the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the National Superintendent of Immigration. Moreover, the Secretary of the Treasury antagonizes the demand for consular certificates with a counter proposition of his own, which is section 4 of the substitute reported by the committee.

This opposition plan is a provision that the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint immigrant inspectors at such foreign ports of departure as he may deem necessary, and his scheme contemplates the examination of all the immigrants by those Treasury inspectors upon the docks of the steamship companies in the ports of departure of the immigrants, in order in each case that the inspector may form an opinion as to the right of the immigrant to enter the United States. If the immigration inspector believes that an immigrant has the right to come he may make a report to that effect. If he believes the immigrant ought not to come he can forbid the steamship company from bringing him here. Here, then, are the two conflicting plans, the one a requirement of consular certificates to be issued by our consuls abroad to persons intending to immigrate to the United States, the other a proposition for Treasury officials upon the docks of the steamship companies abroad.

Mr. President, I am not only in favor of the House bill as it stands, providing for consular certificates, but I am, as at present advised, opposed to any system of Treasury inspectors upon steamship docks in foreign countries. I shall not now enlarge upon my reasons for opposing the appointment of Treasury inspectors to act in foreign ports. For my present purpose I simply present to the Senate the two opposing plans, which are now before us upon the report of the committee.

Mr. PLATT. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire whether we have any right to appoint an official of the Treasury Department to go abroad and perform such duty in the name of a steamship company? Would such an official have any right to be there if he were simply an appointee of our Treasury Department?

Mr. CHANDLER. It is entirely clear that the Treasury Department can not appoint officers to perform any such function as that contemplated by the Department bill, without the consent of the foreign governments, which they would never give unless the Treasury officials were made a part of the consular system of the United States.

It is also clear that the officials who might be sent abroad in pursuance of this provision, if it should become a law, officers in the consular service. That is a matter of detail. But the difficulty stated by the Senator from Connecticut is one objection to the passage of this clause as it has been submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

There are, as I have said, other objections which I shall not now recite, but I call careful attention to the antagonism that

Mr. DAVIS. I ask for action on the motion entered by me to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS. I move to indefinitely postpone the bill, a similar bill having passed both Houses.

The motion was agreed to.

DEALING IN OPTIONS AND FUTURES.

Mr. DAVIS. I desire to call attention to Senate bill 2277, in respect to options, which I introduced on Friday. The bill I introduced had indorsed upon it a notation that it should lie upon the table. Some confusion arose as to the disposition to be made of the bill, I having had to leave the Chamber. I move that the bill be read a second time and that it lie on the table. The bill (S. 2277) defining options and futures and imposing special taxes on dealers therein, and for other purposes, was read the second time by its title, and ordered to lie on the table.

DISTRICT REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENT.

Mr. HUNTON. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 6415) to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real-estate values in the District of Columbia; also, to provide an assessment of real estate in said District in the year 1896, and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHERMAN. I venture to suggest to the Senator from Virginia whether it would not be better to take up the Calendar under the eighth rule and go on with it regularly and not waste time by calling up one bill after another, which gives an unfair advantage.

Mr. HUNTON. I have no objection to that course.

Mr. SHERMAN. I hope that we shall proceed with the Calendar as soon as the morning business is concluded.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Bills and joint resolutions are in order.

Mr. HUNTON. I desire to state to the Senator from Ohio that the bill I propose to call up is an important matter and requires speedy action, because the Commissioners are about arranging for an assessment of the valuation of land upon which taxation is based.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will interpose no objection to this bill.

Mr. HUNTON. Then I ask unanimous consent that it be put on its passage.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia for the immediate consideration of the bill indicated by him?

Mr. PALMER. I desire to introduce a joint resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN. I give no notice that I shall insist upon taking up the Calendar when the bill called up by the Senator from Virginia is concluded.

Mr. BATE and Mr. ALLEN addressed the Chair.

Mr. HUNTON. Without yielding the floor, I give way to any gentleman who desires to present morning business.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 2283) for the relief of Slater and William Covart, of Hamilton County, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2284) to grant a pension to Mrs. Lucinda Harrington; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PALMER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 100) to procure a marble bust of the late Gen. Joseph Holt; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. PALMER. I ask that the joint resolution may lie on the table temporarily, to be called up at some future time with the view of submitting some remarks to the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will lie on the table for the present.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. COCKRELL, it was

ordered, That Abolph Liebschutz be permitted to withdraw from the files of the Senate, on his own request, of the same with the Secretary, the papers relating to Senate resolution No. 45, Fifty-third Congress, "granting a medal to Dr. Peter Louis A. Liebschutz."

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. COKE. I ask that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3334) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the heirs or legal representatives of C. F. Cooch certain money due him for carrying the mail, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims. It was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads by mistake. I make that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION.

Mr. MILLS submitted the following resolution: which was read:

Resolved, That in the revision of the existing system of national taxation the following principles should be observed:

First. That all taxes are burdens upon the taxpayer, and an only equitable impost imposed to raise revenue to support the Government.

Second. When taxes are imposed upon imported goods the rates should be so fixed as to be essentially to be paid by the importer of the articles upon which the taxes are imposed.

Third. In selecting the articles to be taxed, only those nature of consumption should be chosen, and all articles imported for manufacture or manufacture should be exempt from duty.

Mr. MILLS. I ask that the resolution may lie on the table for the present. I shall call it up in a few days, and submit some remarks on it.

Mr. BATE. Let it be printed.

Mr. MILLS. Yes; let it be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table, and be printed.

REPORT ON DISTRICT SEWERAGE.

Mr. PROCTOR submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate, unbound, Senate report No. 623 without the appendix on Senate bill No. 2466, to provide for continuing the system of trunk sewers in the District of Columbia, to provide for sewage disposal, to lay out highways, and for other purposes.

WALTER S. McLEOD.

Mr. WASHBURN. I move to reconsider the vote by which the title of the bill (H. R. 6384) for the relief of Walter S. McLeod was amended on Saturday.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. WASHBURN. The title of the bill should remain as it came from the House, and I ask the Senate to disagree to the amendment by which the title was made to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Walter S. McLeod."

The amendment was rejected.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 3d instant approved and signed the act (S. 1999) for the relief of Charles T. Russell.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had on the 4th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 320) authorizing the Purcell Bridge and Transfer Company to construct and maintain a bridge over the South Canadian River, at or within 1 mile of the town of Lexington, county of Cleveland, Territory of Oklahoma:

An act (S. 822) granting a pension to Frances Corse, widow of Gen. John M. Corse; and

An act (S. 1377) for the relief of William Hendershott, of Butteville, Oregon.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 7680) to authorize purchasers of the property and franchises of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to organize a corporation and to confer upon the same all the powers, privileges, and franchises vested in that company, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

ST. LOUIS RIVER BRIDGE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (S. 2151) to amend an act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the St. Louis River, between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, approved April 24, 1894, which had been returned from the House of Representatives at the request of the Senate.

Mr. WASHBURN. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. WASHBURN. I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. ALLEN on the 3d instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance, and the same in secrecy, be charged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 2244) for the relief of the several States of the Union, to lay out highways, and make said bill be placed on the Calendar for present consideration by the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, on the 3d day of July I introduced a bill (S. 2244) for the relief of the several States of the

Union, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. On the 3d instant I introduced a resolution to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of that bill—

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska and the remarks he is making relate to a bill which is before the Committee on Finance, all of the members of which, with the exception of myself, are absent from the Senate on public duty, as is known by all Senators. I hope, therefore, without displacing the resolution, that it will be continued until some other members of the committee shall be here. As I have stated, I am the only member of the committee present, and I have no knowledge about the matter to which the resolution refers.

Mr. ALLEN. The course suggested by the Senator from Ohio is satisfactory.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no objection to the resolution coming up to-morrow, when the members of the committee are present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the resolution will be passed over, retaining its place.

ALLEYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask the Senate to take up for consideration the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 971) to open, widen, and extend alleys in the District of Columbia, simply with a view to asking the Senate to concur in the amendment of the House, and having a committee of conference appointed.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the amendment of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FAULKNER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives, and ask for a conference with the House on the bill and amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. FAULKNER, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. McMILLAN were appointed.

DISTRICT REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENT.

Mr. HUNTON. I now ask that House bill 6415 be taken up. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The title of the bill will be stated. The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 6415) to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real estate values in the District of Columbia; also to provide an assessment of real estate in said District in the year 1896 and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes.

Mr. CHANDLER. I move to proceed to the consideration of Order of Business 622, being the resolution in relation to the Dominion Coal Company.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON].

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to supersede the bill which the Senator from Virginia has asked to have taken up by moving to proceed to the consideration of Order of Business 622.

Mr. HUNTON. I desire to state that the bill the Senate was about to proceed with is a bill to equalize the values of real estate in the District of Columbia. It is a very important bill, and it is very important that the Senate should at once pass it, so that the Commissioners of the District can enter upon the re-assessment of real-estate values in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHANDLER. The resolution I desire to have considered—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire object to the request for unanimous consent made by the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. CHANDLER. I did not object, but I moved to proceed to the consideration of a resolution on the Calendar, if that is in order.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I rise to a question of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon will state his question of order.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I submit that the Senator from New Hampshire can not make the motion to take up another subject pending the motion made by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. CHANDLER. I supposed that it was in order to move to proceed to the consideration of a subject on the Calendar at any time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to state, in answer to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON] has not made a motion. The Senator from Virginia has asked unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I understood the Senator had made a motion to proceed to the consideration of a certain bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. Pending the consideration of that, I move

to proceed to the consideration of Order of Business 622 upon the Calendar.

Mr. HUNTON. I submit, after unanimous consent has been given for the consideration of House bill 6415, it is not in order to supersede that unanimous consent with the transaction of other business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that unanimous consent has not been given. The Chair announced that the Senator from Virginia asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill indicated, and the title of the bill was read for information. The Senator from New Hampshire, while not formally objecting, as the Chair understands, interposes a motion.

Mr. CHANDLER. That is the state of the case, Mr. President.

Mr. HUNTON. What is the Senator's motion?

Mr. CHANDLER. To proceed to the consideration of Order of Business 622, being a resolution for the investigation of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited.

Mr. HUNTON. I hope the Senate will proceed with the bill I have indicated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire object to the request for unanimous consent from Virginia?

Mr. CHANDLER. No; do not; but when the bill is before the Senate I shall move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution to which I have referred.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the bill referred to by the Senator from Virginia is before the Senate.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HUNTON. I ask that the amendments be agreed to which have been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. I beg leave to state for the information of the Senate that the bill has very carefully considered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] and myself, in conjunction with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and we have agreed upon the amendments which are incorporated in the printed bill. I ask that the amendments may be acted upon as they are reached in the reading of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it will be so ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia was, in section 2, line 6, before the word "years," to strike out "three," and insert "four;" and in line 8, after the word "thousand," to strike out "five hundred;" so as to read:

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint three discreet persons, who shall have been bona fide residents of the District of Columbia for the period of at least five years, and conversant with real estate values therein, as a permanent board of assistant assessors, who shall hold office for a term of four years, unless sooner removed by said Commissioners for cause satisfactory to them, and shall each receive a salary of \$3,000 annually, and the assessor of the District of Columbia shall hereafter receive a salary of \$3,500 per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, line 41, before the word "existing," to strike out "then;" so as to make the provision read:

Provided, That the collection of taxes on real property and improvements thereon shall be made due and payable in the month of November, 1894, be, and the same is hereby, suspended until the month of May, in the year 1895, at which time said taxes shall be due and payable, and the collection thereon in all respects as provided under existing law for the collection of taxes on real property and improvements thereon, for the second half of the tax year ending June 30, 1895.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, line 44, after the date "1895," to insert the following proviso:

Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to advance to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary from time to time to meet their requisitions for the general expenses of the government, and to advance to the Secretary of the Treasury for the one-half of said advances payable by said District out of the taxes collected, as herein provided for, in the month of May, 1895.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, line 5, before the word "assessors," to insert "assistant;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to make such rules and regulations touching the manner in which the real property shall be described in the assessments returned by the assistant assessors as they may deem best.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 6, line 1, after the word "shall," to strike out "acting collectively in all cases;" in line 9, after the word "lot," to strike out "and shall perform such," and insert "and said assistant assessors shall also perform such;" and in line 11, after the word "duties," to strike out

POSTMASTERS.

Peter Geschwind, to be postmaster at Sleepy Eye, in the county of Brown and State of Minnesota.

C. F. Buck, to be postmaster at Winona, in the county of Winona and State of Minnesota.

Eugene J. O'Neil, to be postmaster at Chicopee Falls, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts.

Woodbury A. Ham, to be postmaster at Everett, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

Frank G. Mitchell, to be postmaster at Mound City, in the county of Holt and State of Missouri.

George Wallwork, to be postmaster at White Sulphur Springs, in the county of Meagher and State of Montana.

Martin E. Conlan, to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the county of Hanson and State of South Dakota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, August 6, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Rev. WILLIAM E. PARSON, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday was read and approved.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, NORTH CAROLINA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 6542) to change the lines between the eastern and western judicial districts of North Carolina, and fixing the time for holding courts in said eastern district, with amendments of the Senate thereto.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. WOODARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. Speaker, I judge from the amendments as read that most of them are merely verbal. There appears, however, to be one in relation to the meeting of the terms of court.

Mr. WOODARD. The only substantial change made by the Senate is one postponing until the 15th of October the time when the bill shall go into effect. The other amendments are merely verbal.

The amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICIALS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a joint resolution (S. R. 91) providing for the printing of a digest of the laws and decisions relating to the appointment, salaries, and compensation of officials in the United States courts; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. MOON, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. CORNISH, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

□ A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (S. 2259) providing for reconveyance by the District Commissioners of certain lands to Andrew J. Curtis and Mary E. Curtis;

A bill (S. 2173) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1889, and an act entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved May 2, 1890; to provide for the redistricting of the Indian Territory for judicial purposes, for an additional judge and more United States commissioners, and to prescribe the jurisdiction, duties, and authority of such judges and commissioners, and for other purposes; and

Joint resolution (S. R. 91) to provide for the printing of a digest of the laws and decisions relating to the appointment, salary, and compensation of officials of the United States courts.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring): That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to suspend the opening of the land in the Arapahoe tract of 2,000 acres in Columbia County, N. D., to entry under the land laws of the United States until the close of the present Congress, unless there is further consideration with reference thereto before that time.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with

amendments bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (H. R. 86) for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works;

A bill (H. R. 7477) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, for prior years, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 7583) to remove the charge of desertion against James Fay; and

A bill (H. R. 7827) to authorize a bridge across the Perdido River between the States of Florida and Alabama.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendment, the bill (H. R. 7803) to amend sections 2401 and 2403 of the Revised Statutes, asked a conference with the House on the bill and amendments, and had appointed Mr. PASCO, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. DOLPH as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendments bills of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 855) to amend an act granting a pension to Elizabeth Voss;

A bill (H. R. 3076) granting a pension to George L. Frymire;

A bill (H. R. 3032) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John A. Jack;

A bill (H. R. 1463) granting a pension to Mrs. Lucinda C. Wheeler, widow of John H. Wheeler;

A bill (H. R. 3095) to increase the pension of James Lane;

A bill (H. R. 1313) to increase the pension of John Scott;

A bill (H. R. 953) to increase the pension of Mary P. Broughton;

A bill (H. R. 3309) to pension Ambrose Giseburt;

A bill (H. R. 6206) granting a pension to A. F. Neely;

A bill (H. R. 3840) to pension Julia A. Walters;

A bill (H. R. 5374) granting a pension to Sarah Odys;

A bill (H. R. 3992) to increase the pension of Julia Bews;

A bill (H. R. 1717) granting a pension to Eliza Holmes;

A bill (H. R. 856) granting an increase of pension to John Stockwell;

A bill (H. R. 6405) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Patrick Kelleher, late private Company C, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers;

A bill (H. R. 6213) to pension Harriet R. Tate;

A bill (H. R. 5316) granting a pension to Mary Ann Donoghue;

A bill (H. R. 2108) to perfect the military record of Warren Alonzo Alden;

A bill (H. R. 2133) to correct the military record of Capt. E. M. Ives;

A bill (H. R. 4811) to pension Mary Trimble;

A bill (H. R. 7187) to make the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, a support of entry; and

A bill (H. R. 522) for the relief of Benjamin Alford.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 868) for the relief of Charles B. Stivers;

A bill (S. 1896) to provide for the payment of the 8 per cent greenback certificates of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 2996) for the relief of Mrs. E. S. Luke, widow of John L. Luke, late a soldier in the Black Hawk war;

A bill (H. R. 3858) to pension Mrs. Eliza B. Peirce, widow of Charles Peirce, of New Bedford, Mass.;

A bill (H. R. 5371) for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps;

A bill (S. 481) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 6042) to authorize sale of lot 8, block 93, city of Hot Springs, by school directors thereof, and use of proceeds for school purposes;

A bill (H. R. 6921) for the relief of George B. Cosby;

A bill (H. R. 7394) disposing of four condemned cannon of the Navy; and

A bill (H. R. 2582) to authorize the appointment of James William Albert to the retired list of the Army.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House nonconcur in the amendments of the Senate to House bill 7477, the general deficiency bill, and ask for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses; also that the bill be printed with the Senate amendments.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the

House Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky, Mr. SAYERS, and Mr. CANNON of Illinois.

Mr. COUNRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6122) authorizing the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

The bill was read, as follows:

[illegible]

Top of page 2 That the said corporation is authorized to take and convey, or cause to be taken and conveyed, by right of way, a right of way up to one hundred feet in width through such lands, with a length of 8,000 feet in addition to right of way, for stations for every miles of road, with right to use such additional acreage for the construction and maintenance of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cuts or fills; *Provided*, That no house or said addition of land shall be used for other than the purpose herein stated, and that all rights in the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company; and the same will not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as are herein provided; and the said corporation shall have the right to use such portion of the railroad, telegraph and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians to whom it was originally ceded.

[illegible][illegible]

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of \$20, in addition to the compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damage done to individuals.

[illegible]

That said, the railroad company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located line through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior; and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and, after the filing of said maps, no claims for a subsequent settlement of lands and maps for the same shall be made by any person or persons, or by any agent or agents of said company. *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed, as herein provided, for said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter or such location shall be void. And such locations shall be void if the construction of said line is not begun within a period of 25 miles before the construction of any such section shall be begun.

The construction of this act does not give the courts of the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said concurrent jurisdiction shall extend to all controversies arising between said nations and tribes arising between the inhabitants of the said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of such courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory without distinction as to citizenship of the parties so far as may be necessary to carry on the provisions of

SEC. 8. That the officers, servants, and employes of said company, necessary to the construction and management of said road, shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon said right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Sec. 9. That said railway company shall build at least 50 miles of its railway within said Territory within four years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built within said time limit; said company shall construct and maintain continually a fence along its railway, and shall construct and maintain bridges over said railway wherever said roads or highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be, by the proper authorities, laid out across the same.

10. That the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from Indian nations or tribes any form of title, grant, or occupancy, but that they will be held to be bound for *Provided*, That any violations of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Sec. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railway, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or add to this act.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I think the bill ought to be carefully considered, and I object to its consideration now.

ALLEY IN SQUARE 185, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. CHARLES W. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a resolution

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withhold the resolution for one moment? The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr.

CHARLES W. STONE asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 2217) to provide for the closing of a part of an alley in square 18 in the city of Washington, D. C.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and instructed on the petition of the owner of all the property fronting on that part or portion of an alley 15 feet wide, and running north and south through lot 30, square 185, to declare said part or portion of said alley to be closed, and the title therein is hereby declared to be vested in the owner of all the property fronting on said alley.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CHARLES W. STONE]?

There was no objection.
The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CHARLES W. STONE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. CATCHINGS] presents a privileged matter, which the Clerk will report. The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to request the Senate to return to the House of Representatives the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the amendments of the Senate to House bill "to amend an act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes."

Mr. CATCHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words in explanation of that resolution. I wish to say that one of the amendments which was agreed to by the Senate and House conference was lost by the inexcusable carelessness or negligence of somebody. I have the report as printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and as it now stands, is not the report which was made by the conferees.

The enrolling clerk says this amendment was not lost in that office.

Mr. Speaker, if it was not lost in that office it was lost by me. Now, I desire to make a simple statement to the House, and it can then form its own judgment as to what the probabilities are on this question.

The report of the conferees was first prepared in the room of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate by the clerk of the Senate Committee on Commerce. It was then taken and carefully copied by the clerk of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. After that had been done, I sat down myself and took one copy in my hand and the clerk took the other in his hand, and we made a careful and accurate comparison, and found it to be entirely correct. But lest there might have been some error, these two reports were again carefully compared on the next morning by the clerk of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House and the clerk of the Senate Committee on Commerce. The comparison was again found to be absolutely correct.

These amendments, as gentlemen know, are on separate sheets of paper. They were then taken and put carefully together and a rubber band put around them, and brought straight from the Senate Committee on Commerce, and handed in by me, from my seat here. Now gentlemen can form some sort of an opinion as to whether there was any possibility of that sheet, containing one of the amendments, being lost by me under the circumstances.

As soon as the House had agreed to the conference report I said to one of the young gentlemen standing at the Speaker's desk that I wished it to be carried at once to the Senate, so that they could not upon it that afternoon, and I myself saw him go out with it in his hand. Some considerable time after that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HERRMAN] came to me and said that the bill had been lost to the Senate, but that it was there out in the clerk's office and being fumbled over and handled and handled about by a number of gentlemen. I went out myself, and saw eight or ten gentlemen standing there pulling and hauling over the conference report.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Were they members of Congress?

Mr. CATCHINGS. No, they were not.

Mr. KILGORE. How would it do to name them?

Mr. CATCHINGS. I do not know their names. I then complained to the clerk that I had given directions for the report to go straight to the Senate. Maj. TOWLES had just come in, and he said he was not aware of that condition of things, and that he had just reprimanded the enrolling clerk for permitting this thing to be done. The report was then sent to the Senate. Now, one of the sheets was lost. The House can form its own opinion as to whether I lost it or whether it was lost in the Clerk's office. I have no sort of doubt myself that it was lost in the Clerk's office.

Mr. DALZELL. What was contained in the sheet which was lost?

Mr. CATCHINGS. An amendment reducing the appropriation for Boston Harbor. I do not mean to say that it was done intentionally. It was simply a piece of carelessness. Nobody could have had an object in displacing it. I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that it was lost in this confusion which took place in the Clerk's office.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I desire to say another thing. A mere's report was also discovered by the enrolling clerk.

The conference report was prepared, Mr. Speaker, precisely as the conference report on the last river and harbor bill was pre-

pared; that is to say, wherever it became necessary in indicating to the House an amendment to a Senate amendment to make some reference to pages and lines in order to give a more accurate description of the amendment, the reference was made to the print of the bill containing the Senate amendments, instead of the original bill as passed by the House. That was done in the Fifty-second Congress; and the matter passed the scrutiny of the enrolling clerks and the Committee on Enrolled Bills: the bill was enrolled correctly from that conference report and became a law. The conference report in this instance was, as I have said, prepared under the direction of the conferees in exact accordance with that precedent. But when it came here it was discovered by some man's eagle eye and massive brain that that was a thing which could not be done; that a conference report was absolutely a nullity which did not in such cases refer to the original bill.

Why, Mr. Speaker, the sole requisite of a conference report is that it shall give such suitable descriptions and illustrations as will enable the clerk to enroll the bill so as to represent what the two Houses intend shall become the law. You may refer to anything you like so long as you may use the sort of language, formal or informal, official or otherwise; and so long as it furnishes to the clerk the evidence of what the two Houses mean to be the act of Congress, he can enroll from it, and it is absolutely legal.

I will state, however, that standing in great awe of the gentleman referred to, we have, for the purpose of avoiding any further controversy, had the clerks of the two Houses, in the half a dozen or more instances in which reference was made to pages and lines, change the report so as to conform to the high and mighty views of this gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask a vote on the resolution.

Mr. REED. What is the resolution?

Mr. CATCHINGS. It is a resolution recalling the conference report so that we may put in another with the lost amendment in it.

Mr. REED. Does the gentleman from Mississippi propose any action with regard to this mismanagement of the bill?

Mr. CATCHINGS. Oh, none at all; it was a mere piece of carelessness.

Mr. REED. But it seems to me it was a piece of carelessness calculated to shake public confidence in the operations of the office the business of which was to attend to this matter, and that for our own protection we ought to make a decided impression upon somebody's mind on this subject, because if we are liable to have such things as this occur merely by accident, it leaves open a tremendous chance to do something of the same sort by design.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Oh, there is no question that this was a purely accidental loss—none in the world.

Mr. REED. I have no reason to differ with the gentleman on that point; but it seems to me this is an instance of carelessness which is pretty nearly criminal.

Mr. CATCHINGS. I quite agree that there was gross carelessness somewhere.

Mr. REED. And of a sort that ought to be repressed so as to prevent completed bills from being pawed over by gentlemen who are not even members of Congress.

Mr. CATCHINGS. I agree with the gentleman absolutely about that.

Mr. REED. I respectfully suggest to the gentleman from Mississippi that he really ought to take some action on this matter.

Mr. DUNN. That can come afterwards.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. I wish to ask the gentleman from Mississippi, for information, whether this is the only instance among the clerks of various committees of the House of Representatives where errors of this kind have been committed? Is it not worth while that we should have a complete investigation of the efficiency of the clerical service in reference to the House and its committees.

Mr. CATCHINGS. This is the only case of the kind that ever came under my personal observation.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. I thought that it might be well if we should examine into this whole question.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Errors of this kind have occurred frequently. One occurred in connection with the McKinley bill, which was corrected afterwards by legislation.

Mr. WILSON of Washington. I asked my question not in any partisan view at all, but with reference merely to the betterment of the service.

The question being taken, the resolution offered by Mr. CATCHINGS was adopted.

GEORGE H. HEWITT.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the

present consideration of the bill (S. 470) for the relief of George H. Jewett, of Arlington, Washington County, Nebr.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to George H. Jewett the sum of \$734, being the amount due him for material furnished and work done by him by an order from the military authorities at Fort Duchesne, Utah, in 1889.

Mr. COOMBS. We would like to have the report read in that case.

Mr. BURROWS. Let the report be read.

The report (by Mr. RICHARDS) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Claims to whom was referred the bill (S. 470) for the relief of George H. Jewett, of Arlington, Nebr., report as follows: Jewett entered into a contract with the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Neb., to construct at Fort Duchesne, Utah, two sets of officers' quarters, and as these buildings approached completion a controversy arose about the work to be done in the houses. Jewett was ordered by the chief quartermaster to put in certain water connections which did not form a part of his original contract, and he notified the quartermaster in writing that if he performed the work he should do it under protest and ask compensation therefor.

The quartermaster insisted upon the performance of this extra work against the protest of Jewett, and an account therefor was afterwards approved by him, as also by the post commander of the post and by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, who ordered the vouchers made up and forwarded to Washington for settlement; but this work not being embraced in the original contract, the account therefor was disallowed on December 12, 1890.

Jewett did not voluntarily perform this extra work but did so in order to save controversy, and because he was ordered peremptorily to do so. It seems further that the work was proper and necessary.

Your committee think that under the circumstances he should be paid therefor, and recommended that the bill do pass.

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, and being read the third time, was passed.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 1465) for the relief of the city of Cairo, in the State of Illinois.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, I think now would be a good time to follow the regular order for a while. I demand the regular order.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. I hope the gentleman will yield to me for a moment.

Mr. KILGORE. Oh, no. We are even now on each side.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded, which cuts off all recognitions for unanimous consent.

This being Monday, there is no call of committees. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HOLMAN] desires to submit a report on the Indiana bill.

CONTENDED-ELECTION CASE, WILLIAMS VS. SETTLE.

Mr. PAYNTER. Mr. Speaker, pending that, I desire to make an announcement to the House. A few days ago I stated that on to-day I would call up for consideration the contested-election case of Williams vs. Settle. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WOODARD], however, who presented the minority report, has received a telegram informing him of the serious illness of a member of his family, which necessitated his leaving the city, and we agreed to let this case stand over until December. I ask unanimous consent that it be postponed until then.

The SPEAKER. The case will go over; and the gentleman from Kentucky gives notice that it will not be called up during this session.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I could not understand the announcement of the gentleman from Kentucky.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky stated that this case by agreement would not be called up during this session.

Mr. MCCALL. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that there is a substantial agreement among all parties in interest that the case will not be called up by anybody. In other words, that no attempt will be made by anybody to get it up during this session.

Mr. BUNN. That is correct. It was agreed to by all parties.

The SPEAKER. That is the understanding, as the Chair is informed, that it has been agreed to that the case shall go over until the next session.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. COOPER of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a matter.

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. COOPER of Indiana. Can it not be withdrawn for a little while?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has not done so. The Chair had recognized the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. KILGORE. The House does not seem to be doing anything in particular now, and I am willing to withdraw the demand for a few moments.

The SPEAKER. Then the Chair will submit the request of the gentleman from Illinois for unanimous consent to consider the bill (H. R. 1465) for the relief of the city of Cairo, in the State of Illinois.

Mr. BUNN. I would like to inquire, Mr. Speaker, how that bill comes up?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for its consideration.

Mr. BUNN. I object, and wish to state the reason I do so. The Committee on Claims have instructed me about that class of bill, and I can not consent to let that one come up to the exclusion of the others.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. You object to this bill?

Mr. BUNN. Yes; by instruction of the committee I am directed to report a general bill as a substitute for all bills of this character, and let the one question be raised upon that bill.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. This has been reported favorably by the committee.

Mr. BUNN. I understand that; but I am acting by instruction of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina objects.

Mr. BALDWIN. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1458) granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read.

The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. I object.

GREAT FALLS RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a conference report.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6777) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railroad."

Mr. HEARD. I ask that the statement of the conferees be read.

The statement was read, as follows:

After the Great Falls bill passed the House certain residents on Prospect street, in Georgetown, objected to the use of the eastern portion of that street for railway purposes; and in order to meet every objection the Senate amended the bill so that all property owners are satisfied. The merchants of Georgetown complained about the blockade caused in M street by switching cable cars in that narrow thoroughfare. The bill now provides for a union passenger station for both the Great Falls and the Washington and Georgetown roads, and for doing away with the switching nuisance. Following out the legislation already enacted to prevent the duplication of tracks, the amendment provides that the Eckington road shall be allowed to cross the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station and the Central Market. These changes the managers on the part of the House agree to.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, as the statement sets out, after the Great Falls bill had passed the House, one of the property owners in the block between M and Prospect streets, and Third-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, objected to the tracks of the road terminating on the street, and insisted that they should go on the private property in the block, which the Commissioners had suggested to be used as a central union station. The Senate amended the bill so as to compel the road to run into the station on said block, when constructed, and which the bill provides for being constructed by the Washington and Georgetown road.

The amendment also contains the substance of the bill which was before the House and the Senate, authorizing the extension of the Georgetown and Washington road to this point; and it provides, further, for the construction of a central station there as recommended by the Commissioners, and provided for in said bills. The objection to the bill when it was considered here, was that it gave the right of condemnation, and one of the property owners in the block, the one to which I have referred, objected, because she did not want to part with her property. This bill omits the provision for condemnation, as the company has already bought the ground it needs. The bill now provides for the junction of these two roads, under conditions acceptable to said roads and to the public, and it is acceptable to the Commissioners and to the committees of the two Houses.

The additional amendment, Mr. Speaker, relating to the Eckington road, provides that the charter of that road shall be changed in this particular. It now authorizes the road to be changed from Judiciary Square down Louisiana avenue to the point on the east side of Seventh street. The District Commissioners have

12 other citizens of Anaconda, Mont., and the memorial of G. W. Kessler and 22 other citizens of Anaconda, Mont., remonstrating against the support of the Government in maintaining the present system of sectarian Indian education, etc.; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BRICE presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for an early settlement of the pending tariff question; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Mrs. R. S. Rust, of Cincinnati, Ohio, corresponding secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of 65,000 members of that organization, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure the better preservation of the Sabbath in the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, of Sandusky, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the creation of a department and secretary of public health; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of 151 citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, remonstrating against the support of the Government in maintaining the present system of sectarian Indian education, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PALMER. I present the petition of Cissna, Wilder & Co., and 4,300 other citizens of Chicago, Ill., praying for the early settlement of the tariff question, alleging that the failure to dispose of this question will work incalculable loss and irreparable injury to the financial and industrial interests of the country. I move that the petition lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2920) to pension John Mahom, dependent father, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 1214) granting a pension to Hannah Welch; and a bill (H. R. 7294) empowering fourth-class postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners.

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4954) relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon, reported it without amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. I am permitted by the Committee on Pensions to report the bill (S. 1173) to grant service pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion without recommendation, but with certain amendments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. PEPPER. In connection with that bill, I am also directed by the same committee to report unfavorably a bill of the same purport, being the bill (S. 1935) to grant pensions for service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States. I ask that this bill may be indefinitely postponed, for the reason that its provisions are substantially incorporated in the bill which I have reported without recommendation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be indefinitely postponed, in the absence of objection.

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1175) to require payment of pension money to wives in cases where male pensioners desert or abandon their families or are habitual drunkards, or for any reason fail and neglect to support their families, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VILAS, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1969) granting a pension to Harrison C. Hobart, late brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4667) to provide for the opening of certain abandoned military reservations, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1012) to correct the muster roll of J. Seymour Taylor, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATE TAXES.

Mr. COKE. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary to report with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, the bill (H. R. 6284) to prevent interference in the collection of State, county, and municipal taxes assessed against corporations and

corporate property, and for other purposes, and to ask for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SHERMAN. Let the amendment be stated.

Mr. CHANDLER. May I ask whether the bill has been reported from any committee?

Mr. COKE. I have been directed to report the bill by the Committee on the Judiciary with a substitute for it as it came from the House. I was also requested by the committee to ask for its present consideration, and I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may now consider it.

Mr. HOAR. Let the substitute which was agreed to unanimously by the committee be read. I think Senators will find that there is no objection to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The substitute will be read.

The SECRETARY. The committee report to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert:

Whenever there shall be due any State, county, or municipal tax, which tax shall constitute a lien or claim upon property in the hands of a receiver or appointed by a court of the United States, or any part thereof, it shall be the duty of the court to take order that such tax shall be paid promptly from said property, and no consumption or disposition of such property shall be permitted by and without the said tax shall be paid, except for the purpose of raising money to pay the same, without the consent of the officer whose duty it shall be to collect such tax, or except for the purpose of paying taxes due the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, which has been read.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read "A bill to provide for the collection of State, county, and municipal taxes, assessed against corporations and corporate property in the hands of receivers, and for other purposes."

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. GEORGE. The Committee on the Judiciary direct me to report sundry amendments to the bankruptcy bill, and to ask that the bill as proposed be amended by the amendments so printed. I ask for that order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection it will be so ordered.

Mr. HOAR. The minority of the Judiciary Committee, consisting of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], and myself, and I have no doubt the absent Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], from what I know of his opinion on the general subject, dissent from the report of the committee. I favor the bill, whether as originally reported or as proposed to be amended.

I am also authorized to propose an amendment to the bill, providing, in the case of express and actual fraud, a system of involuntary bankruptcy where the debtor has committed the acts which by this bill would prevent his discharge. I ask leave to have the amendments which are proposed printed with the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, that order will be made.

Mr. PLATT. What was the order which was asked for by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] in reporting the amendments? Did he desire them printed separately as amendments or as a part of the bill as proposed to be amended? I did not understand the request.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is that the bill be printed with the amendments of the Committee on the Judiciary. In the absence of objection it is so ordered.

SUSAN E. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions to report favorably and without amendment the bill (S. 1018) granting a pension to Susan E. Cunningham. As this bill was mislaid and should have been reported months ago, and as it will take but a moment to consider it, I ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, after the word "roll," in line 4, to strike out the words "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws;" after the word "Cunningham," in line 4, where it occurs the first time, to insert "totally and permanently blind;" and at

the end of the bill, after the word "Artillery," to insert "at the rate of \$12 per month," so as to make the bill read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Susan E. Cunningham, totally and permanently blind daughter of Thomas C. Cunningham, late private Company A, Fourth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. VILAS. I am instructed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2224) to further amend section 2309 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to report it without amendment, and to ask for its immediate consideration. The bill simply provides for substituting in the Revised Statutes the recently prepared manual of instructions for surveying in place of that formerly used.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES A. SEXTON.

Mr. VILAS. I am instructed by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2231) to authorize the Postmaster-General to credit account of James A. Sexton with amount of funds stolen, to report it without amendment, and to ask its present consideration.

I desire to say in reference to the bill that it simply proposes an allowance by Congress to the credit of a postmaster of an amount of loss sustained by him without his fault, through a robbery, and which would have been allowed by the Postmaster-General himself but for the fact that the general law requiring him with jurisdiction to consider such cases requires him to report sums above \$2,000 in amount to Congress for its action.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Postmaster-General to credit the account of James A. Sexton, postmaster at Chicago, Ill., \$3,757.05 for postal funds stolen from his office December 12, 1893.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CUBA.

Mr. GRAY. I am instructed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL], to report it with an amendment. I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. CALL July 23, 1894, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to institute negotiations for the release of citizens of the United States now held in confinement by the Government of Spain, in the island of Cuba, upon charges of complicity with or aid to the rebellion in the island of Cuba or resistance to the authorities in all cases where such persons are arrested without trial, and in cases where there is evidence against them that they be brought to a speedy trial, and also that the President be requested to instruct the consul-general of the United States to make arrangements for the defense of such citizens where they are unable to procure the means to employ counsel and procure witnesses.

The amendment of the Committee on Foreign Relations was, after the word "held," in line 7, to insert the words "without trial," so as to read:

Whereas such persons are held without trial upon suspicion merely.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to inquire of the Senator reporting the resolution whether the holding of citizens of the United States without trial and upon suspicion only be not a violation of the laws of nations, in regard to which the term "negotiations" is rather a mild one, and whether instituting negotiations on such a subject does not imply abnegation of the rights of citizenship?

Mr. GRAY. I am not the author of the resolution. The Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] offered the resolution. Perhaps the word "negotiations" is a word that might be supplied by a better, but I think "negotiation" includes inquiry and investigation. Whether indeed there be any reason for making the demand, I do not know.

Mr. HOAR. I think the phrase ought to be, if the Senator will permit the suggestion, in regard to persons who are held in suspicion without trial, "to take measures to secure their release." That is an entirely courteous phrase.

Mr. GRAY. I should think the phraseology "to make inquiry as to the facts and take measures to secure their release,"

would be preferable. The matter ought to be inquired about, as it is an allegation without proof.

Mr. HOAR. Very well. If the Senator will modify the resolution to that extent that will be acceptable.

Mr. GRAY. I accept the modification suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, and will move to insert the words "to make inquiry as to the facts and to take measures to secure their release."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BRICE introduced a bill (S. 2285) to provide for the securing of plans and for the erection of the public buildings of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HIGGINS introduced a bill (S. 2286) granting jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims in the case of the steamer Pocahontas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2287) in relation to trials by juries in United States courts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2288) providing for the erection of public buildings at the cities of Norfolk and Hastings, Neb.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2289) for the relief of persons permanently disabled in the line of duty; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2290) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act granting the right of way to the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory,'" which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

DETAIL OF PENSION OFFICE EMPLOYÉS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate of the salaries payable and the number and grade of all employes borne upon the rolls of the Pension Bureau who are detailed for duty in other bureaus or offices of the Interior Department, not including those detailed for duty with boards of pension appeals, and the office of the Secretary, the necessity for such detail, and the nature of the work upon which such employes are engaged outside of the Pension Bureau.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND BINDING.

Mr. GRAY. I submit a resolution, which I ask may be printed and lie over.

The resolution was read, and ordered to lie over and to be printed, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to consider and report as to the advisability of having Government printing and binding done under the contract system by private concerns, and to inquire as to the difference in cost between private and public work of the same class.

HOLMES & LEATHERS.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up at this time for consideration the bill (S. 1945) for the relief of Holmes & Leathers.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay Holmes & Leathers \$13,351.64 for transporting the United States mail on route numbered 7402, Mississippi, and on route numbered 8165, Louisiana, for the months of April and May, 1861.

Mr. MANDERSON. I should like to have some explanation of the reason why this claim, which is now 33 years old, has not been asserted upon heretofore, and why it should now be paid.

Mr. BLANCHARD. The bill has been reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Claims at the present session. It was reported favorably to the other House by its Committee on Claims at the present session, and it also received a favorable report in the Fifty-second Congress at the hands of the House Committee on Claims.

The bill proposes to pay Holmes & Leathers for transporting the United States mails for the months of April and May, 1861. In the report of the Senate Committee on Claims, which I hold in my hand, I find a letter from T. B. Coulter, Auditor, dated February 3, 1892, addressed to Hon. C. H. Mansur, House of Representatives, from which I read the following extract:

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, inclosing H. R. 1238, Fifty-second Congress, first session, "for the relief of Holmes & Leathers," and requesting that your committee be informed whether or not the records in this office show the amounts now due them to May 31, 1861, I have the honor to inform you that the records of this office show that T. C. Holmes and T. P. Leathers contracted with the Government on route No. 7402, and in Louisiana, route No. 8165, and that a balance for service to May 31, 1861, the date when service was discontinued, stands to their credit, amounting to \$13,910.55.

1891; whereupon the Treasury Department at once entered upon its books a statement of his account, showing this amount of twelve thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and some cents to be due.

Mr. MANDESON. Mr. President, some years ago I was a member of the Committee on Claims, and there was something about the name of Capt. Leathers which seemed familiar to me. Did he have any other claim against the Government? Was there not a claim for a steamboat taken for the use of the United States forces? Is the Senator from Louisiana aware of any such claim?

Mr. BLANCHARD. I have no knowledge of such a claim.

Mr. MANDESON. I am not sure that this is the name.

Mr. BLANCHARD. It seems to me that I heard of something about a steamboat—I do not know that it was Capt. Leathers, but perhaps it was—when I was a member of the House of Representatives. I do not think it was Leathers. It was some other steamboat captain, and perhaps Capt. Leathers may have been interested in it. I only know this, I will say to the Senator from Nebraska, that I have an indistinct recollection of some claim about steamboats, and in that connection some recollection of Capt. Leathers's name. What it is I do not know.

Mr. MANDESON. That is indistinct in my own mind. While this debate has been going on I have been trying to ransack my memory to ascertain what I did know about Capt. Leathers. I know that years ago the name was familiar to me in connection with some claim. It may be that this is very claim before the Committee on Claims at the time I was a member of it of that committee.

Mr. PASCO. I do not remember that any such claim has been passed upon by the committee during the years I have been connected with it, though there may have been other bills in behalf of Capt. Leathers. I do not recollect that any such claim has come up for action.

Mr. MANDESON. This was eight or ten years ago, and, of course, my memory is very indistinct in regard to it.

Mr. PASCO. I came on the Committee on Claims shortly after the Senator from Nebraska retired, and I do not recollect any other claim of Capt. Leathers, though there may have been others referred to the committee which have not yet been considered.

Mr. MANDESON. This was certainly ten years ago, for I think it is that length of time since I was a member of the Committee on Claims.

This claim was of such ancient date that I felt that some explanation was due to the Senate and due to those who are claiming the passage of this bill. I have looked with a great deal of care over the report and have listened very attentively to the letters of the officers of the Treasury; and to my mind there is but one question remaining, and that is, whether the records which have been purchased from the Confederate government, or whoever was the custodian of those archives, will show that there was a payment or an assumption of payment of this debt by the Confederate government.

Mr. President, of course we all understand that it is not entirely commendatory of a bill that it is based upon a claim which is old, because it is notorious that the United States—and to the shame of the Government be it said—is not only a very slow debtor in the payment of its claims, but is frequently delinquent, not to say dishonest, in its treatment of creditors. We all know of cases where men have grown gray and died and left claims against the Government which were legitimate and honest, and should have been paid, yet year after year goes by without action of the two Houses of Congress for their payment.

So far as the payment of this claim is concerned, my exploration has satisfied me that as against the Government the best possible proof is the statement by the accounting officers of the Treasury that the amount of \$12,910.35 is to the credit of these contractors upon the books. That, it seems to me, ought to estop the Government, and the only matter upon which light should be thrown is the question corroborative of the statement of Capt. Leathers, whether or not this debt was paid or assumed in whole or in part by the Confederate government. That can very easily be ascertained by a reference to the register to which the Senator from Louisiana has referred, and to the document referred to by the Senator from Ohio. I think if the bill can go over until to-morrow morning and that examination can be made, there will be no question about its passage.

Mr. BLANCHARD. The Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Nebraska desire this claim, which has been before the Senate for the last hour and a half, to go over until to-morrow, and I ask that an order be made by the Senate that the further consideration of the bill be resumed immediately after the morning hour to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLACKBURN in the chair).

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills:

A bill (H. R. 86) for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works;

A bill (H. R. 4326) to subject to State taxation national-bank notes and United States Treasury notes;

A bill (H. R. 7638) to remove the charge of desertion against James Fay;

A bill (H. R. 7893) to amend sections 2191 and 2192 of the Revised Statutes; and

A bill (H. R. 7827) to authorize a bridge across the Perdido River, between the States of Florida and Alabama.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 901) for the relief of the owners of the schooner Henry R. Tilton and of personal effects thereon;

A bill (S. 1949) for the relief of James E. North; and

A bill (S. 2280) to amend section 2 of the act approved February 15, 1893, entitled "An act relating to additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service."

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate requesting the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the opening of the lands in the Arrendo grant, Columbia County, Fla.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7814) to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay John T. H. and his professional services rendered the "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokee Indians out of the funds of said Indians, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 577) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway,' having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same, amended as follows:

At the end of section 1 add: Every car shall be brought to a full stop before crossing the Foxhall road. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to inspect, or to cause to be inspected, from time to time, the cars operated on said road, and to require of the said company that all cars and stations shall be of the first class, and shall be maintained in good condition, and that cars shall be run and cars and stations which shall accommodate the public; the said Commissioners shall also have the power to make such regulations as to the rate of speed, the use of tracks, the removal of freight and mail from off the tracks, as the public interests may require, failure to comply with any such regulations or regulation, or failure to stop cars before crossing the Foxhall road, shall subject the company to a fine of \$50 for each such failure, which fine may be recovered by any court of competent jurisdiction; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same, amended as follows:

That the act to amend the charter of the Eklington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, approved July 3, 1891, is hereby amended by striking out in section 1 beginning in line with the words "the said company" and inserting in place thereof the following:

Beginning at the intersection of Fifth and G streets northwest, corner New Jersey avenue and First street; thence south along C street, along First street northwest to C street northwest; thence east along C street along the south side of Stanton street to D street northeast; thence north on D street to Fifth street northeast; thence west on D street to Fourth street northeast; thence south on Fourth street to C street northeast; thence west on C street to New Jersey avenue; thence north on New Jersey avenue to D street northwest; thence west on D street to First street, and to the point of beginning; also, beginning at the intersection of G street northwest and New Jersey avenue, thence across New Jersey avenue and along G street to North Capitol street; thence north on North Capitol street to New York avenue, connecting with the main line and the North Capitol street branch; also, beginning at the intersection of G street northwest and New Jersey avenue, thence south on B street to Louisiana avenue; thence along Louisiana avenue to Sixth street west; thence south along Sixth street to B street northwest; thence west on B street to Columbia street; thence north on Columbia street to the intersection of the District of Columbia shall determine) to a point to be located by the said District Commissioners near the east corner of the Sixth street northwest, and returning by the route of the said street to the point of beginning.

Also by inserting in section 2, after the word "hundred," the words "and fifty."

Also by inserting in section 3 as amended, after the words "two years," the words "and three months;" and that the Senate agree to the same.

W. M. ALLEN,
J. H. HARRIS,
CHARLES J. FAULKNER,
Members of the Committee on the Senate.
JNO. T. BEARD,
JAMES D. RICHARDSON,
S. S. POST,
Members of the Committee on the House.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. BATE. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 524) for the relief of A. W. Wills, administrator. There is no controversy about it, and its consideration will take but a moment.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of A. W. Wills, administrator of the late Alvan C. Gilman, who served as captain, assistant quartermaster United States Army, and brigadier-general of volunteers in the United States Army in the late war of the rebellion, for a balance of wages earned by him in the suppression of the rebellion, and during his entire time of service in the Army as a volunteer or regular, and not paid to him or to anyone for him.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIGHTS ON FISHING VESSELS.

Mr. WHITE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 7383. It is a bill relating to lights on fishing vessels, which was suggested by the Treasury Department, and has had the unanimous concurrence of the Committee on Commerce. All parties interested are desirous that it should pass. It is a general measure, and very short.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7383) relating to lights on fishing vessels.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAYMENT OF ACCRUED PENSIONS.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1876) to provide for the payment of accrued pensions in certain cases.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read for information.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the 28th day of September, 1892, the accrued pension to the date of the death of any pensioner, or of any person entitled to a pension having an application therefore pending, and whether a certificate therefor shall issue prior or subsequent to the death of such pensioner, shall, in the case of a person killed or dying prior to the death of such pensioner, in his disabilities or service, be paid, first, to his widow; second, if there is no widow, to his child or children under the age of 16 years at his death; third, in case of a widow, to her minor children under the age of 16 years at her death. Such accrued pension shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of such deceased person, nor be liable for the payment of the debts of said estate, in any case where the said pensioner or child or children and exclusive benefit of the widow or children. And if no widow or child survive such pensioner, and in the case of his last surviving child who was surviving him at his death, and in the case of dependent mother, father, or brother, no payment whatsoever of their accrued pension shall be made or allowed except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expense of their last sickness and burial, if they did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expense. And the mailing of a pension check, drawn by a pension agent in payment of a pension due, to the address of a pensioner, shall constitute payment in the event of the death of a pensioner subsequent to the execution of the voucher therefor. And all prior laws relating to the payment of accrued pension are hereby repealed.

Mr. COCKRELL. I reserve the right to object until I can hear some explanation of what changes the bill proposes to make in existing law.

Mr. PEPPER. I will state for the information of the Senator from Missouri and others that there has been some conflict of decisions in the Pension Office in cases of pensions which have accrued, but which the pensioner had not received at the time of his death as to how they ought to be disposed of. On account of these differences, the Pension Bureau have recommended the passage of this bill. I am informed that there are a number of cases now awaiting the action of Congress upon this bill, so that those cases may be determined in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The object of the bill is to settle ambiguities.

Mr. COCKRELL. Why is the date fixed "from and after the 28th of September, 1892," instead of the date of the passage of the act?

Mr. PEPPER. It is some time since I have examined the bill. I drew the report and copied one or two letters from the Commissioner of Pensions and also one from the Secretary of the Interior, I remember, respectively, in reference to the bill. The report shows that and I will say to the Senator all that I can state with much clearness now is that the Pension Bureau and the Interior Department both favor the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the report be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. PEPPER from the Committee on Pensions, April 10, 1894.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that merely the letter of the Secretary of the Interior be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, March 29, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of a bill which has been prepared as a substitute for the laws now in force disposing of accrued pensions, and to commend the same to the consideration of Congress for enactment into law.

The laws at present on the statute books relating to the disposition of unpaid pension that accrued prior to the death of a pensioner, or that might accrue upon the grant of a pension to a person who had a claim therefor pending in the Pension Office at the date of his death, are found in section 4718 Revised Statutes United States, the act of March 1, 1889, and the third and fourth provisions of the pension appropriation act of June 30, 1890.

The provisions of the laws referred to are more or less ambiguous and uncertain in terms, and admit of several constructions which have given rise to a contrary of decisions as to their meaning and application and to great difficulty and confusion in their execution, the practice of the Pension Office in the adjudication of such claims having been radically changed more than once.

In the draft of the bill herewith submitted I have endeavored to avoid the difficulties and incongruities which practical experience in their execution has shown to exist in the present laws on the subject of accrued pensions, and also to eliminate such provisions as have resulted in unnecessary hardship and injustice.

Very respectfully,

HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

Hon. JOHN M. PALMER,

Chairman Committee on Pensions, United States Senate.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HEIRS OF H. E. SIZER.

Mr. McLAURIN. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Claims in relation to the heirs of H. E. Sizer. It will call forth no discussion.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution reported from the Committee on Claims by Mr. McLAURIN on the 3d instant, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the claim of Eliza H. Geger and Mary Virginia Roulin, daughters and only heirs at law of H. E. Sizer, deceased, late of Jackson, State of Mississippi, represented by Senate bill No. 1406, with all the papers relating thereto, be, and the same are, referred to the Committee on Claims to find the facts, proceeding under existing laws, whether, barring all statutes of limitation, the said claim mentioned in the said Senate bill, or any part thereof, and if so, what part, is, under the laws of the United States a valid and subsisting claim against the United States.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to: and (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, August 8, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, August 7, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. W. E. PARSON, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PICKLER. Mr. Speaker, I desire also to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the yeas and nays were ordered on the question before the House at the adjournment last evening, and to have it remain pending until the Indian appropriation bill comes up to-day. I further desire to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House, on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LYNCH], agreed to the conference report.

The SPEAKER. What is the number of the bill?

Mr. PICKLER. It is the Indian appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The motion will be entered and regarded as pending when the bill is reached.

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear what the gentleman from South Dakota said.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota entered a motion to reconsider the vote ordering the yeas and nays, and also a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. PICKLER. Mr. Speaker, perhaps we might dispose of one matter. I ask unanimous consent that the order by which the yeas and nays were ordered be vacated.

Mr. MADDOX. I suggest that the gentleman without that request until the chairman of the committee is present.

TAXATION ON NATIONAL-BANK NOTES, ETC.

The SPEAKER laid before the House an act (H. R. 4326) "to

subject to State taxation national-bank notes and United States Treasury notes," with amendments of the Senate thereto. Mr. COOPER of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendments are all formal; none of them go to the substance of the bill, and I move that the House concur.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read.

The amendments of the Senate were read.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill be read as amended by the Senate.

The Clerk read the bill as amended.

Mr. COOPER of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate, and upon that I demand the previous question.

The previous question was ordered. The motion to concur was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. COOPER of Indiana, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendments were concurred in was laid on the table.

SECTIONS 2401 AND 2403, REVISED STATUTES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House an act (H. R. 7803) to amend sections 2401 and 2403 of the Revised Statutes with an amendment by the Senate thereto.

The amendment of the Senate was read, as follows:

Page 2, section 2, line 12, after "United States," insert "in the States where the surveys were made."

Mr. MCRAE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MCRAE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was concurred in was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE PERDIDO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House an act (H. R. 7827) to authorize a bridge across the Perdido River between the States of Florida and Alabama with an amendment of the Senate thereto.

Mr. MALLORY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Senate amendment be read.

The amendment was read, as follows:

At the end of the bill insert:

"Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved."

Mr. MALLORY. I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendment was concurred in was laid on the table.

AMANDA J. LANE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House an act (H. R. 3033) granting a pension to Amanda J. Lane with an amendment of the Senate thereto.

Mr. MARTIN of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Can that bill be allowed to lie on the table and have the right of way to be called up in the future?

The SPEAKER. Only by unanimous consent.

Mr. MARTIN of Indiana. I ask unanimous consent that the bill lie on the table for the present with the right to be called up hereafter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, that order will be made.

JAMES FAY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House an act (H. R. 7683) to remove the charge of desertion against James Fay with an amendment of the Senate thereto.

Mr. COOMBS. I move that the Senate amendment, which is merely an amendment of the title, be concurred in.

The Senate amendment changing the title to "An act to correct the naval record of James Fay and grant him an honorable discharge," was concurred in.

MATERIALS AND LABOR FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 86) for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works.

The SPEAKER. The bill has been returned from the Senate with amendments, which will be read.

The amendments were read.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I have examined these amendments; and in my judgment they tend to perfect the bill. They have also been examined by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, by which committee the bill was reported, and they have his approval. I therefore move that the amendments be concurred in.

The amendments were concurred in.

LANDS IN ARREDONDO GRANT, COLUMBIA COUNTY, FLA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following concurrent resolution of the Senate:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to suspend the opening of the lands in the Arredondo grant of 25,000 acres in Columbia County, Fla., to entry under the land laws of the United States until the close of the present Congress, unless there is further legislation with reference thereto before that time.

Mr. COOPER of Florida. I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be considered and passed.

Mr. COOMBS. I should like to hear some explanation of the resolution.

Mr. COOPER of Florida. This resolution simply proposes to suspend any disposition of the lands referred to until Congress can consider the question. This section of our State has been settled by a farming community, and is covered with their homes. It was settled long before I was born. There has been a recent decision of the Interior Department affecting the titles of these lands; and we simply wish to withhold the lands from entry under the public land laws until Congress can consider what may be proper legislation to be adopted with reference to the subject.

Mr. MCRAE. I hope the resolution will be considered and adopted.

The being no objection, the House proceeded to consider the resolution; and it was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. COOPER of Florida, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Senate bills of the following titles were laid before the House, read twice, and referred as stated:

A bill (S. 966) to compensate Elihu Root for services rendered by direction of the Attorney-General—to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1956) granting an increase of pension to Mary Doubleday, widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1375) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jeremiah F. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1935) granting a pension to Elizabeth Ellery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1584) granting a pension to John Eckland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1229) to correct the military record of George Whitaker, late a private of Company C, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1189) for the relief of Capt. Henry C. Seaman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1675) to remove the charge of a dishonorable dismissal after the battle of Stone River standing against the name of L. S. Woodworth, to correct the record and issue him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2056) granting a pension to Ada J. Schwatka, widow of the late Lieut. Frederick Schwatka—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1692) granting a pension to William J. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 2275) granting a pension to Elizabeth New, widow of Jethrow New—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 429) for the relief of George H. Plant, of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Claims.

Joint resolution (S. R. 98) for the relief of W. D. Mack, a clerk in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department—to the Committee on Claims.

Joint resolution (S. R. 19) authorizing the Secretary of War to correct the military record of Capt. Edward Wheeler, Forty-sixth New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 646) for the relief of John O'Keane, of the State of Washington—to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 857) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James McConnell, late private in Company B, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1233) for the relief of Henry Lane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 837) for the relief of Albert Locke, alias Shipley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1857) granting an honorable discharge to William B. Barnes, late major of the Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 473) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jeremiah L. Daly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

bill (S. 1945) for the relief of Holmes & Leathers should be resumed. I ask unanimous consent that the consideration of the bill may be postponed until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

GUARANTEE COMPANIES.

Mr. HILL. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4954) relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill called up by the Senator from New York?

Mr. PALMER. Mr. President, the bill is a most remarkable one. I think it deserves greater consideration than it can receive in the morning hour. I have no disposition to object to its present consideration, but it will certainly cause debate, because debate is necessary before the bill can be passed.

Mr. HILL. This bill has passed the House of Representatives, and there can be no objection to its consideration.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HILL. Pending the discussion of the bill the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] would like to have a private bill passed, and I consent.

ENOCH DAVIS.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from New York yields to me for a moment, as I desire to have the bill (S. 1688) for the relief of Enoch Davis put on its passage at this time. I assure the Senator from New York it will lead to no debate.

By unanimous consent, the bill (S. 1688) for the relief of Enoch Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the proper accounting officers of the Government to liquidate and settle the claim of Enoch Davis, late member of Company G of the Sixth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for pay and bounty; and appropriates \$300 for the payment of the amount that may be awarded to him on account of the claim.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOUNT VERNON ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7006) to authorize the Washington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon Electric Railway Company to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask that the amendments reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia be considered as they are reached in the reading of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill. The first amendment reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia was to strike out section 1, as follows:

That the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway Company, a body incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct and lay down a street railway with the necessary switches, turn-outs, and other mechanical devices, in the District of Columbia, through and along the following routes:

A main line commencing on B street between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, at a point to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, thence westward along B street to Seventeenth street, thence northward on Seventeenth street to E street, and thence westward on E street to the Potomac River, thence across the Potomac River by a suitable steam ferry or transfer barge to Annapolis Island, thence across said island to that part of the arm of the Potomac River known as Little River, and thence across said Little River by a suitable steam ferry or transfer barge to the dividing line between the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia.

Also a branch from the intersection of B and Fifteenth streets northwest along said Fifteenth street to the intersection with Pennsylvania avenue.

Also a branch from the intersection of B street and Fourteenth street northwest along Fourteenth street to the Long bridge.

And the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain at the foot of E street and New Hampshire avenue, and on Annapolis Island, the necessary landings and slips for the operation of a ferryboat or transfer steamer, and a slip for the operation of a transfer steamer, said landing and slip to be constructed on plans approved by the Secretary of War. The necessary land at the foot of New Hampshire avenue and E street for ferry slip and landing may be leased to the said company by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at such rental and on such terms as said Commissioners may agree upon with said company. The said company is also authorized and empowered to construct, maintain, and operate a double-end steamboat or transfer barge for the transfer of its cars. These routes may be modified or extended by the will of Congress, and the said railway company shall comply with such modifications or extensions.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

That the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway

Company, a body incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct and lay down a double track street railway with the necessary switches, turn-outs, and other mechanical devices, the number and location of which shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, said street railway to be constructed and laid down through and along the following routes:

Commencing on B street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, at a point to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, thence westward along B street to Thirteenth-and-a-half street, thence northward on Thirteenth-and-a-half street to E street by single track, thence westward on street to Fourteenth street, on a single track, thence southward on Fourteenth street, using the tracks of the Belt Line Street Railway, to the Potomac River, thence across the Potomac River by a suitable ferry or transfer barge to the Virginia shore, where the privilege of a double track on B street from Thirteenth-and-a-half street, connecting with the Belt Line Street Railway tracks at Fourteenth street.

And said company is authorized to construct its road across the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near the Long Bridge, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

And the said Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway Company is hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain, after acquiring title to the same, at the foot of Fourteenth street, a necessary landing and slip for the operation of a ferryboat or transfer steamer, said landing and slip to be constructed on plans approved by the Secretary of War, and to use an overhead wire for a distance of not exceeding 400 feet, commencing at the extreme southern end of the slip.

And said company is also authorized and empowered to construct, maintain, and operate, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a double-end steamboat or transfer barge for the transfer of its cars, with all the modern improvements for the safety and protection of its passengers: Provided, That the said company be authorized to condemn for its use for said landing and slip, as provided for in this act, a space not exceeding 150 by 200 feet.

Mr. McMILLAN. I have one or two slight amendments to offer to the bill, and I desire to inquire whether I shall offer them as the reading proceeds or wait until the reading is concluded?

Mr. FAULKNER. I think the Senator had better propose his amendments as the reading proceeds, while we are acting upon the amendments reported by the committee.

Mr. McMILLAN. On page 3, in line 12, section 1, where the amendment reads "commencing on B street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest," I move to amend by striking out "Sixth and Seventh," and inserting "Seventh and Eighth." Seventh street is very narrow at that point, and it will answer the purpose if the railway company brings the railroad to that point, and move to amend the amendment of the committee in that way.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment reported by the committee, in section 1, line 12, page 3, after the word "between," by striking out "Sixth and Seventh," and inserting "Seventh and Eighth."

Mr. FAULKNER. That is right.

Mr. McMILLAN. I move to amend the amendment to agree to.

Mr. McMILLAN. In line 38 of the same amendment, I move to strike out the word "approval" and insert "supervision."

Mr. FAULKNER. There is no objection to that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. In line 38 of the amendment, after the words "subject to the," it is proposed to strike out "approval" and insert "supervision;" so as to read:

And said company is also authorized and empowered to construct, maintain, and operate, subject to the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. I ask that that part of the bill which has just been read touching overhead wires be again read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASCO in the chair). The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Said landing and slip to be constructed on plans approved by the Secretary of War, and to use an overhead wire for a distance of not exceeding 400 feet, commencing at the extreme southern end of the slip.

Mr. HALE. On which side of the river will this be?

Mr. FAULKNER. On the Washington side, at the southern end of the street, the extreme limit of the slip extending out into the river, which does not bring the overhead wires at all in the view of the public, but on private property.

Mr. HALE. What is the necessity of this intrusion of overhead wires when we can do without them?

Mr. FAULKNER. The reason for it is that this line of railway runs by overhead wires on the Virginia shore and by an underground cable on the Washington side, but in order to get the cars off the ferryboat overhead wires have to be used to connect the cars with the underground cable. The company has a certain limited extent on private property, where the company will have to purchase to bring the cars from the boat to connect with the underground cable.

Mr. HALE. Do the overhead wires cross any street?

Mr. FAULKNER. Oh, no. The wires are merely from the end of the slip, so as to connect with the underground line.

Mr. HALE. They cross no street?

Mr. FAULKNER. No.

Mr. HOAR. Would it not be safe, I suggest, to the Senator from Maine, as there is objection to overhead wires on the public streets, to provide that they shall only be placed on private property?

Mr. VALE. I think that is a good suggestion.

Mr. FAULKNER. I think with the limitation of 400 feet the provision as it stands is perfectly safe, certainly with reference to any of the public interests. I do not know what amount of land in which the company could acquire there, and whether it might not be necessary, in order to connect with the underground system, to go somewhat on the public road, but certainly at that point in the city it could do no harm under any circumstances. This point is right at the banks of the river, where, as I understand, it is only a distance of 400 feet from the extreme southern end of the slip, which is the end running into the river.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] and I were very careful in drawing this bill, and we tried to guard it in every way. I am satisfied that no public interest and no policy of the Senate will be affected by any of the provisions.

Mr. HALE. The committee ought to jealously scrutinize every proposition to place overhead wires in this city.

Mr. FAULKNER. I fully concur with the Senator in that, and I agree with him in that policy. I think the Senator will find that we have examined this subject with great care and inserted every limitation he would himself suggest if he had examined it.

Mr. HALE. I would insert the words "for the purpose of connection," to show that the overhead wires are to be used only for that purpose.

Mr. FAULKNER. I have no objection to that.

Mr. HALE. After the word "and," in line 34, I move to insert "for the purpose of connection;" so as to read:

And for the purpose of connection to use an overhead wire for a distance of not exceeding 500 feet.

Mr. FAULKNER. I think that is exactly the meaning of the language as it stands.

Mr. HALE. I desire to have it clearly defined and stated that it is to be for that one purpose. Let the amendment be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. In line 34 of the amendment to section 1, after the word "and," it is proposed to insert "for the purpose of connection."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was, in section 4, line 4, after the word "pattern," to insert "and" and subject to the approval of the District Commissioners;" so as to make the section read:

Sec. 4. That the said railway shall be constructed in a substantial and durable manner; and all rails, electrical and mechanical appliances, conductors, stations, etc., shall be of approved pattern, and subject to the approval of the District Commissioners.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, line 15, after the word "be" to insert "used or" and in line 16, after the word "constructed," to strike out "or" and insert "nor steam power;" and in line 16, after the word "Washington," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That the tracks of said road shall not be used for the transportation of any cars other than those used for the transportation of passengers on street railways.

So as to make the section read:

Sec. 5. That the said corporation shall at all times keep these lines between the tracks and rails, and the exterior thereto, in such condition as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their successors may direct, and whenever any street occupied by said railway is paved or repaired, or otherwise improved, the said corporation shall bear all the expense of improving the streets above described. Should the said corporation fail to comply with the orders of the Commissioners, the work shall be done by the proper officials of the District of Columbia, and the amount due from said corporation shall be collected as provided by section 5 of the act entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878. But no overhead wires shall be used or constructed, nor steam power used within the limits of the city of Washington. Provided, That the tracks of said road shall not be used for the transportation of any cars other than those used for the transportation of passengers on street railways.

Mr. McMILLAN. In line 15, section 5, after the word "constructed," I move to insert "except as hereinbefore provided."

Mr. FAULKNER. I was just going to offer that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 5, line 15, after the word "con-

structed," it is proposed to insert "except as hereinbefore provided;" so as to read:

But no overhead wires shall be used or constructed except as hereinbefore provided.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN. In connection with the amendment just adopted, after the word "nor," in line 15, I move to insert the word "shall," and in line 16, before the word "used," to insert the word "be;" so as to read:

Nor shall steam power be used within the limits of the city of Washington.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the entire provision be read as it stands, beginning in line 14, after the date "1878."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

But no overhead wires shall be used or constructed, except as hereinbefore provided, nor shall steam power be used within the limits of the city of Washington. That the tracks of said road shall not be used for the transportation of any cars other than those used for the transportation of passengers on street railways.

Mr. HALE. That is right.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was, in section 9, line 8, after the words "operation of," to strike out "cable motor, electric, pneumatic, or other railroad," and insert "street railway;" so as to make the section read:

Sec. 9. That it shall also be lawful for said corporation, its successors or assigns, to erect and maintain, upon private grounds, at such convenient and suitable points along its lines as may seem most desirable to the board of directors of the said corporation and subject to the approval of the said Commissioners, an engine house or houses, boiler house, and all other buildings necessary for the successful operation of a street railway.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 10, line 1, before the word "said," to strike out "main line of the," and in line 3, after the word "act," to strike out "and the branches of the same shall be completed within two years from the passage of this act;" so as to make the section read:

Sec. 10. That the said railway company shall be commenced within one year and completed within two years from the passage of this act.

Mr. HUNTON. I call the attention of the Senator from West Virginia to line 1, of section 10, which reads:

That the said railway company shall be commenced within one year.

It ought to be "the said railroad."

Mr. FAULKNER. Yes. I move, after the word "said," in section 10, line 1, to strike out the words "railway company," and insert the word "railroad;" so as to read:

That the said railroad shall be commenced within one year and completed within two years from the passage of this act.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was, in section 11, line 1, after the word "run," to strike out "public carriages" and insert "street railway cars;" in line 2, before the word "cable," to insert "underground;" after the word "cable," in the same line, to insert "or;" in line 3, after the word "electric," to strike out "or other mechanical;" in the same line, after the word "power," to strike out "but nothing in this act shall allow the use of steam power in locomotives;" and in line 5, after the word "Provided," to strike out "further;" so as to read:

Sec. 11. That the said company may run street railway cars propelled by underground cable or electric power. Provided, That for the purpose of making a continuous connection over the route hereinbefore described and designated the said company shall have the right to cross all streets, avenues, and highways which may be hereafter created.

Mr. McMILLAN. In section 11, line 1, after the word "company," I move to strike out the word "may" and insert the word "shall."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 11, line 1, after the word "company," it is proposed to strike out "may" and insert "shall;" so as to read:

That the said company shall run street railway cars, etc.

Mr. FAULKNER. There is no objection to that.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. I ask the Secretary to read the provision in section 11, as it will read if amended as proposed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the said company shall run street railway cars propelled by underground cable or electric power.

Mr. HALE. I think it should read "underground cable or

underground electric power." I move to insert the word "underground," after the word "or," in line 3, and before the word "electric."

Mr. FAULKNER. There is no objection to that, though I think it is covered by the language which is used.

Mr. HALE. As it is left, it very clearly will be a debatable question whether the electric power shall be overhead or underground.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment of the committee in line 3, after the word "or," by inserting "underground;" so as to read:

That the said company shall run street railway cars propelled by underground cable or underground electric power.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the committee on the District of Columbia was, in section 12, line 10, after the word "dollars," to insert "for each day said failure occurs;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 12. That the said company shall furnish and maintain passenger houses as required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall place first-class cars on said railway with all the modern improvements for the convenience, comfort and safety of passengers, and shall run cars as often as the public convenience may require in accordance with a time table approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. In case of failure to comply with the conditions of this section shall render the said corporation liable to a fine of \$50 for each day said failure occurs, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of the Commissioners of said District.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. In section 12, line 2, after the word "houses," I move to insert the words "and transfer stations."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. In section 12, line 3, after the word "houses," it is proposed to insert "and transfer stations;" so as to read:

That the said company shall furnish and maintain passenger houses and transfer stations as required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. In line 3, after the words "District of Columbia," I move to insert the words "but no such passenger house or transfer station shall be built upon the public streets or side walks or upon public property." I want to save the public reservations. If the railroad company erect houses or stations they should put them on private property and pay for it.

Mr. FAULKNER. There is no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. In section 12, line 3, after the word "Columbia," it is proposed to insert "but no such passenger house or transfer station shall be built upon the public streets or side walks or upon public property."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was, in section 15, line 4, after the word "expenditures," to insert "within the District of Columbia;" and in line 12, after the word "made," to strike out "at the specified time or;" so as to read:

SEC. 15. That said company shall, on or before the 15th of February of each year, make a report to Congress, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, of the names of all the stockholders therein and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures within the District of Columbia, from whatever source and on whatever account, for the preceding year ending December 31, and such other data as may be required by any general law of the District of Columbia, which reports shall be verified by the affidavit of the president and secretary of said company, and if said report is not made within ten days thereafter, the failure shall be held to operate as a forfeiture of the privileges and rights hereby granted to said company, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to cause to be instituted proper judicial proceedings therefor, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 16, line 2, after the word "passenger" to insert "including transportation to the Virginia shore;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 16. That said company shall receive a rate of fare not exceeding 5 cents per passenger, including transportation to the Virginia shore; and the said company may make arrangements with all existing railway companies in the District of Columbia for the interchange of tickets in payment of fare on its road. *Provided*, That within the limits of the District of Columbia six tickets shall be sold for 25 cents.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 17, line 12, after the word "dollars," to strike out "to be paid by the company;" so as to read:

The person or persons offending shall forfeit and pay for each such offense not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair announces that the morning hour is closed, and the Calendar of General Orders under Rule IX is in order.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask that the Senate proceed with the

consideration of the pending bill. The reading is almost through. There are but two pages remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The reading of the bill will be proceeded with.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was, in section 18, line 4, after the word "constructed" to insert "at its own cost;" and in line 5, after the word "railways," to insert "under the supervision and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 18. That the said company shall have the right of way across such other railways as are now in operation within the limits of the District of Columbia, and to hereby authorize to construct, at its own cost, its said road across such other railways, under the supervision and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; *Provided*, That it shall not interfere with the travel of such other railways in such construction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 20, line 6, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "one hundred and;" and in line 7, after the word "instituted," to strike out "in the usual way in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, under such rules and regulations as said court may prescribe for such purposes," and insert "under the provisions of chapter 11, Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 20. That in the event the company should not be able to come to an agreement with the owner or owners of any land through which the said road may be located or pass, proceedings for the condemnation for the use of the company of so much of said land as may be necessary for the said road, which may be instituted under the provisions of chapter 11, Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia; *Provided*, That any property owner shall have the right of trial by jury in any such issue.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FAULKNER. I will state that section 21 was inadvertently left in, I suppose by the printer. It applies to a route which was stricken out by the committee and is not in the bill. I therefore move that section 21 be stricken out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia to strike out section 21.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FAULKNER. Section 22 should be changed so as to be section 21.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerks will make the necessary changes in the numbering of the sections.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was to strike out section 23, in the following words:

SEC. 23. That said company shall have the right to carry parcels, farm and dairy products on its line in the city, and nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the transportation of other freight between points in the State of Virginia and its landing at the foot of E street and New Hampshire avenue.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of section [23] 22.

Mr. HALE. How does this provision, in what is now section 22, accord with the proviso put on as in Committee of the Whole, at the end of section 5, on page 6:

Provided, That the tracks of said road shall not be used for the transportation of any cars other than those used for the transportation of passengers on street railways.

Mr. FAULKNER. It accords with it exactly. The Falls Church Railroad is a street railway. It comes in just to the south of the Arlington grounds, and strikes this road just about at the point where it will have a branch up to Arlington. We wish for the convenience of the people there to bring in that street railway over this same track, with all the limitations and conditions, as the Senator will see, which we impose upon this road.

Mr. HALE. The reading of the bill, to anyone not informed, would convey the idea that the Falls Church and Potomac Railway Company is a general railway company.

Mr. FAULKNER. Oh, no; it is not.

Mr. HALE. It is a street railway?

Mr. FAULKNER. A street railway.

Mr. HALE. But it is not so entitled.

Mr. FAULKNER. It is not entitled. This is its corporate name.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator from West Virginia is certain about that, I shall make no point of it.

Mr. FAULKNER. I am certain about it.

Mr. HALE. The provision, then, grants nothing but a desirable connection with another street railway company?

Mr. FAULKNER. The Senator from Maine will see that the latter clause of this section applies to that road all of the limitations, conditions, and restrictions, after it gets to the District of Columbia, that we put upon this road.

Mr. HALE. I perceive that that is done by the provision in the latter part of the section.

Mr. McMILLAN. I will state to the Senator from Maine that the object of the committee has been to bring in all of these suburban lines on one track where it can be done, and to avoid a multiplication of the number of tracks on the streets.

Mr. HALE. I think that is right.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on the District of Columbia was, at the end of section [23] 22 to insert as a new section:

SEC. 23. That should the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway Company fail or refuse to construct a double-track street railway on the Virginia side of the Potomac River to the Arlington Reservation and provide accommodations for the necessary travel from the city of Washington to Arlington within one year from the approval of this act, then the right, powers, privileges, and franchises conferred upon said company by this act within the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia shall be, and the same are hereby, forfeited.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. HALE. I ask the Senator from West Virginia to go back with me to section 1, line 12, whether the route that the road is to follow in the city is given.

Commencing on B street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest.

Mr. FAULKNER. Between Seventh and Eighth streets northwest. We changed that.

Mr. HALE. Between Seventh and Eighth streets northwest. Where is that with relation to the present station of the Pennsylvania Railroad?

Mr. FAULKNER. The station is on Sixth street, and this is the very wide cobblestone street just back of the market. The object and purpose of this line is to get to the market.

Mr. HALE. Then it does not go so far easterly as the Pennsylvania Railroad station?

Mr. FAULKNER. It commences a block from the Pennsylvania station, just back of the market.

Mr. HALE. —

Thence westward along B street —

That is the cobblestone street.

Mr. FAULKNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALE. —

to Thirteenth and a-half street.

Mr. FAULKNER. That is a very inferior street, if the Senator knows it. It is one we could not hurt by putting anything on it.

Mr. HALE. It is a street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Mr. FAULKNER. Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Mr. McMILLAN. It is Thirteenth-and-a-half street.

Mr. FAULKNER. Yes. The road is to come up that street with a single track.

Mr. HALE. It is between the two streets, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Thence northward on Thirteenth-and-a-half street to E street, by a single track.

How near to Pennsylvania avenue is the point where Thirteenth-and-a-half street reaches E street?

Mr. FAULKNER. It can not be said that it is a block, because, as the Senator will remember, the reservation commences on the east side of Fourteenth street right at the avenue. Just that reservation separates it from the avenue. We contemplate, in the ultimate arrangement of these street railways, as I dare say the Senator from Maine has heard, that the route of the Fourteenth street cable road shall be changed, so that it will run up Fourteenth street from Pennsylvania avenue. There we propose to have the transfer station, so as to relieve the congested condition of Fifteenth street. The proposed road will then run along E street, which is south of the little reservation, to Fourteenth street, where the Belt line runs, after having come across Pennsylvania avenue from E street, north of the avenue.

Mr. HALE. But it is all below Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. FAULKNER. It is all below Pennsylvania avenue. Then it uses the tracks of the Belt line down to the Potomac.

Mr. HALE. I should think, from my recollection of the location, that coming up E street anywhere westerly of Thirteenth would bring the road pretty near the avenue.

Mr. FAULKNER. That little reservation merely separates it.

Mr. HALE. That is all?

Mr. FAULKNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McMILLAN. I will state to the Senator from Maine that the power house of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company is right at the corner of Thirteenth-and-a-half and E streets. Thirteenth-and-a-half is an old-fashioned little street, and is not used much except for the trucks of the Washington and Georgetown Railway. In fact, it is hardly used at all. It does not come to the avenue. There is a very wide space there.

Mr. HALE. All below the avenue?

Mr. FAULKNER. All below the avenue.

Mr. McMILLAN. The company wanted to come up Thirteenth street and touch the avenue, and we declined to grant permission to do that.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. FAULKNER. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Presiding Officer was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. FAULKNER, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. McMILLAN were appointed.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on the 3d instant, approved and signed the act (S. 2150) to provide an American register for the steamer Oceano, of New York, N. Y.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had, on the 6th instant, approved and signed the act (S. 1468) for the relief of James L. Townsend.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. GEORGE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up the bill (H. R. 4609) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. PLATT. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made.

Mr. GEORGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill, notwithstanding the objection.

Mr. PLATT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allison,	Faulkner,	Jones, Ark.	Patton,
Bate,	Frye,	Kyle,	Perkins,
Berry,	Gallinger,	Lindsay,	Platt,
Blackburn,	George,	Lodge,	Power,
Brice,	Gordon,	Mace,	Proctor,
Camden,	Hale,	McMillan,	Roach,
Chandler,	Harris,	Menderson,	Sherman,
Cockrell,	Hoar,	Merritt,	Shoup,
Coke,	Higgins,	Mills,	Test,
Cullom,	Hill,	Mitchell, Wis.	Velie,
Davis,	Hoar,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Dixon,	Hunt,	Palmer,	Washington,
Douglas,	Jarvis,	Pasco,	White.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question recurs on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Mississippi that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bankruptcy bill. [Putting the question.] The ayes appear to have it.

Mr. HOAR and Mr. HIGGINS called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GEORGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. MITCHELL (of Wisconsin) (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], with whom I am paired, is absent from the city. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. If he were in the Chamber I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I inquire if the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDESON] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not know how the senior Senator from Nebraska would vote, and therefore withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I

the requirements of public-building bills. I appeal to gentlemen on this side of the House not to allow their personal interests to dominate the general interest and impose additional taxes upon the people.

Since I came into this Hall a few moments ago Representatives—most excellent gentlemen, for whom I have the highest respect—have come to me and said: "I must get my bill through, because it is essential to my interest in my district." I have heard the same plea from the other side. I appeal again to Democrats on this side. With a depleted Treasury, with the gold reserve down to \$50,000,000, with the gold reserve and the current revenues of the Government aggregating less than \$100,000,000, I appeal to you, in this condition of the Treasury, to postpone these demands upon the people of the United States.

I do not intend, Mr. Chairman, to interpose factious opposition against these measures. It is possible that I may feel constrained to make the point of "no quorum" against some bill which I consider peculiarly unmeritorious. But I prefer not to take that course. I believe that the majority ought to control. The object of the appeal which I now make is simply that Democrats around me may not press these demands upon the Treasury at a time when millions of our people are out of employment.

Gentlemen, these bills that you propose to pass will do you no good in your campaigns for reelection. Those gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber—adroit, shrewd, and able—will parade these figures in the campaign as an evidence of the profligacy of a Democratic House and a Democratic Congress in times of great financial stringency.

In view, therefore, of the Treasury condition, with \$50,000,000 already added to the interest-bearing debt of the country, I again ask Democrats to be true to their pledges and withhold their demands upon the Treasury until prosperous times shall return.

Mr. GROSVENOR rose.

Mr. DOCKERY. I yield to the gentleman a moment.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I wish to suggest to the gentleman that there is about an equal amount of danger that these bad men over here will parade the fact that the Democratic party is in control of carrying on the ordinary incidental business of Government.

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not know what those "bad men"—and that expression, let it be remarked, is the gentleman's own language and not mine—may say. But if the "bad men," to whom the gentleman refers, indulge in that comment, I feel warranted in the assertion that they would be departing from a maxim of a great leader of the Democratic party, when he said on a certain occasion: "Tell the truth." [Laughter.]

Mr. HOUTER. What was the truth he wanted told?

Mr. DOCKERY. Oh, well, he wanted the truth told. That is sufficient.

I think, Mr. Chairman, when we reach the end of this session, the legislation of the Fifty-third Congress will be a sufficient answer to the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SICKLES. Well, let us come to a vote now. We have agreed on a tariff bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am very glad to hear it and hope the House will concur.

Mr. ROBINSON of Pennsylvania. I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri a question. I advocated one of the bills, and voted for several of them, for the erection of public buildings here, and I do not think that that action is such as would justify the charge, or warrant the assertion, that I was indulging in profligacy or extravagance in voting away the public money. Is it not a fact, however, that the appropriation for the erection of these buildings will not come out of the present Treasury fund, but that it will be carried forward into the future, to be paid for out of appropriations hereafter?

Mr. DOCKERY. That is true.

Mr. ROBINSON of Pennsylvania. Yet you speak of the workman being out of employment. Is it not true that the erection of these buildings in every city where there is a necessity for a public building will give thousands of the unemployed work?

Mr. DOCKERY. Well, the gentleman's own statement answers itself. In one breath he tells us that these bills make no present charge upon the Treasury, but that the amount is to be carried forward to be paid hereafter, and in the next breath he tells us that the working people are to derive employment from the erection of these buildings. How are they to be employed or to be paid when there is no appropriation?

Mr. ROBINSON of Pennsylvania. I say that the appropriation is carried forward into the future. It is not made in the bills.

Mr. DOCKERY. Does the gentleman consider it a wise business policy to pursue such a course as that at a time when the Treasury is nearly empty? Is that a policy that the gentleman

himself would pursue in the ordinary course of his own private affairs? The gentleman knows that we have borrowed money to pay the ordinary running expenses of the Government.

Mr. ROBINSON of Pennsylvania. No, sir; I would not consider it good policy; but I think the Government of the United States is big enough, strong enough, and able enough to appropriate all the money that is needed for such a purpose as this, and that there will be little or no trouble in securing all of the money that is necessary to carry on the affairs of the Government.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I move that the bill be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DOCKERY) there were—ayes 115, nays 16.

Mr. BLACK of Georgia. No quorum.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of no quorum being made, the Chair will order tellers.

Mr. BLACK of Georgia and Mr. BANKHEAD were appointed tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 136, nays 26.

Mr. BLACK of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of no quorum.

So no further count being demanded the motion was agreed to, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (S. 528) for the relief of A. W. Wells, administrator;
A bill (S. 1018) granting a pension to Susan E. Cunningham;
A bill (S. 1876) to provide for the payment of accrued pensions in certain cases;

A bill (S. 2234) to further amend section 2399 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and

A bill (S. 2281) to authorize the Postmaster-General to credit account of James A. Sexton with amount of funds stolen.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 5901) to reimburse E. H. Nebeker, late Treasurer of the United States;

A bill (H. R. 6577) to authorize the construction of a wagon and foot bridge across the Chattahoochee River, at or near the town of Columbus, Ala.;

A bill (H. R. 7874) to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay JOHN T. HEARD for professional services rendered the "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokee Indians out of the funds of said Indians.

A bill (H. R. 7383) relating to lights of fishing vessels.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (H. R. 6284) to prevent interference in the collection of State, county, and municipal taxes assessed against corporations and corporate property, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the reports of committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 6777) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway; and

A bill (H. R. 6913) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring): That permission be and is hereby given to the citizens' committee of Knights of Pythias, composed of, which Chapin Brown is chairman, of illuminating the Dome of the Capitol on the night of August 27, 28, 29, and 30, 1894, under the control and direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 4954) relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon;

A bill (H. R. 2669) making an appropriation and providing for the construction of a United States revenue cutter for service in the harbor of San Francisco, State of California.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, re-

proved that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles: when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 7503) to amend sections 2401 and 2403 of the Revenue Statutes;

A bill (H. R. 7827) to authorize a bridge across the Perdido River between the States of Florida and Alabama;

A bill (H. R. 7832) to correct the naval record of James Fay and exempt him an honorable discharge;

A bill (H. R. 4326) to subject to State taxation national-bank notes and United States Treasury notes;

A bill (H. R. 3033) granting a pension to Amanda J. Lane;

A bill (H. R. 86) for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works.

A bill (S. 901) for the relief of the owners of the schooner Henry R. Tilton, and of personal effects thereon;

A bill (S. 2280) to amend section 2 of the act approved February 15, 1893, entitled "An act granting additional quarantine power, and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service; and

A bill (S. 1949) for the relief of James E. North.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, informed the House that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On July 30, 1894:

An act (H. R. 4322) granting the use of certain land to the town of Castine, Me., for a public park;

An act (H. R. 5735) to remove the political disabilities of Caleb Huse; and

An act (H. R. 5800) to amend sections 4, 6, and 10 of the act of February 9, 1893, entitled "An act to establish a court of appeals for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

On July 31, 1894:

An act (H. R. 7097) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

An act (H. R. 2586) granting certain property to the city of Newport, Ky.

Joint resolution (H. Res. 208) to continue the provisions of a joint resolution approved June 29, 1894, entitled "A joint resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government."

On August 1, 1894:

An act (H. R. 3202) donating condemned cannon to the St. Lawrence State Hospital, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

An act (H. R. 4858) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

An act (H. R. 38) relating to the pay and retirement of mates in the United States Navy.

An act (H. R. 6309) for the relief of the dependent relatives of the seamen of the Netherlands steamer Amsterdam who lost their lives in the effort to save the crew of the American schooner Maggie E. Wells, and also for the relief of the sole survivor of the rescuing party.

Joint resolution (H. Res. 94) providing for an investigation relative to the work and wages of women children.

Joint resolution (H. Res. 32) to establish an observatory circle as a provision for guarding the delicate astronomical instruments at the United States Naval Observatory against smoke or currents of heated air in their neighborhood and undue vibrations from traffic upon the extension of public thoroughfares in the vicinity, and for other purposes.

An act (H. R. 4328) for the relief of William B. Chapman, George W. Street, John W. Hoes, Emmet C. Tuthill, and Joseph H. Curtis.

An act (H. R. 5450) to pension the minor children of Alfred Phipps.

An act (H. R. 7197) to provide a register for the schooner barge Astoria.

On August 2, 1894:

An act (H. R. 6171) to authorize the Metropolitan Railroad to change its motive power for the propulsion of the cars of said company.

On August 3, 1894:

An act (H. R. 6111) for the disposal of the accretions of the Virginian indemnity fund;

An act (H. R. 4452) adding the towns of Manchester and Vernon, in the State of Connecticut, to the customs district of Hartford, Conn., and making the city of Rockville, Conn., a port of delivery;

An act (H. R. 83) authorizing the State of Montana to make selections from the public lands;

An act (H. R. 5293) concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park;

An act (H. R. 7704) for the relief of Andrew Gray; An act (H. R. 4736) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge across the Missouri River at or near Sioux City, Iowa," approved March 2, 1881, as amended by acts of April 30, 1890, February 7, 1893, and March 24, 1894;

An act (H. R. 108) to fix the times and places for holding the Federal courts in the State and district of Nebraska.

PUBLIC BUILDING, SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I now call up the bill (H. R. 109) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at South Omaha, in the State of Nebraska.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or other wise, a site, and to cause to be erected thereon a suitable building including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in the city of South Omaha and State of Nebraska, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of \$200,000.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to the Secretary of the result of said examination, and of his recommendation thereon, and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint an examination of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine said proposed sites and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as heretofore provided in respect to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of the members shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed \$5 per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however*, That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only the actual traveling expenses.

No money shall be used for the purpose mentioned until a valid title to the site for said building be conveyed to the United States, nor until the State of Nebraska shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the grantee of the proposed site, and the same shall be subject to the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least 40 feet to each side, including streets and alleys.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following amendment:

In line 12, page 2, strike out "and fifty," so that it will read \$200,000.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I move the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the report.

[Cries of "Vote," "Vote."] Mr. SNODGRASS. Let the report be read.

The report (by Mr. MERCER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 109) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at South Omaha, Nebraska, submit the following report:

South Omaha is the third largest city in Nebraska. Ten years ago not a town lot in sight; to-day 15,000 people enjoy the privileges of its protection and through its busy thoroughfares.

South Omaha is the third largest stock market in the world. The packing houses employ 5,000 persons, paying them in one year almost \$3,000,000. Over 1,000,000 hogs and 500,000 cattle killed in 1892.

The stock yards cover an area of 75 acres. South Omaha continually grows, her industries are varied and prospects great.

Mr. SNODGRASS. I would like to hear the remainder of that report read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is informed that the entire report has been read.

Mr. SNODGRASS. I would like to have some explanation, then, of this bill.

Mr. HAINES of Nebraska. The report explains it.

Mr. SNODGRASS. There is very little explanation contained in the report.

Mr. MERCER. The report is very full, if the gentleman will examine it.

Mr. DOCKERY. There are certain letters accompanying the report that have not been read.

Mr. SNODGRASS. They form a part of the report. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the committee be discharged.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that by the sound the noes seemed to have it.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBOTT: Petition of Sarah Cassandra Newport, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EUBANK: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Charles M. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Petition of citizens of West Minneapolis, Minn., protesting against appropriations to sectarian schools for the education of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MEYER: Petition of Robert M. White, of New Orleans, La., asking for the restitution of a tract of land donated to the United States under certain conditions and known as the "Jump revenue station," in the parish of Plaquemines, La.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New Orleans, La., in favor of the completion and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States Government—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the New Orleans (La.) Post-Office Clerks' Association, in favor of the passage of the bill (H. R. 58) for the classification of postal clerks in first and second class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of certain manufacturers of alcohol in the State of Louisiana, in favor of the alcohol industry of said State—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in favor of appropriations for the streams known as River Boeuf and Bayou Macon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the Board of Trade of New Orleans, La., in favor of maintaining rice schedule in the pending Wilson tariff bill as the same passed the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCRANTON: Petition of J. W. Howarth, M. A. Goodwin, and others, of Scranton, Pa., against taxing incomes of fraternal beneficiary societies—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TERRY: Memorial of a meeting of colored people of Little Rock, Ark., approving the appropriation for the Cotton States and Industrial Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, August 9, 1894.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. MCARTY, D. D., of the city of Washington.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings; when, on motion of Mr. TURPIE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PATTON presented the memorial of J. H. Van Coeverd and 47 other citizens of Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against the support of the Government in maintaining the present system of sectarian Indian education, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MARTIN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Miami, Ind. T., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2267, to incorporate the town of Miami, in the Indian Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented the memorial of H. Brown, W. F. Peters, Frank Smith, and sundry other citizens of Kansas City, Kans., remonstrating against the support of the Government in maintaining the present system of sectarian Indian education; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BLANCHARD presented a petition of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, praying that an adequate appropriation be made for the improvement of the Boeuf and Macon Rivers, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BATE presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, of Nashville, Tenn., remonstrating against the rejection by the conferees on the river and harbor appropriation bill of the additional appropriation for the improvement of the Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn.; and also against the rejection of that portion of the Senate amendment which appropriates \$15,000 for a dam near the mouth of the Harpeth River, in the State of Tennessee; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LODGE presented the memorial of A. Z. Conrad and 130

other citizens of Worcester, Mass., remonstrating against the support of the Government in maintaining the present system of sectarian Indian education, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2143) for the relief of Rufus Betz, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2255) for the relief of Capt. William Fletcher, United States Army, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1451) for the relief of George B. Cosby, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1578) authorizing the Secretary of War to recognize Frank D. Baldwin as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry Volunteers from the 15th day of May, 1865, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3005) for the relief of George Isenstein, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 331) for the relief of C. M. Shafter, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

MARIA HALL.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 253) granting a pension to Maria Hall, widow of Joseph E. Doak, deceased, to report it favorably without amendment. As the bill has been mislaid for several months and the proposes to pension a woman 90 years of age, I ask for its present consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Maria Hall, widow of Joseph E. Doak, deceased, late a private in Capt. Roushew's company of Tennessee militia from December 6, 1812, to April 20, 1813, and from September 26, 1813, to December 10, 1813.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GUARANTEE COMPANIES.

Mr. PALMER. If in order, I move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate yesterday passed the bill (H. R. 4954) relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon.

Mr. HILL. I suppose that motion would more properly be made when we reach the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion of the Senator from Illinois can be entered at this time.

Mr. PALMER. Very well. I enter the motion.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion is entered, and will be considered hereafter.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BLANCHARD (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2294) for the relief of Caroline V. English, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Thomas C. English, Second United States Infantry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2295) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to correct errors where double allotments of land have erroneously been made to an Indian, to correct errors in patents, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DOLPH introduced a bill (S. 2296) granting increase of pension to Caroline V. English; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2297) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to army officers in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LOUIS PELHAM.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 1589) for the relief of Louis Pelham.

The Secretary read the bill.
Mr. PALMER. I dislike to object to the bill, but I shall be obliged to the Senator from Indiana if he will explain it.

any member has the right, at any time during the proceeding before the House, to suggest that a quorum is not present, whereupon it is the duty of the Chair to cause a count to be made and if there is no quorum then a call of the House must be had or an adjournment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will suggest to the gentleman from Indiana that while he may have some reason to believe that to be the practice of the House, the opinion of the Chair is positive that such is not the custom.

The Chair will make the further suggestion that if the gentleman from New Hampshire had first demanded a division, and on a count no quorum had voted, then his point of no quorum could have been made.

For he did not do that. He undertook to make the point of no quorum when the point could not be made. The gentleman therefore lost his opportunity, and the Chair announced that on the vote the decision of the Chair had been sustained as the judgment of the committee.

Mr. BUNN. I ask unanimous consent to say to the gentleman from New Hampshire that I have no sort of objection to his being heard, and if I can get an opportunity I will bring up the bill at another time, so that he can be heard. But inasmuch as to-day is set apart for a special purpose, I am instructed by the committee that if any claim is seriously fought to withdraw it. The gentleman from Maine and the gentleman from New Hampshire will have an opportunity hereafter.

Mr. REED. I want it distinctly understood that I am not in any way fighting or opposing the bill, but only as a matter of duty stating the facts within my knowledge. It may be that Congress, upon examination, may think the court did such an injustice that it ought to right it.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I move that the committee now rise.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noon session had to be held.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Division.
The committee divided; and there were—ayes 26, noes 40.
So the motion was rejected.

HENRY HERMAN.

Mr. BUNN. Mr. Chairman, I call up the bill (H. R. 6235) for the relief of Henry Herman.

The bill was read as follows:
Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to refund to the lawful heirs of Henry Herman, late a citizen of the State of New York, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,515.54, with interest thereon from day to day, the same to be received by them in full settlement for all duties and taxes lawfully assessed and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. BUNN. Mr. Chairman, at the request of my colleague on the committee [Mr. CAMPBELL] I call up this bill, and I yield to him.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The report of the committee speaks for itself.

The report, by Mr. BUNN, was read, as follows:

That committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 6235) for the relief of Henry Herman, have considered the same, and find the facts stated in the report of the Committee on Ways and Means in the Forty-seventh Congress.

Your committee therefore adopt the said report and I recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 1621, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

That a companying bill proposes to refund to Henry Herman, a citizen of New York, the sum of \$2,515.54, that being the amount paid by him for duties erroneously assessed and collected on woolen goods imported by the firm of Herman & Co., of which firm Henry Herman was the senior partner in April, 1867. The facts on which this claim for refund is based are these:

On March 18, 1867, Herman & Co. imported into the port of New York a certain lot of woolen goods, the value of which was \$100,000. On Saturday, March 23, 1867, an entry of these goods was made at the custom-house March 23, 1867, and the rate of duties stated in such entry was thirty cents per yard on the goods, and on the 24th of March, 1867, the entry was liquidated April 3, 1867, at the rate of duties imposed by the act of March 2, 1862, enacted "An act to provide increased revenues from duties on wool and woolen goods."

Under date of May 21, 1866, Messrs. Herman & Co., by their attorneys, filed a protest against these duties upon the act of March 2, 1862, on the ground that the same were excessive and that the liquidation was made and until after the importer, as a duly entered and paid duties on their goods on goods of June 10, 1864. Due notice of the liquidation of the entry at the custom-house was given to the importer, and the importer, having been duly notified ten days after liquidation of the entry, as required by section 5 of the act of March 2, 1862, the Treasury Department declined to refund the duties. The preceding statement of facts is taken from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 30, 1880.

The act of March 2, 1862, under which the increased duties were exacted, and which purports to have received executive approval on March 2, was in fact approved on Monday, March 4, as the records of Congress show, the legislative day beginning on Sunday, March 3, having been extended to Monday, March 4, under the provisions of an act of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter reviewing this case, dated March 30, 1880, says:

The following facts may be considered as established:
"First, that the liquidation was complete on March 2, 1867.
"Second, that the bill bearing date March 2, 1867, was not approved until March 4, 1867, and therefore was not a law until that day; and,

"Third, that, therefore, as a matter of fact, the goods in question were subject to duty under the act of March 2, 1862.
"While there is no dispute as to the legal right of the goods to entry and liquidation under the lower rate of duties imposed by the act of June 30, 1864, it appears that, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Herman & Co. to protest in due time, the excessive rate of additional duties upon the act of March 2, 1862, was paid by them. Your committee are of opinion that the failure to enter protest within the time prescribed by law should not, exclusively, be put to the refund of the duties by reason of their having failed to do so, as it is admitted by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Government has no legal claim to excessive import duties imposed by the act of March 2, 1862.

In reference to the failure to enter protest within the prescribed period, it appears that the business partner of Henry Herman & Co., as Messrs. Herman, who attended to the custom-house duties, if the firm of Henry Herman & Co. was suffering from mental derangement when the importation in question was made, although this fact was not apparent to his business partner and friends at the time, and that the duty was levied by custom officials. These facts, in the opinion of your committee, should remove any technical obstacle that may exist touching the failure to enter protest within the period prescribed by the statute.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I understood from the reading of the report that this claimant did not protest and appeal as required by law. It has been the universal practice of Congress, so far as I know, to refuse favorable action on bills where the protest and appeal are lacking; and, therefore, I move that the bill lie on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I hope that motion will not prevail, so that the friends of the bill may have an opportunity to explain it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Hampshire moves that the bill be laid on the table—

Mr. REED. The Committee of the Whole has no table.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was going to suggest that the Chair presumed that the intent of the gentleman was to move that the bill be reported to the House with the recommendation that it lie on the table.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I move that the bill be reported to the House with the recommendation that it lie on the table.

Mr. BUNN. I suppose that is debatable.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I desire to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair had recognized the gentleman, and he expressed the hope that the question would not prevail, and he concluded that the Chair did not intend to defeat the gentleman's opportunity to be heard.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the gentleman from New Hampshire, I would state that I do not think his argument is sound on the question under consideration. The facts are simply these: We were living under a tariff law that existed from 1864 until 1867. A law had passed both branches of Congress on the 2d of March, 1867, but had not received the President's signature, and therefore it was not the law until the 3d of the month. In the meantime the collector of the port, or the people who had charge of that branch of the business, insisted that this party should pay excessive duties under a law which had not yet been signed by the President. He demurred to that at the time, and in the meantime these gentlemen in the firm who had charge of the custom house branch of the business—

Mr. KILGORE. I can not hear what the gentleman says.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Oh, yes, you can.

Mr. KILGORE. The gentleman says that the firm committed suicide, and during the unfortunate troubles of the firm they failed to comply with this requirement within sixty days.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Ten days.

Mr. CAMPBELL. And the result was that this party had to pay this duty; and the only way in which he can be reimbursed is to obtain an enabling act from Congress. That is all there is of it.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I should like to ask the gentleman from New York if in his belief the excessive duty upon these goods caused the suicide of this man's partner?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I would not be surprised; but I can not tell. I was not there at the time, generally.

Mr. KILGORE. I would like to ask the gentleman a question, if he will yield to me?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Certainly.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Can the gentleman give the committee any precedents where Congress has relieved a claimant under circumstances where a protest was not made or an appeal taken?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I cannot at this time, but I know that there are cases, and there are suitable cases, so that kind pointing, I think it is only right that equal justice should be dealt out to all people on the same basis.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. With the understanding that the gentleman from New York will retire to the house these precedents at some future time, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my motion.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not require unanimous consent. [Cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. CAMPBELL. The gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of the committee, has charge of this bill; but as I have been making an explanation, I move that the bill be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. KILGORE. Before the motion is put I would like to understand what is meant there by paying this amount to the legal heirs of a particular individual?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I think I have fully explained the matter. One of these people committed suicide.

Mr. KILGORE. I could not hear a word of what was said, or the report when it was read; and I would not be inclined to let this claim go through this evening with the meager information that the committee possesses. If the committee votes against it, I would have no objection. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman was serious in his remarks I would make further explanation. The bill has received the unanimous approval of the Committee on Claims in former Congresses. It has been thoroughly investigated by our committee, and has its unanimous favorable recommendation.

Mr. KILGORE. I want to inquire of somebody I can hear [laughter] whether or not this claim—

Mr. CAMPBELL. If the gentleman will not get angry, I will buy a speaking trumpet for him.

Mr. KILGORE (continuing). Whether or not this claimant has not forfeited his right by his own laches, by failing to make a protest, or by paying the duties under protest. If he had paid them under protest he could go to the Treasury Department and they would have the matter investigated, and if they found the facts as they have been stated, the Treasury Department would have refunded his money without any occasion for this party to come to Congress.

Mr. BUNN. I want to say to the gentleman that the proof in the case shows that the partner of this gentleman, whose duty it was to attend to these matters, was insane. It was not found out until afterwards.

Mr. KILGORE. But it was as much the duty of the one to do it as it was of the other to do it.

Mr. BUNN. I am just speaking now about the custom. This protest was not made in time, but the Department has recommended the payment of this claim, and it is absolutely just.

Mr. KILGORE. Who recommends the payment?

Mr. BUNN. I do not remember now.

Mr. KILGORE. Is it in the RECORD?

Mr. BUNN. No; it is not printed there, because the RECORD is very voluminous, but it is in the file room.

Mr. KILGORE. Is there any reference in the report to the fact that the Department has recommended it?

Mr. BUNN. No, sir; but I state it as a fact.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Now, if the gentleman from Texas will just keep quiet! He has my best wishes in his convention to-day, and I hope he will be renominated. [Laughter.]

Mr. BYNUM. Mr. Chairman, this claim is similar to a much more meritorious one which was presented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MAHON] and was rejected. There was no protest in this case under the law, and therefore there is no legal right. The gentleman who favors this claim [Mr. CAMPBELL] belongs to a party which believes that every importer pays a duty adds that duty to the price of the goods. Now these importers, if they paid a high duty, added it to the price of their goods and collected it from the consumer, so that they have been long since reimbursed, and it is ridiculous for them to come in now thirty years afterwards with this claim. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is nonsense.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Chairman, following up the suggestion made by the gentleman from Indiana, I want to say that on this side of the House our Republican friends believe that the foreigner pays the duty. Therefore this man is not out nothing, and therefore he is not entitled to any reimbursement. [Laughter.]

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, that the bill be laid aside to be reported favorably to the House, the Chairman declared that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. BYNUM. I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 52, nays 37.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. No quorum.

Mr. BUNN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw this bill, and then I will move that the committee rise and report to the House the bills that we have passed upon favorably.

There was no objection.

The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. BUNN. I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BAILEY, from the Committee of the Whole, reported that they had had under consideration various bills, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments.

BILLS PASSED.

House bills of the following titles, reported favorably from the Committee of the Whole House, were severally taken up, the amendments (if any) concurred in, the bills ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; and motions to reconsider the several votes by which the bills were passed were respectively laid on the table:

- A bill (H. R. 1075) for the relief of Merrill Denham;
- A bill (H. R. 5368) for the relief of H. W. McConnell;
- A bill (H. R. 526) for the relief of Joseph Haxthausen;
- A bill (H. R. 2842) to reimburse George C. Tanner, late consul, etc.;
- A bill (H. R. 7603) for the relief of Charles DeLay; and
- A bill (H. R. 507) for the relief of J. E. Merriam.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HOPKINS of Pennsylvania, for this day, on account of sickness.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles: when the Speaker signed the same:

- A bill (H. R. 2699) making an appropriation and providing for the construction of a United States revenue cutter for service in the harbor of San Francisco, State of California;
- A bill (H. R. 4954) relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon;
- A bill (H. R. 5901) to reimburse E. H. Nebeker, late Treasurer of the United States;

A bill (H. R. 6415) to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real-estate values in the District of Columbia, also to provide an assessment of real estate in said District in the year 1896 and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 6577) to authorize the construction of a wagon and foot bridge across the Chattahoochee River at or near the town of Columbia, Ala.;

A bill (H. R. 6913) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 7874) to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay John T. Heard for professional services rendered the "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokee Indians out of the funds of said Indians.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. BOATNER. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on Pacific Railroads to ask that that committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7878) to facilitate and expedite legal proceedings by the United States and other creditors against Government-aided railroad companies, their officers, stockholders, and the trustees of their mortgages; and that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.
The House then, on motion of Mr. BUNN (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.), adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

By Mr. McRAE, from the Committee on the Public Lands: A bill (S. 447) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of a certain land warrant to Emma A. Ripley. (Report No. 1394.)

By Mr. PICKLER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs: A bill (H. R. 7648) for the relief of Kate Eberle, an Indian woman. (Report No. 1395.)

By Mr. TAWNEY, from the Committee on Pensions: A bill (H. R. 7129) granting a pension to Henry Schnetberg, of Indiana, Pa. (Report No. 1401.)

A bill (H. R. 7468) for the relief of William T. Holman. (Report No. 1405.)

By Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs: A bill (H. R. 7937) granting an honorable discharge to Adam Hand, in lieu of a bill (H. R. 955) of the same title. (Report No. 1406.)

west longitude, in Oklahoma Territory, and located within the territory leased from the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in the year 1855, and ceded in 1866, and for other purposes.

The bill H. R. 839 for the relief of B. D. Greene was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

EVERY D. BABCOCK AND WIFE.

Mr. DOLPH. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 744) for the relief of Avery D. Babcock and wife, of Oregon, which has been reported from the Committee on Claims. It will lead to no discussion, I think.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Avery D. Babcock, of Polk County, Oregon, and to Margaret L. Babcock, his wife, \$2,000, to be equally divided between them, in full payment of their claim against the Government of the United States for the use and occupation by the United States of their donation claim.

Mr. PLATT. I should like to hear some explanation of the bill.

Mr. DOLPH. Avery D. Babcock and wife, under the donation law of the 27th of September, 1850, took up a donation claim in the Willamette Valley. The wife was entitled to one-half of it, and that is the reason why she is named in the bill. In 1856, after they had occupied and improved it for several years, Gen. Hazen selected it as the site of Fort Yamhill, and it was afterwards also embraced in an Indian reservation, and they were deprived of the use of it for about ten years. Afterwards the fort was abandoned, and the lines of the reservation were limited so that this was excluded, and the land was patented to them. This is the lowest estimate of all the parties, so the committee says, for the use and occupation of the United States, and for being deprived of the use of the land for some ten or twelve years.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. GRAY. Pursuant to notice, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Delaware that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HILL. I should like to offer a resolution, if the Senator from Delaware will allow me.

Mr. GRAY. I should like to oblige the Senator from New York, but, under the circumstances, I must insist on my motion. Several other Senators this morning have asked me to yield, and I have been compelled to decline.

Mr. HILL. Is the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business in order at any time?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHERMAN. Debate on such a motion is not in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Debate is not in order. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HILL. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PLATT (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON], and withhold my vote.

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], who is not present. If he were here I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DAVIS (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], who is not present, and withdraw my vote.

Mr. QUAY. As I stated when my name was called, I have a general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. The absent Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] is also absent. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Alabama to the Senator from Nevada, and vote "nay."

Mr. DIXON. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. CAHEY (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL], and withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—21.

Bate,	Faulkner,	Miller,	Vilas,
Berry,	Geary,	Pasco,	Wahsh,
Blackburn,	Gray,	Ransom,	White,
Brien,	Jarvis,		
Cull,	Lindsay,	Smith,	
Coker,	Martin,	Vest,	

Aldrich,

Allen,

Almon,

Blanchard,

Chandler,

Clemens,

Dolph,

Dubois,

Boyle,

Callahan,

Candler,

Cameron,

Cahey,

Cocarell,

Daniel,

Davis,

Fry,

Galbreath,

Hale,

Hatch,

Hawley,

Hill,

Holmes,

Johnson,

Kearney,

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Kimball,

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NAYS—32.

Aldrich,

Allen,

Almon,

Blanchard,

Chandler,

Clemens,

Dolph,

Dubois,

Boyle,

Callahan,

Candler,

Cameron,

Cahey,

Cocarell,

Daniel,

Davis,

Fry,

Galbreath,

Hale,

Hatch,

Hawley,

Hill,

Holmes,

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Kearney,

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For subject see index.

So the question was not agreed to.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. HILL. I offer a privileged resolution. I submit the resolution which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the conferees on the part of the Senate, who are now considering the differences between the two Houses on House bill, number one, entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," be, and they are hereby, requested to report to the Senate if they are at any time to come to an agreement, and if not, to report to the Senate, and also to report the principal items of disagreement, so that the Senate may take action thereon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon the resolution submitted by the Senator from New York. [Putting the question.]

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, it is perhaps proper that I, as one of the conferees on the part of the Senate, should say that the representatives of the majority party of the two Houses have for many days conferred. We have encountered serious difficulties, and it is proper to say that up to this moment we have reached no agreement. There are serious differences of opinion in respect to at least three items in the bill. Possibly, if agreements could be reached as to those, other items might be agreed to; but the items of sugar, of coal, and of iron ore, are all three items in respect to which serious differences of opinion have been entertained and various propositions have been made pro and con, but no one of them has as yet proved quite acceptable to the conferees. We are still at variance, no agreement having been reached. This much it is perhaps due to the Senate that I should say.

Perhaps I need not refer to the various other items of difference; they are somewhat numerous; but, as I said before, I should indulge a strong hope, if the three things which I have mentioned were agreed upon, that we might reach agreements upon all other matters. But my associates on the committee know quite as well as I in regard to this subject, and I should be glad if they would make any statement they might desire.

Mr. SHERMAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee, through the Chair, whether in his judgment the tariff bill is now before the Senate for such action as the Senate chooses to take?

Mr. HARRIS. Upon the contrary, in my opinion, it is most certainly not now before the Senate for the action to which the Senator refers.

Mr. SHERMAN. It does seem to me that the resolution—

Mr. HARRIS. I mean only, Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me, that I, as one of the conferees, have made a statement of facts to the Senate. The conference committee has submitted no report, nor would the conference committee undertake to submit a report until it had invited the Senator from Ohio and his associates to sit down with us and determine what report we should make.

Mr. SHERMAN. I understand the Senator to say that the tariff bill is not now before the Senate. It seems to me, therefore, that the resolution now pending is premature. Until we can have something to set upon, it is scarcely worth a while for us to take up a resolution such as is proposed. I shall therefore object to the consideration of the resolution. ["No," "No," "No!"]

I waive the suggestion for the present; but I do not wish to enter into a moot-court discussion. Let us have something before us that is tangible.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not understand clearly what the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] proposes. If I heard aright the resolution as offered by him, it is a resolution to state the conferees on the part of the Senate to state the prospect of an agreement, the differences between the two Houses, and to report either an agreement or a disagreement. I think the resolution should be modified; and therefore I move its modification, so that the conferees be instructed to report a disagreement if they can not agree.

Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] very properly, I have no doubt, states that there are great difficulties

ties surrounding the differences, and I, as one Senator, should be glad to know the propositions which have been made and those which have been rejected on one side or the other. If the conferees had had a meeting, as is usual with conferees, it would be legitimate for me to inquire or for any Senator to inquire of the Senator from Tennessee as to the details of the differences; but inasmuch as this proceeding has been going on in an entirely informal way, and has partaken rather of the nature of secret and friendly conferences between members of the same political party, I do not feel that I have any right to inquire of the Senator from Tennessee, under the present situation, whether or not the obstacles to agreement are obstacles which present themselves through the conferees on the part of the House Representatives or whether they are obstacles which can be removed by some intimation or suggestion from the Senate itself to the Senate conferees.

Mr. President, we, I submit, are in no condition to make an inquiry as to the real situation between the conferees, because, for myself, I should not feel that I could properly inquire whether the conferees on the part of the House of Representatives are obstinate as to the suggestions and propositions which I understand, at least from the newspapers, have been made repeatedly by our conferees to the House conferees as to these differences. Therefore, it seems to me until these differences in the conference committee are unfolded, unless the Senators who are and have been in these conferences are willing to state the difficulties, we are not in a position to inquire of them what the differences are.

The conference having now been for nearly three weeks engaged in the discussion of this question, I think we ought to exact from our conferees either that they report an agreement or that they report a disagreement, so that we may know in this Chamber what are the troubles as to this great bill now hanging between the two Houses. I should be glad if the Senator from New York would so modify his resolution or accept my suggestion of amendment that the conferees shall either report an agreement or a disagreement in order that the two Houses may have unfolded to them in all the details the differences which now exist between the two Houses upon the tariff bill.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. President—

Mr. ALLISON. I offer the amendment, and I hope the Senator from New York will accept it.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—

Mr. GRAY. One moment, if the Senator pleases. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. What is the present status of the resolution?

Mr. HILL. It is before the Senate.

Mr. BERRY. Subject to objection.

Mr. GRAY. I ask the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution proposed by the Senator from New York.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—

Mr. GRAY. Has the request for unanimous consent been put to the Senate? I object to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suggest that the objection is too late. An amendment has been offered and the resolution has been discussed on both sides of the Chamber.

Mr. GRAY. The discussion has been proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. HILL. In the first place, I desire to suggest that that is not the case, and, in the second place, that after the resolution has been proceeded with for fifteen minutes it is too late to make the objection.

Mr. GRAY. The debate has been proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. BERRY. An objection will lie to the further consideration of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will answer the parliamentary inquiry of the Senator from Delaware. When the resolution was presented by the Senator from New York, with the request for present consideration, the Chair submitted to the Senate the question as to whether there was objection to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. ALLISON. I so understood.

Mr. GRAY. I did not hear it.

Mr. VILAS. That certainly was not heard here.

Mr. ALDRICH. It was heard everywhere.

Mr. GRAY. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], as a member of the conference, proceeded by unanimous consent to make a statement.

Mr. HILL. That was when the Presiding Officer was putting the question on agreeing to the resolution. Then the Senator from Tennessee rose and desired to make a statement before it was carried.

Mr. MANDERSON. The "aye" vote had been taken on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir; and nearly everybody said "aye." Mr. MANDERSON. Then the Senator from Tennessee rose and was recognized.

Mr. BATE. But the noes were not called.

Mr. RANSOM. The Reporter can determine that question at once by reading his notes of what took place.

Mr. BERRY. An objection can be made at any time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, am I not entitled to the floor?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has not yet answered the parliamentary inquiry raised by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY].

Mr. HILL. I submit that the proper time to raise an objection to the consideration of a resolution of this character is at the beginning. My recollection is that the Chair asked whether there was objection to the consideration of the resolution. There was none. Then the Chair proceeded to put the question on agreeing to the resolution. He called for the ayes, and was just about to call for the noes, when the Senator from Tennessee desired to make a few remarks, as he had a right to do.

Mr. HOAR. I wish to make a suggestion to the Chair. As I understand the matter, the Chair submitted the request for unanimous consent, and it was granted. Then the Chair put the question on the resolution, and the ayes answered. The ayes having answered, the Senator from Tennessee rose, as is the custom in the Senate, and addressed himself to the resolution, the noes not having been called for, and the result of the vote not having been declared. Now the Senator from New York has taken the floor.

I submit to the Chair that if that be the fact, it is altogether too late now to place the resolution by objection. The Senate has given consent for its present consideration, and the question on its adoption was put after that consent was given. If that be not the fact, the record of the stenographer will show.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair desires the record to be read. The recollection of the Chair is that the Chair submitted to the Senate the question as to whether there was objection to the consideration of the resolution offered by the Senator from New York. The ruling of the Chair will be deferred until the record is read.

Mr. VILAS. Will the Chair oblige me by permitting me to make one suggestion in reference to the matter?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. VILAS. If the proposition was submitted to the Senate, it certainly was not heard at my desk or by my immediate neighbors. The methods of business in the Senate have not been so exact heretofore with respect to these also, final compliances with technical rules that an important resolution like the one proposed by the Senator from New York should be crowded upon the Senate in haste and against the will of the members of the body who would like to consider it, as the rules provide, and especially not upon any misunderstanding.

But I was about to call attention to the fact that the rule does not particularly limit to the instant of proposal the necessity for objection. Rule XIV says:

Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.

That is the first clause. The fifth clause is:

All resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration—

That is, this resolution—

unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator from Wisconsin allow me for a moment?

Mr. VILAS. In one moment. I am sure that if in the confusion existing in the Chamber the invitation of the President of the Senate for objection was not heard, it was not to be considered as against the objection of many Senators on the floor as a forclosure and consent on their part. There ought to be no misunderstanding, no snap judgments, no nice and finical adherence to technical rules in a body like this, and no surprises, as the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] well says.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not propose to beg the question, as I think the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] does. The resolution must be treated in the same manner as any other motion pertaining to the business of the Senate is treated. It is entitled to no more favors and no more consideration than any other resolution. The Senate ought to be permitted once in a while to do what it wants to do. If the Senate desires to pass the resolution, it ought to be entitled to the right to do it, and no finical, technical objection ought to be raised by a Senator to prevent the Senate from passing upon the resolution; and the same facility, sir, is upon the other side. I therefore submit to the Senate that the resolution, which pertains to a most important subject pending before this body, ought to be discussed and disposed of. The Senator from Tennessee did not ask unanimous consent to make his remarks,

the irresistible duress of a force inevitable. It is a present necessity, a burning and pressing question of flint and eyes of flame, that may not be bidden down, that will not be evaded or avoided. It is the duty of our appointees upon the committee of conference to agree. That is their office and function. They were appointed to agree, not to divide or to sever; and as they were appointed to agree, I believe it is appointed, destined, predestined, that they shall and must agree. They are as free to agree as they are to confer.

Therefore I am in favor of preserving the present status and retaining the bill in conference. What will disagreement be? It will be, sir, to court in advance defeat, disaster, and discomfiture; it will be to turn back the hands on the clock of progress and reform for the period of another generation.

Disagreement is the unpardonable political sin, not to be forgiven in this age or the next. I have not allowed myself as yet to conceive or imagine that there is to be a final disagreement in conference.

Mr. President, my proposition is one which may cost some self-sacrifice, which will call for the exercise of pure patriotism, of self-denial, of disinterestedness, but it will cost no Senator any feeling of political consistency or any shadow of reproach. The proposition is, sir, that the majority conferees upon this committee tender to the Senate their resignation as conferees and let the Chair appoint their successors. Similar action must follow elsewhere. No one will be appointed here who is not a friend of the bill, the bill after its enacting clause and subsequent to its title, that bill which is to be written. As to conditions and terms of unanimity no one will be appointed from this Chamber who is not in favor of legislation, legislation now, to repeal the present law and to abolish protection and its monstrous brood of trusts and monopolies.

It is a mere usage of the Senate to appoint only members of the Finance Committee upon such a committee of conference. Any Senator is just as legally competent to serve in that position as those who are now serving. Those gentlemen have served honorably, nobly; they have done the country and the Senate great service, invaluable service; they have reduced the scandalous discrepancy between the two Houses to the minimum of difference, and that is a very great work. There they stand like sentinels, and why like sentinels may they not be relieved? Why should they not welcome relief from this protracted vigil of labor and endurance?

I have no doubt of the fate of an enactment reported by the conference committee formed either in this way or the present mode. I have no doubt it will become the law. It will be a measure of relief, comfort, and reform within the lines of Democratic principle and policy; it will be a measure for which every Democrat in either House may vote, and it will be a measure that no Democrat anywhere in the Republic need discourage or disavow.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the question before the Senate, as I understand it, arises upon the resolution offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] and the amendment proposed. I shall not attempt to inquire into the parliamentary proposition which has been debated to some extent. I prefer to let the matter rest for some little time to come. I find nothing definite regarding it in the *Silurian* epigrams miscalled the rules of the Senate. Whenever we are confronted with the actual question of order suggested by the Senator from New York, I shall call upon those whose long experience in the Senate enables them to tell us what the Senate has been in the habit of doing in that regard.

The resolution itself, disavowed from the amendment proposed this morning, will bear rewording in the light of the bill command which I propose to make:

Resolved, That the conferees on the part of the Senate who are now considering the differences between the two Houses on House bill 484, being an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes," be and they are hereby requested to report to the Senate—

As I understand it, the Senator from New York designs to modify the resolution so as to make the report imperative. He has eliminated the request. Am I not right?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. The resolution continues:

to report to the Senate if they are likely to come to an agreement.

They are ordered to report if they are likely to come to an agreement; and, if not, to report to the Senate a disagreement. They are instructed to report to the Senate if they are likely to come to an agreement; and I presume the resolution means that if, in their opinion, they are not likely to come to an agreement, then they shall report a disagreement.

In a parliamentary sense it is absolutely impossible that the gentlemen who constitute the conferees on the part of the Senate can unaided report a disagreement. They may come into

this body with the declaration "we can not agree with the gentlemen who represent the House of Representatives." But our conferees can not of themselves report a disagreement. The disagreement must result from the failure to act of those who represent both Houses, and must under all parliamentary rules not only represent the opinions of both sets of conferees, but must likewise bear the signatures of those assenting to it—a majority of each committee. I presume, however, that the object of the Senator from New York is to bring about such a condition of things that the various gentlemen composing the committee of conference on the part of the Senate shall arise here, or report here in some mode, their belief as to the probability of an agreement.

Mr. President, while it is true that a majority of the committee of conference is composed of members of the Democratic party, we must not forget that there is a minority representing the other side. We were told when this resolution was introduced—and in the nature of things we know it to be a fact—that that minority has not been in continuous consultation with the majority during the consideration of all the various matters of dispute which have had the consideration of the Democratic conferees, and as has been admitted and as must necessarily be true, there was no discourtesy involved or intended in that procedure; but until the Senate conferees and the House conferees meet together, regardless of party, how can it be said that there has been any conference whatever?

The impossibility, or the impropriety rather, of suggesting a report to the Senate at this time, consists not only in the fact that the Senate conferees have no power to make such a report, but likewise because, as we were informed by a distinguished minority member of the committee, the Republican representatives have not even had official notice as to the points of threatened disagreement.

Mr. DOLPH. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. WHITE. Certainly.

Mr. DOLPH. If the conferees have not yet had a meeting, is it not time they were discharged from the further consideration of the bill and new conferees appointed?

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator from Oregon will excuse me, if I said the conferees have not had a meeting, I did not intend to make such a statement. They have had many meetings, but they have not had meetings upon all the occasions when each of the various items which are the subject-matter of dispute were being considered, nor was it proper that they should, because naturally those who are responsible for the bill prefer to meet and discuss its merits before presenting it to the entire conference. My objection to that, I understand, upon any score or by any one.

Again, if the members of the conference on the part of the Senate desire to be relieved or if they believe they should receive from the Senate any particular instruction upon any topic, they will come here and make the request. I do not propose to go upon record or to be anywhere regarded as manifesting any want of confidence in our conferees, in their ability, their integrity, or their desire to serve their party and their country, and so I do not think that it will subserve any useful purpose to order them or to ask them in an imperative way to do a particular thing.

Our equals upon this floor, we have selected them for their peculiar qualifications, transcending that of the average Senator, to represent the entire body in this delicate and intricate work. The majority of the committee have been persistently and constantly engaged in endeavoring to effect an agreement. That we well understand. Not one word did any member of this committee utter, until this subject was introduced, to indicate that he was tired of his task or anxious that he should be relieved.

I do not agree with my able and eloquent friend from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE] that the passage of this bill or the formulation of any tariff measure would be promoted by such radical action as he desires to have taken or as he has suggested; nor do I think that an instruction such as the Senator from New York proposes will have any other effect than to breed discontent and to make an agreement less probable.

I confess, like my friend from Indiana, that I look with a doubt at the outset upon the resolution when I know that it comes from my friend from New York [Mr. HILL]. I admit that if he offers a resolution in which I find actual merit the mere fact that he may differ from me with reference to this bill can not justify the withholding of my support. But certainly when we know that the objects of our friend, so far as the bill now before the conference is concerned, are essentially destructive, and that he shows more than ordinary care and attention any resolution which he tenders concerning it, and when we find our distinguished friends upon the other side of the Chamber

likewise somewhat enthusiastic for the adoption of this resolution we must not be blamed if we are critical or suspicious.

I believe that, notwithstanding the delay, notwithstanding the manifest desire of the entire country that something should speedily be done, it will be better that this resolution shall not be passed, and that this conference shall stand as it is now constituted for a while longer. I may be asked how long; I may be asked if the conferees have not had time enough to agree. It is easy for those who have no burdens upon their own shoulders, who are unaware of the difficulties of the conference room, who know nothing of those matters which are being considered by our committee day by day, to attack those who are intelligently doing their best and to cry for immediate action. I shall be pleased personally if they are able to evolve a tariff measure agreeable to the country, though they have to wait many days yet. The sooner the better, but it must be done.

Mr. President, the great question is, will action such as the Senator from New York suggests expedite the passage of this measure? That Senator declares that the adoption of this resolution will hasten the result. I think that in one respect he is right. I believe that the adoption of the resolution as he has written it, this instruction to the Senate conferees, will expedite the determination of this matter, because such an expression now means, in my opinion, the death of the bill and the defeat of tariff legislation at the present session. I am willing to wait a short time; I am willing to pause a moment more; I am willing to publicly take my share of responsibility for some further procrastination, rather than to take that action which, in my judgment, must bring about not only political chaos, but worse than that, the permanent injury, or the injury for many years, of the whole United States.

Mr. President, the importance of the present enactment of tariff legislation is not confined to the Democratic party; the business interests of this country are clamoring for it. The demand is for affirmative action, too, not negative action, and the mandate for the enactment of a bill is not confined to any particular section or any particular class of people. My friend concedes that. He has given this as one of his reasons for the passage of his resolution. But the means and methods which he has adopted here constitute, in my judgment, the strongest process which human ingenuity can devise to prevent the accomplishment of the object closest to the heart of the Democratic party as well as to the business interests of the United States, namely, action upon the tariff at this session.

Mr. President, not only is business prostrated, but we have a Treasury threatened with depletion; we have a Treasury which can not be supplied because of the insufficient revenue derived from the tariff law enacted by the Republican party. We are not legislating merely to retard and to cripple trade throughout the land, but also to enable the Government to maintain itself, carry on its business, meet its obligations, and supply those deficiencies which have been created as the result of misguided antecurrent Congressional policy.

Believing, therefore, that the immediate adoption of this resolution would, instead of hastening, retard the enactment of a tariff bill, I shall register my vote against it.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, as Congress is soon to adjourn and there is very important executive business which must be transacted, I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HILL. Upon that I call for the yeas and nays, and I hope the motion will not prevail.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON], and therefore withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. BRICE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. PLATT (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON], who has been called away by sickness in his family. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. If that Senator were present I should vote "nay," but in his absence I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GORDON. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], and vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I desire to know by what authority that transfer is made?

Mr. GORDON. I will state to the Senator from New York that I inquired before making that transfer, and was informed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] that he has some telegrams from the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], which I hope he will now read for the information of the Senator from New York.

Mr. HILL. That will be entirely satisfactory; but I desired to know.

Mr. LINDSAY (to Mr. JONES of Arkansas). Read them.
Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I have a telegram, dated July 30, as follows:

[Telegram.]

LAURENS, S. C., August 10, 1894.

Senator J. K. JONES, Washington:

Please telegraph me every day status of tariff bill, and please arrange a pair for me in favor of it.

J. L. M. IRBY.

On a subsequent date, the 7th of August, I received this telegram:

[Telegram.]

LAURENS, S. C., August 7, 1894.

Senator JAMES K. JONES:

I thank you for keeping me advised. I telegraphed you several days ago to pair me in favor of the passage of some tariff bill. I hope you will attend to this, if you have not already arranged it. Please telegraph me as a receipt of this.

J. L. M. IRBY.

I have another telegram, which reads as follows:

[Telegram.]

CROSSVILLE, S. C., August 10, 1894.

Senator JAMES K. JONES:

Pair me in favor of free sugar if a proposition of that sort comes up. Send answer to Laurens.

J. L. M. IRBY.

Mr. TURPIE. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. VOORHEES] is detained at his residence in this city by a very serious indisposition. If he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. BRICE. I will transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. McPHERSON. I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—35.

Bate,	Coke,	Jones, Ark.	Ransom,
Berry,	Faulkner,	Lia Asia,	Roach,
Blackburn,	George,	M. Laurin,	Smith,
Blanchard,	Gibson,	McLaurin,	Spaulding,
Brice,	Gordon,	Mills,	Vest,
Cadbury,	Gorman,	McNeill, Wis.	Vilas,
Call,	Gray,	Pay,	Wahler,
Canham,	Harris,	Pasco,	White,
Cockrell,	Jarvis,		

NAYS—35.

Aldrich,	Dabols,	Jones, Nev.	Peterson,
Allen,	Frye,	Lodge,	Pettigrew,
Allison,	Gallinger,	M. Millan,	Power,
Cass,	Hale,	M. Johnson,	Proctor,
Chaflin,	Hambrough,	McNeill, Oregon,	Sherman,
Cullom,	Hawley,	Murray,	Shoup,
Davis,	Higgins,	Pay,	Wahler,
Dixon,	Hixon,	Peffer,	Washington,
Dolph,	Hoar,		

NOT VOTING—15.

Butler,	Irby,	Platt,	Voorhees,
Cameron,	McPherson,	Quay,	Wilson,
Daniel,	Morgan,	Squire,	Wolcott,
Hunton,	Morrill,	Stewart,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Upon the motion of the Senator from Missouri, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, the yeas are 35 and the nays are 35. As the Senate is equally divided, the Vice-President votes "yea," and the motion is agreed to. The Sergeant-at-Arms will clear the galleries and close the doors of the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, August 13, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 11, 1894.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander John C. Rich, to be a commander.
Lieut. George W. Tyler to be a lieutenant-commander.
Lieut. (junior grade) Harry Kimmel, to be a lieutenant.
Ensign John J. Blandin, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

ASSAYER.

John W. Pack, of California, to be assayer of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Cal.

For subject see Index.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills and joint resolution; which were referred as follows:

Joint resolution (S. R. 68) for the relief W. D. Mack, a clerk in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department—the Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 7923) for the relief Charles M. Larsh, of Denver, Colo.—the Committee on the Public Lands discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 7924) for the relief of Mrs. Emma D. Larsh, of Denver, Colo.—the Committee on the Public Lands discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 7928) to amend section 1 of the act of August 4, 1892, entitled "An act to authorize the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone under the placer mining laws"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 7929) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and settle the accounts of certain States and the city of Baltimore growing out of moneys expended by said States and city for military purposes during the war of 1812—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 7930) to authorize and enable the Commissioner in charge of the census to procure certain information of public value not derivable from any existing reports—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 7931) for the relief of the estate of A. Bowie, deceased, late of Warren County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 7932) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William McCutcheon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7933) for the relief of Peter Runquist—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PRICE: A bill (H. R. 7934) for the relief of the estate of Onzeine Leleu, deceased, late of Vermilion Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7935) for the relief of the estate of Desiri Le Blanc, deceased, late of Vermilion Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7936) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Wardel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 7938) for the relief of Bartley Harris, of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7939) for the relief of Nathan L. Williams, administrator of Martha R. Williams, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPRINGER: A bill (H. R. 7940) for the relief of Hannah Bailey Munson—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALDRICH: Petition of Local Union No. 356, American Railway Union, of Pullman, Ill., concerning the action of the Attorney-General of the United States in the recent strike—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRYAN: Petition of about 10,000 citizens, residing in thirty-eight States, some of them residing in Nebraska, asking for an investigation of the official conduct of Attorney-General Olney during the recent Pullman strike, with the following endorsement: "Having no evidence before me by which to judge of the charges made in the petition, I express no opinion upon the merits; but believing in the sacredness of the right of petition as guaranteed by the Constitution, I present the petition to the House and ask its reference to the proper committee"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: Petition of the Geological Society of America, for the establishment of a national park in the State of Washington to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle,

Wash., praying for the survey of public lands in Washington—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of citizens of Skagit County, Wash., praying for the improvement of the Skagit River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Petition of citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., protesting against appropriations to sectarian schools for education of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HARTMAN: Petition of W. H. Gallagher *et al.*, of Montana, favoring impeachment of Attorney-General Olney—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of N. B. Ringeling and other citizens of Montana, concerning appropriations for Indian education—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of Samuel N. Griffith and 111 other citizens of Rice Lake, Wis., in favor of nationalizing the telegraph business and the interstate commerce of the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protest of W. J. Lawrence and 117 other citizens of Barren County, Wis., against the appropriation of public funds for sectarian instruction in Indian schools—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SCANTON: Petition of S. B. Hills and other citizens of Jermyn, Pa., against the income tax as affecting fraternal beneficiary societies—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPRINGER: Papers to accompany House bill 7925—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland: Papers to accompany House bill 7926—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers in claim of Barney Moore, to accompany House bill 7926—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WALKER: Petition for a Federal act to enable the States to enforce State laws regulating the sale of substitutes for dairy products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, August 10, 1894.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. McCARTY, D. D., of the city of Washington.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 8th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 829) granting an honorable discharge to Cyrus Payne; and

An act (S. 1471) to provide for the adjustment and payment of the claim of the American Transportation Company for dredging done at Fairport Harbor, in the State of Ohio.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Cullom,	Hoar,	Peffer,
Allen,	Davis,	Javies,	Perkins,
Bate,	Dixon,	Jones, Ark.	Platt,
Berry,	Dolph,	Lindsay,	Pugh,
Blackburn,	Franklin,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Blanchard,	Frye,	Manderson,	Teller,
Brice,	Gallinger,	Mills,	Turpie,
Call,	George,	Mitchell, Oregon	Vest,
Carey,	Gray,	Murphy,	Washburn,
Chandler,	Harris,	Palmer,	White,
Cole,	Hill,	Patton,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6254) to prevent interference in the collection of State, county, and municipal taxes assessed against corporations and corporate property, and for other purposes, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DE ARMOND, Mr. WOLVERTON, and Mr. POWERS managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills:

Springer, Talbott, Md. Van Voorhis, Ohio Williams, Ill.
Stallings, Tarsney, Wadsworth, Wilson, Ohio
Stephenson, Tawney, Walker, Wilson, Wash.
Stevens, Terry, Washington, Wise, Hopkins, W. Va.
Stoddard, Thomas, Waugh, Wolverton,
Stone, W. A. Tracey, Wendock, Woodard,
Stone, Ky. Tucker, Wells, Woomer,
Stout, Turner, Ga. Weaver, Wright, Mass.
Straib, Turner, Va. Wheeler, Ala.
Straub, Turpin, Whitely, Wright, Ill.
Swanson, Tyler, White, Wright, Pa.
Sweet, Updegraff, Whiting,

So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. J. BAKER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, unanimous consent was given to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WHEELER] to-night to print remarks on the general subject of pensions. I ask that unanimous consent be given to all present to-night to do the same.

Several members objected.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Then I move that consent be granted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks, in the absence of a quorum, such an order could not be made. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I move a call of the House. The question was taken; and on a division there were—yes 18, noes 24.

Mr. MAHON. Yeas and nays.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York. I make the point of order that the rule of the House provides that 15 members may have a call of the House. Here are 15 demanding it.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair thinks it would require a majority of the 15, if that were the total number present. Less than that number, however, could not order a call, or compel the attendance of the absent members.

The question now is on ordering the yeas and nays.

Mr. TATE. Pending that, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The House divided, and there were—yes 26; noes none.

Mr. MAHON. The yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Pennsylvania demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 17, nays 35, answered "present" 1, not voting 293; as follows:

YEAS—17.		Tate,	
Bailey,	De Armond,	Hunter,	Taylor, Ind.
Black, Ga.	Dockery,	Kilgore,	
Brooks, Ark.	Elliott,	Martin, Ind.	
Caminetti,	Gorman,	Talbert, S. C.	
Cox,	Hare,		
NAYS—35.			
Baker, Kans.	Hicks,	McCulloch,	Richards, Ohio
Black, N. H.	Hudson,	McClutchie,	Ritchie,
Bartholdt,	Hull,	McKaig,	Ryan,
Boe,	Johnson, Ind.	McKee,	Smith,
Boer,	Kiefer,	Mellicolou,	Stone, W. A.
Daniels,	Lane,	Neill,	Van Voorhis, N. Y.
Davis,	Linton,	Pearson,	Wanger,
Donnan,	Mahon,	Pickler,	Williams, Miss.
Durbin,	Marsh,	Reilly,	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Clarke, Ala.

NOT VOTING—238.

Abbott,	Bradetich,	Geissenhaier,	Conins,
Adams, Ky.	Brooks,	Gillet, N. Y.	Adams, Ky.
Adams, Pa.	Brown,	Gillet, Mass.	Adams, Pa.
Aiken,	Bryan,	Goldzier,	Aiken,
Alderson,	Bunby,	Goodlight,	Alderson,
Aldrich,	Bunn,	Cummings,	Aldrich,
Alexander,	Burnes,	Curtis, N. Y.	Alexander,
Allen,	Burnes,	Gresham,	Allen,
Ansley,	Bynum,	Griffin,	Apsley,
Arnold,	Cabauss,	De Forest,	Arnold,
Avery,	Cadmus,	Dawson,	Avery,
Babcock,	Campbell,	Dingley,	Babcock,
Baldwin,	Canon, Cal.	Dinsmore,	Baldwin,
Barnes, Ill.	Canon, Ill.	Doolittle,	Barnes,
Barnes,	Capenbart,	Draper,	Barnes,
Barthelt,	Caruth,	Dunn,	Bartholdt,
Barthelt,	Catchings,	Dunham,	Barthelt,
Beiden,	Causey,	Dunphy,	Beiden,
Bell, Colo.	Cl. setting,	Elliott,	Bell, Colo.
Bell, Tex.	Clark, Mo.	English, Cal.	Bell, Tex.
Beltzhoover,	Cobb, Ala.	English, N. J.	Beltzhoover,
Berry,	Cobb, Mo.	Enloe,	Berry,
Bigman,	Cockran,	Epes,	Bigman,
Black, Ill.	Cochran,	Fieldman,	Black, Ill.
Black,	Coffey,	Felder,	Black,
Boatner,	Coffey,	Felder,	Boatner,
Bottle,	Coffey,	Felder,	Bottle,
Brown, N. C.	Coombs,	Forman,	Brown, N. C.
Bowers, Cal.	Coombs,	Forman,	Bowers, Cal.
Branch,	Coombs,	Forman,	Branch,
Breckinridge, Ark.	Cooper, Fla.	Forman,	Breckinridge, Ark.
Breckinridge, Ky.	Cooper, Tex.	Forman,	Breckinridge, Ky.
Breiz,	Cooper, Wis.	Forman,	Breiz,
Brickner,	Cornish,	Forman,	Brickner,

Holman,	McDearmon,	Quigg,	Swanson,
Hooker, Miss.	McDowell,	Randall,	Swan,
Hooker, N. Y.	McGann,	Ray,	Talbott, Md.
Hopkins, Ill.	McKeighan,	Rayner,	Tarsney,
Hopkins, Pa.	McLaurin,	Reed,	Tawney,
Houk,	McMillin,	Reburn,	Thomas,
Hulick,	McNagly,	Richardson, Mich.	Taylor, Tenn.
Hutcheson,	Merced,	Richardson, Tenn.	Terry,
Ikir,	Merodith,	Robinson,	Tracy,
Izlar,	Meyer,	Robinson, La.	Tracey,
Johnson, N. Dak.	Mullen,	Robinson, Pa.	Turner, Ga.
Johnson, Ohio	Money,	Rusk,	Turner, Va.
Jones,	Montgomery,	Russell, Conn.	Turpin,
Keen,	Moore,	Russell, Ga.	Tyler,
Kribbs,	Morgan,	Sayers,	Updegraff,
Kyle,	Moses,	Schermerhorn,	Van Voorhis, Ohio
Lapham,	Murray,	Sherman,	Walker,
Laumer,	Murphy,	Shaw,	Warner,
Lawson,	Mutcher,	Shaw,	Washington,
Layton,	Newlands,	Sherman,	Waugh,
Leifer,	Northway,	Sibley,	Wendock,
Leister,	Oakes,	Sickles,	Wells,
Livingston,	Ogden,	Simpson,	Wever,
Lockwood,	O'Neill, Mass.	Sipe,	Wheeler, Ala.
Loud,	O'Neill, Mo.	Soodgrass,	Wheeler, Ill.
Loudenslager,	Outhwaite,	Somers,	White,
Lucas,	Paschal,	Sore,	Whiting,
Lynd,	Patterson,	Sperry,	Williams, Ill.
Maddox,	Payne,	Springer,	Wilson, Ohio
Magner,	Paynter,	Stallings,	Wilson, Wash.
Maguire,	Perkins, W. A.	Stephenson,	Wilson, W. Va.
Mallory,	Phillips,	Stevens,	Wise,
Marshall,	Pigott,	Stoddard,	Wolverton,
Marvin, N. Y.	Pickles,	Stonck,	Woodard,
McAleer,	Pigott,	Stor,	Woomer,
McCall,	Powers,	Stor,	Wright, Mass.
McClure,	Price,	Straus,	Wright, Pa.
McCreary, Ky.		Strong,	
McDannold,			

Mr. PICKLER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recapitulation of the vote.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York. Can a member demand that as a matter of right?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair thinks so.

The vote was recapitulated.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The question now recurs on the motion of the gentleman from New Hampshire, for a call of the House, on which the yeas and nays were demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 32, nays 16, answered "present" 1, not voting 302; as follows:

YEAS—32.		NAYS—16.	
Bailey,	Donovan,	Baker,	Martin, Ind.
Black, N. H.	Dorsey,	Baker,	Page,
Boeh,	Hicks,	Baker,	Kiefer,
Cox,	McKee,	Baker,	Marsh,
Curtis, Kans.	McKee,	Baker,	
Daniels,	McKee,	Baker,	
Davis,	McKee,	Baker,	
Dolliver,	McKee,	Baker,	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Clarke, Ala.

NOT VOTING—302.

Abbott,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Adams, Ky.	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Adams, Pa.	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Aiken,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Alderson,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Aldrich,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Alexander,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Allen,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Apsley,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Arnold,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Barlow,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Baldwin,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Barnes,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Bartholdt,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Barthelt,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Beiden,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Bell, Colo.	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Bell, Tex.	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Beltzhoover,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Berry,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Bigman,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Black, Ill.	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Black,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Boatner,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Bottle,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Brown, N. C.	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Bowers, Cal.	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Branch,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Breckinridge, Ark.	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Breckinridge, Ky.	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Breiz,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,
Brickner,	Drickner,	Cooper, Wis.	Geary,

They are very stubborn in their opposition to this provision, which is No. 110, on page 59.

Mr. HARRIS. As chairman of the committee having charge the subject-matter of the sufferers from the Ford's Theater disaster I deem it proper to say in this connection that the sufferers in the Railway Mail Service or any other Government service bear no sort of parallel to the case presented to the two Houses of Congress in respect to this case. The Government owned the Ford's Theater. The Government placed five or six hundred of its employes there to perform their official duties. The Government undertook to change that structure, and by reason of that undertaking and in its execution the building collapsed and a number of men were killed instantly by the disaster. A number of other employes were more or less seriously injured, and many of them very seriously.

I shall not undertake to assert that there would not be a legal liability under exactly the same facts occurring between employer and employer if they were private individuals and could sue each other, but I need not assert the legal liability that exists for the injuries thus sustained. Whether there be a legal liability or not, no fair-minded man can hesitate to believe and act upon the opinion that there is the highest order of equity in favor of a fair and reasonable compensation for the injuries sustained by reason of that accident. The committee of which I have the honor to be the chairman are unanimously of that opinion, without the shadow of doubt or dissent.

As to the amount of compensation in the death cases, there may be margin for differences of opinion, but that a fair and reasonable measure of compensation is demanded by every consideration of equity and justice no fair-minded man can doubt, in my opinion.

From the unfortunate position that I occupy as chairman, I am the recipient of the statements of the suffering widows and orphaned fathers and husbands who were killed by that disaster. Most of them are to-day suffering in penury and want. Delay is exceedingly hurtful, if it may not be even more fatal than hurtful. The Senate amendment merely provides for the death cases. The cases of injury require a much larger scope and a more accurate investigation than where the persons were killed upon the instant.

Therefore, the committee of which I have the honor to be the chairman reported an amendment and asked the Committee on Appropriations to incorporate the appropriation to provide for the widows and orphans of the persons who were killed there. In respect to the injured parties the committee propose to scrutinize and carefully investigate and finally determine according to their honest judgment what measure of compensation should be granted in each individual case.

This much I have deemed it due to the position I hold to say to the Senate, and having said it, I hope our conferees will give it such weight as in their judgment they think fair and reasonable and right.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASCO in the chair.) How shall the conferees be appointed?

Mr. COCKRELL and others. By the Chair.

By unanimous consent, the Presiding Officer was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference, and Mr. COCKRELL, Mr. GORMAN, and Mr. ALLISON were appointed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. Res. 217) to continue the provisions of existing laws providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

COINAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask for the adoption of the resolution which I send to the desk. I hope there will be no objection to it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for information.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Finance 1,000 copies of the report of the Coinage Committee on the coinage laws of the United States, fourth edition.

Mr. COCKRELL. The cost will not be \$500. I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. CULLOM. Let it be passed.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

TARIFF COMPARISON.

Mr. COCKRELL. I submit a resolution similar to the one just adopted, and ask for its present consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Finance 1,000 copies of Senate Report No. 559, Fifty-third Congress, second session.

Mr. FRYE. What does that report relate to?

Mr. COCKRELL. It is the comparison of the tariff and administrative acts of 1890 and House bill 4894 as it passed the Senate with the rates of the bill as it passed the House and of the Mills bill of 1888.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

EXTENSION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution from the House of Representatives.

The Secretary. A joint resolution (H. Res. 217) to continue the provisions of existing laws providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.

Mr. ALDRICH. I object to the first reading of the joint resolution.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made.

Mr. ALDRICH subsequently said: I am satisfied, upon an examination of the rules, that I could not properly object to the first reading of the joint resolution which came from the House of Representatives. Therefore I withdraw the objection to the first reading, and object to its second reading.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be considered as read the first time, then.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 217) to continue the provisions of existing laws providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government was read the first time by its title.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made to the second reading of the joint resolution.

LAWS RELATING TO DISTRICT STREET RAILWAYS.

Mr. GORMAN. From the Committee on Printing I report back with amendments the joint resolution (S. R. 99) to compile and publish the laws relating to street railway franchises in the District of Columbia, and I ask for its present consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The amendments of the Committee on Printing were, in line 5, after the word "Congress" to insert "that may be in force at the end of the second session of the Fifty-third Congress;" in line 6, after the word "Columbia," to insert "the same to be compiled under the direction of the attorney of the District of Columbia;" in the same line after the word "that," to fill the blank by inserting "five hundred;" in line 7, after the word "Senate," to fill the blank by inserting "one thousand;" and at the end of the joint resolution add, "but the usual number shall not be printed;" so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed and bound in one convenient volume, at the Government Printing Office, all the various acts of Congress that may be in force at the end of the second session of the Fifty-third Congress relating to street railway franchises in the District of Columbia, the same to be compiled under the direction of the attorney of the District of Columbia; and that 500 copies of the same shall be furnished for the use of the Senate, 1,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 copies for the use of, and distribution by, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; but the usual number shall not be printed.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr. GORMAN. I report from the Committee on Printing a resolution, and I ask for its present consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for information.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be, and is hereby, authorized to sit during the coming recess for the performance of any and all duties devolving upon it.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. GORMAN. There is no expenditure involved in the resolution. It is the usual and necessary provision for the Committee on Printing.

The resolution was agreed to.

SENATE EMPLOYEES AT MATTIE BUILDING.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be, and is hereby, authorized to continue the present session employees at the Mattie Building, authorized under resolution of July 25, 1892, during the coming recess of Congress.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and at 3 o'clock p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, August 14, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, August 13, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Rev. W. E. PARSON, D. D.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the consideration of a joint resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H. Res. 209) to continue the provisions of existing law providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the joint resolutions approved June 22, 1893, providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government, be, and the same are hereby, extended and continued in full force and effect to and including the 24th day of August, 1894.

Mr. SAYERS. I will state for the information of the House that the resolution and the amended resolution, which have been adopted, extending the appropriations will expire to-morrow, and I do not believe it is possible for us to agree upon the sundry civil bill to-morrow in time to reach the President. I therefore ask the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Why not make it the 14th instead of the 24th?

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. Does the gentleman think the extension of ten days is long enough?

Mr. SAYERS. Abundance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Give yourselves plenty of time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is that an extension of the appropriations for ten days.

Mr. SAYERS. Yes.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SAYERS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the committees for reports.

SALE OF LAND IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill (S. 2118) authorizing the sale of title of United States to a tract of land in Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland, to William H. and George Bobinger; which was referred to the Union Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

CONDEMNED CANNON.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the joint resolution (H. Res. 209) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned cannon to Asher Gaylord Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Plymouth, Pa., and to Eckley B. Core Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Freeland, Pa.; which was referred to the Union Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill (H. R. 7873) disposing of two condemned cannon; which was referred to the Union Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

YUMA, COLO.

Mr. MEIKLEJOHN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill H. R. 7555 as substitute for the bill (H. R. 5713) to perfect the title to a quarter section of land in the town of Yuma, Colo., which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

The bill H. R. 5713 was ordered to lie on the table.

ERRONEOUS ENTRY OF LANDS.

Mr. MADDOX, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the bill (H. R. 7916) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to correct errors where double allotments of land have erroneously been made to an Indian, to correct errors in patents, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the bill (H. R. 7450) granting to the Northern Mississippi Railway Company right of way through certain Indian reservations in Minnesota.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask that that bill lie on the table, the Senate bill having passed the House last Thursday.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, that order will be made. There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

MISSOURI, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported with amendments the bill (H. R. 5631) to authorize the Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas Railway Company to construct and operate railway, telegraph, and telephone lines through the Indian Territory and Territory of Oklahoma; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

OKLAHOMA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported with amendment the bill (H. R. 5624) to authorize the Oklahoma Central Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

DAMS ACROSS ST. LOUIS AND CLOQUET RIVERS.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill H. R. 7956 as a substitute for the bill (H. R. 6022) to authorize the construction of certain dams across the St. Louis and Cloquet Rivers, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas submitted the views of the minority, which were also ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. McKAIG, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably the bill (H. R. 7022) to provide for a public building at New Orleans, La.; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT BRADFORD, PA.

Mr. WRIGHT of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably the bill (H. R. 2676) to provide for the erection of a public building at Bradford, Pa.; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back with a favorable recommendation a joint resolution (H. Res. 302) to extend the charter of the Maryland and Washington Railway Company; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

ANDREW J. CURTIS AND MARY E. CURTIS.

Mr. POST, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back with a favorable recommendation a joint resolution (S. 2289) providing for the reconveyance by District Commissioners of certain lands to Andrew J. Curtis and Mary E. Curtis; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* (Mr. BAILEY). This completes the call of committees for reports.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. Speaker, has the regular order been called?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. It has not.

Mr. BURROWS. I ask unanimous consent for the passage of the Senate joint resolution, which I send to the desk (S. R. 68), for the relief of William D. Mack, a clerk in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

Mr. DOCKERY. Let it be read.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That William D. Mack, a clerk in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, who lost his life in a railroad accident while returning from the navy, may be paid the balance of his salary, and that he is hereby authorized to receive the balance of his salary for the year ending June 30, 1894, and that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to said William D. Mack such portion of his salary as has been withheld from September 1st to October 1st (forty-four days) on account of injuries received in the said railroad accident.

Mr. BURROWS. I will say to the House that this is the matter to which I directed attention some time since—the case of a man employed in the War Department who, on the 4th of July,

going to Gotskyburg, accidentally lost both of his feet, and was put in a hospital, where he was confined for one month beyond the term of sick leave allowed under the law. The amount involved is \$132. When I called attention to the case before it had not been considered by the House Committee on Military Affairs, but since that time they have considered it, and have reported it favorably, and I will have the report read if it is desired.

Mr. COX. What does the gentleman say is the amount?
Mr. BURROWS. One hundred and thirty-two dollars.
The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the present consideration of this joint resolution?

Mr. ALDERSON. I object, Mr. Speaker. I think that can take the regular course.

DEPOSITIONS DE BENE ESSE.

Mr. TERRY, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported back with a favorable recommendation a bill H. R. 7957 as a substitute for the bill (H. R. 7048) to amend section 864 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to taking depositions *de bene esse*. The substitute was referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed, and the original bill was laid on the table.

JAMES A. SEXTON.

Mr. GOLDZIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the Senate bill (S. 2331) to authorize the Postmaster-General to credit account of James A. Sexton with amount of funds stolen.

Mr. COX. Has that bill been considered by any committee?
Mr. GOLDZIER. Yes, sir; by the Committee on Claims. The bill has passed the Senate, and the report of the Committee on Claims is on file.

Mr. COX. Who reported that bill from the Committee on Claims?

Mr. GOLDZIER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RICHARDS], who authorized me to call it up.

Mr. COX. I would like to have the report in that case read.
Mr. DOUKERY. Let us first have the bill read.

The bill was read, as follows:
Enacted, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to credit the account of James A. Sexton, postmaster at Chicago, Ill., in the sum of \$3,657.00 for postal funds stolen from his office December 3, 1893.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of this Senate bill?

Mr. KILGORE. I object, Mr. Speaker, and demand the regular order.

Mr. GOLDZIER. I trust the gentleman will not insist on his objection. This bill is recommended by the Department.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Clerk proceeded under the rule to call the committees in the second morning hour.

Mr. BUNN (when the Committee on Claims was called). Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Committee on Claims be informally passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that this is the call in the second morning hour?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Yes, sir.
Mr. HEARD. Well, I protest that, this being a day to which the District of Columbia is entitled under the rule, there is no second morning hour, and I therefore call for the regular order, which is the consideration of District business.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. If the gentleman had made his point of order in the beginning the Chair would have sustained it, on the ground that the practice heretofore has been as the gentleman suggests, but unless the Committee on the District of Columbia claims, this day, the regular order would be the call of committees in the second morning hour. Paragraph 2 of Rule XXIV provides that—

On all days other than the first and third Mondays in each month, as soon as the business on the Speaker's table has been disposed of, there shall be a morning hour for reports from committees.

Then, in paragraph 4, it is provided that—

After the morning hour has been devoted to reports from committees, or the call committed, the Speaker shall again call the committees in regular order for one hour, upon which call, each committee, on being named, shall have the right to call up for consideration any bill reported by it on the previous day.

The Chair thinks under the rules, therefore, there is a second morning hour on every day, except the first and third Mondays; but the practice has been that whenever the Committee on the District of Columbia desired the second or the fourth Mondays of the month, it has been accorded to them after the first morn-

ing hour and the second morning hour has been dispensed with.

Mr. HEARD. Well, Mr. Speaker, I failed to make the point at the beginning because in the confusion which existed on the floor I did not observe that the call of committees and reports had been completed, and in fact reports continued to be made by committees continuously until after the completion of the call.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Upon that statement the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] to call up for consideration matters reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUNN. A parliamentary inquiry: The call will rest with the Committee on Claims in the next morning hour?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The call will properly rest with the committee which was entitled to be called first this morning.

FREE LIBRARY IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HEARD. I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 6642) to establish a free public and departmental library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. HEARD. If no motion is made to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill, I hope we may proceed with its consideration in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] asks unanimous consent that this bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

Mr. KILGORE. I object.

Mr. HEARD. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering bills on the Union Calendar from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole (Mr. HATCHER in the chair), and proceeded to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6642) to establish a free public and departmental library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, established in the District of Columbia a free public and departmental library and reading room, being also a circulating or lending library, for the use of the citizens of the District of Columbia and of the employees of the several departments and offices of the Government in Washington. The general management of the library shall be committed to a board of trustees, consisting of eleven citizens of the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. That said library shall be located in the new post-office building of Washington, D.C., and the architect of the same is hereby directed to provide his plans and specifications for the building suitable for and adapted to library and reading-room purposes, adequate to the accommodation of not less than 75,000 volumes.

Sec. 3. That whenever provisions for the library are complete, including, periodicals, and papers in the existing libraries of the several Executive Departments and offices of the Government in the city of Washington, in the judgment of the head of the Department, bureau, or office assigned and required for the special official use of said Department, bureau, or office shall be transferred to the free public and departmental library and reading room, or its use, and it is hereby made the duty of the head of each Department, bureau, or office in which a circulating library is maintained for the use of employees of the Government to deliver all such books, periodicals, and papers, without charge, to said library, and the head of each Department, bureau, or office thereafter no general circulating library, but only such library as is required for its special official use, shall be established or maintained by any Department, bureau, or office of the Government in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. That the Librarian of Congress is hereby authorized and directed to turn over to the free public and departmental library and reading room such duplicate copies of books in his charge as are not required for the use of the Library of Congress.

Sec. 5. That upon the completion of rooms for the library herein provided for, said board of trustees shall appoint one librarian and such assistant librarians and other employees as the said board may deem necessary.

Sec. 6. That all moneys appropriated to the District of Columbia, and all moneys appropriated to the Government, on duty in the city of Washington shall be entitled to the privilege of the free public and departmental library and reading room, free of all charge, in the same manner as the books and papers in the circulating library, under such national regulations as shall be prescribed by the board of trustees. Provided, That the books and reading material shall be for use only from weekdays, and on Saturdays, and on the day following each day excepting Sundays and holidays, on which days said library and reading room shall be kept open from 9 o'clock past midnight to 10 o'clock past midnight.

Sec. 7. That the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the free public and departmental library and reading room, including all salaries of employees, on duty said library by the United States and covered by the District to include these expenses shall be paid by the annual estimates submitted to Congress.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, as follows:

In the first insertion after the word "library," insert the words, "of miscellaneous books," and in line 1 of section 4 after the word "the," insert the words "Joint Committee on the Library upon report by the."

Mr. HEARD. I desire to offer from the committee some formal amendments.

Mr. DOCKERY. It is understood that this does not dispense with the general debate. The gentleman does not desire that?

Mr. HEARD. Oh, not at all.

The amendment of Mr. HEARD was read, as follows:

In line 1 of section 6, strike out "citizens" and insert "residents."

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. Let us understand whether the bill has reached the amendable stage.

Mr. HEARD. I will say to the gentleman that the object of this amendment is simply to change the word "citizens" to the word "residents." If there be any objection I will withdraw it.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. I want it understood whether general debate is closed. I do not understand that we have yet reached the amendable stage.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood the gentleman from Missouri to send this amendment to the desk to be read simply for information.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. I have no objection to that.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, as has doubtless been observed by members who have listened to the reading of this bill, its object is to establish a free library in the District of Columbia. It will no doubt surprise a great many members when I state that there is no free library in this city. I suppose it is probably true that there is not in the United States another city of equal population certainly not one of equal importance—that has such a free public library. The object of the bill is to establish such an institution.

Permit me to state the provision made by the bill for the accumulation of books for this library. There are in, I believe, three of the Executive Departments of this Government located in Washington, what are known as departmental libraries, consisting largely of books of a technical character, for specific use in the conduct of affairs of such departments. There are also in these three libraries a considerable number of books relating to general subjects, the use of which is enjoyed free by the officers and employes of those Departments respectively, but by them only.

Now, one design of this bill is to authorize the withdrawal from these several Departments of those books which do not relate to the specific business of the same; and to these it is proposed to add such duplicate volumes as can be spared from the Congressional Library. These contributions are to be made the nucleus of this free public library.

Mr. KILGORE. I understand the gentleman to say there is no library in this city to which residents or citizens can have access?

Mr. HEARD. I understand that to be the case, so far as the masses of the people are concerned.

Mr. KILGORE. Do they not have access to the Congressional Library?

Mr. HEARD. They do not; at least, not everybody.

Mr. KILGORE. Can not any reputable man or woman go there and get a book out of that library?

Mr. HEARD. My understanding is that within certain limits the public can have the use of the books in the Congressional Library, as the gentleman from Texas knows; but that privilege is not general, and the hours for the opening and closing of the Library practically forbids its use to a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the District who would like to avail themselves of the privilege.

Mr. KILGORE. Would it not be better and cheaper, though, to change the hours of opening and closing the Library and extend them, rather than to go to the expense which would be necessarily incurred in starting an entirely new establishment? Besides that, we are now having constructed a new Library building in which there will be no difficulty in accommodating everybody who desires to enjoy that privilege, and without the expense of establishing another, or the necessity for encroaching upon any of the space in the Post-Office building, which ought to be devoted entirely to some other matters.

Mr. HEARD. Well, Mr. Chairman, these are important questions, of course, which are to be considered in connection with the bill. I want to say, however, that so far as keeping the Congressional Library open longer hours than at present is concerned, in order to accommodate the people, there would be the advantage of the proposal before the House in that one-half of the expense would be paid by the District of Columbia, and only one-half by the General Government; whereas if the other plan were adopted it would all be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

Again, Mr. Chairman, the saving that would be effected by this plan would be a lessening of the expense that has now to be met by the General Government in keeping up the departmental libraries to which I have referred, the uses of which be-

ing so narrowed they would require less attention, or fewer attendants to care for them than at present.

Mr. KILGORE. I understand it would not add a dollar to the expense to keep the Congressional Library open a little longer hours each day; that is to say, a little earlier in the morning and a little later in the afternoon. Besides, that is already provided for, and if there are books in the departmental libraries which could be withdrawn without detriment to them, they could go into the Congressional Library when it gets into operation in the new building, and thus afford additional accommodation for everybody who chose to avail themselves of it.

Mr. HEARD. The gentleman from Texas, though, as every other member of the House, knows that there is at present a great want of room in the Congressional Library.

Mr. KILGORE. Oh, I understand that, of course; but we expect to move out of it before very long.

Mr. HEARD. If the gentleman will hear me a moment. The gentleman's idea, as I understand it, is that when the new building for the Congressional Library is completed there will be ample opportunity to store there the books that have now no place because of the want of room in the present library, and in addition the accumulation of books which are not needed in the departmental libraries, and in that event the accommodation could be given to the people without appropriating any portion of the space in the new post-office building.

Mr. KILGORE. And plenty of time.

Mr. HEARD (continuing). Now it has been suggested by some, and urged with a good deal of force, that instead of setting apart space in the new post-office building, it might be better to set apart a section in the new library building. That is, of course, a matter that the House will consider before it disposes of the bill. On the other hand, it is contended that a location nearer to the center of the city would be more advantageous and accessible to the reading public than up here in the new building.

But, the way, these are all matters of detail to be determined hereafter. The main proposition is to fix upon the plan which the bill embodies, or some better one, to give to the people of this city the privileges of a free library.

Mr. KILGORE. If the gentleman will allow me a moment.

Mr. HEARD. Certainly.

Mr. KILGORE. I understand the post-office building now being constructed is for the purpose of accommodating every thing that is in the city post-office, and to other post-office matters besides, so as to accommodate those offices that are now in rented buildings. If that building is to be partly occupied by a new public library, it seems to me it would not commend itself as a matter of economy, in view of the fact that we are renting other buildings which would continue to be rented under that arrangement.

Mr. HEARD. Within the limits to which the library would subject that building, which would be comparatively small, it would undoubtedly absorb some space. But it would not be a very material encroachment upon the building. It was the design of the law to provide a building for the use of the city post-office and other departmental work in the District. That is true. It is contended, however, and with some force, that the reduction of the space now occupied in these different Departments where libraries now exist would compensate largely for the use of the space in the new post-office building to be used for the library, which is estimated to be only 6,000 square feet. The House is to consider, therefore, whether the benefit to be conferred will justify a further appropriation for the space designed to be occupied in that building.

But aside from the question of whether the library should be located in one building or another, the greater question of importance is whether there shall be established for this people in the District of Columbia a public library. That is a matter entirely for the judgment and action of Congress, and as to whether it shall be established, whether in a building entirely apart or in the post-office building, or in the library building, that is a matter for further consideration.

Mr. KILGORE. My theory is that the one great library ought to be ample and sufficient, by arranging the hours, to meet all the requirements to which the gentleman has referred.

Mr. HERMANN. Let me ask the gentleman from Missouri whether it is contemplated by the bill now before the House that the entire amount of money for this proposed library shall be appropriated by the General Government?

Mr. HEARD. Not at all.

Mr. HERMANN. How much of it?

Mr. HEARD. I will say that the provision here for the donation of the books is simply that there shall be transferred from the departmental libraries those books relating to general subjects not necessary in the proper conduct of Department business—in other words, not applying specifically to Depart-

The amendment to the Committee on Naval Affairs was to strike out section 2 in the following words:

SEC. 2. That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to pay to the said Louis G. Sartori, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the difference of pay between the sum which he has received as an officer of the Navy and the amount to which he would have been entitled had he not been passed over, but promoted regularly according to seniority.

And to insert:

SEC. 2. That upon promotion, as authorized by this act, he shall be allowed the pay of a captain retired on account of disability, in conformity with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873; but no additional back pay shall be allowed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMPLOYEES IN DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HARRIS. By direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia I report a joint resolution. I will make a brief statement in regard to it. On the 2d of October a special act was approved authorizing the health department of the District of Columbia to employ two additional clerks at \$100 per month. That act provided for their payment up to the beginning of the fiscal year, the 1st of July, upon the presumption that the District appropriation bill would be passed by that time. These clerks are provided for permanently in that appropriation bill, but the Auditor decides that they can not be paid for the time being until the 1st day of July and the time at which the appropriation bill takes effect. I therefore report the joint resolution from the committee.

The joint resolution (S. R. 101) providing for clerical assistance in the health department of the District of Columbia was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the act entitled "An act to provide for clerical assistance in the health department of the District of Columbia" approved October 2, 1893, are hereby continued and declared to be in force and effect from the 1st of July, 1894, and that the approval of the act making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1895.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that the joint resolution be considered at this time. It simply provides for the payment of those two clerks during the period of time I have indicated.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INDEX TO PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, submitted a report, accompanied by the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Ordered, That the usual number of the index to private claims, from the Forty-seventh to the Fifty-first Congresses, inclusive, prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of September 30, 1890, be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2309) to supplement and carry out and enforce the provisions of a treaty made pursuant to a convention concluded at Washington, D. C., March 17, 1894, between the United States of America and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, and to more completely prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. VILAS introduced a bill (S. 2310) to limit the benefit of pensions under the general law, founded upon the service of soldiers and sailors in the late war, to such persons as claim or shall hereafter claim the same through marriages contracted prior hereto; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SQUIRE by request introduced a bill (S. 2311) to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a college for the education of daughters of American soldiers and sailors; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. MANDERSON it was

Ordered, That John W. Waterer be permitted to withdraw from the files of the Senate, under the rules that forbid the papers relating to the (S. 466) in the Fifty-third Congress, to be removed the charge of desertion standing against him, leaving copies thereof.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CUBA.

Mr. CALL. I introduced a resolution in the Senate on the

23d of July requesting the President of the United States to institute negotiations for the release or trial of certain citizens of the United States claimed to be held in unlawful imprisonment in the Island of Cuba. I send to the desk a letter received from one of them, and ask that it may be read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested, in the absence of objection.

The Secretary read as follows:

CAROLINE NIEL, SANTA CLARA, CUBA, August 9, 1894.
DEAR SIR: I am a resident of Key West, Fla., a citizen of the United States of America, having lived and voted in Key West and New York City, and I am registered as a citizen of the United States of America in the United States of America consulate at Genoa, by my consul, after having exhibited to him satisfactory evidence of citizenship.

Now, my object in writing to you is to ask your aid in my behalf, for I have been a prisoner in the Carcel Real here in Santa Clara for some ten months, without trial, or much hopes or prospects of being tried and released, for if I could get a trial before any fair and impartial court I would be freed as soon as at liberty.

I am held here as a political prisoner without any just cause. The only cause of my arrest and long imprisonment is that I was unfortunately wounded in the town of Cruces last October when there was some kind of trouble in the country near that town, and being a citizen of the United States of America, was arrested on suspicion of sympathizing with the Cubans.

Is it not possible for you to ask our Secretary of State, Mr. Walter G. Graham, to instruct our consul-general at Havana to act promptly in my behalf, and to see what redress and privileges are afforded to American citizens in such cases, under our treaties and regulations between Spain and the United States of America?

Your prompt and favorable action in this matter is urgently requested by one of your fellow citizens in trouble.

Yours, very truly,

JOSE MENDEZ NIMEZ.

HON. WILKINSON CALL.

U. S. A. Senate, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, the United States are a great power. They command inexhaustible resources of force and for peaceful and respectful negotiation. I have no reason to think that I have any other cases of this character save any other cause than the "law is inviolable delay." But whether this be true or not, the Government of the United States owes protection to its citizens in foreign countries, and has a right and is bound to demand their release after a reasonable detention without trial.

This duty is especially imperative in relation to the Cuban citizens of the United States, whose relations to the Government of Spain render them liable to unreasonable suspicion and to arbitrary arrest. I hope that prompt action will be taken by the Government in this and all other like cases for the release of citizens of the United States who are subjected to arbitrary and unreasonable arrest and confinement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The letter will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the absence of objection.

PRINTING OF THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, there will be a great demand in the country for copies of the tariff bill which has recently been passed, and I offer the order which I send to the desk providing for its printing.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The order will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That 5,000 copies of bill H. R. 459, as passed, and to be known as the sugar-trust bill, be printed at the expense of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let that lie over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

Mr. VEST. What was the motion in regard to the resolution of the Senator from Maine? I could not hear it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the resolution was offered by the Senator from Maine, to which resolution there is objection, and it goes over under the rule.

Mr. HALE. Let it be again read, so that the Senator from Missouri may understand it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be again read. The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. VEST. Is that the title of the bill, or does the Senator give the title himself?

Mr. HALE. I refer to what will be the popular acceptance of the bill as the sugar-trust bill. I do not insist that it be put into the title of the bill, of course, but public sentiment upon the matter will settle all that.

Mr. VEST. I respectfully question the right of the Senator from Maine to say what is the popular acceptance. He has no right to give any such appellation to any bill here, and it is an outrage upon the Senate for him to do so.

Mr. MILLS. I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. ALDRICH. Regular order, Mr. President.

Mr. MILLS. Let us have the question upon my motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the present consideration of the resolution of the Senator from Maine objected to, it has gone over under the rule, and is not before the Senate for consideration at this time.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 11th instant approved and signed the following acts:
 An act (S. 1470) granting a pension to Otis Smith;
 An act (S. 740) for the relief of George H. Jewett, of Arlington, Washington County, Neb.; and
 An act (S. 2217) to provide for the closing of a part of an alley in square 185 in the city of Washington, D. C.

FREE COAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate bills from the House of Representatives; which will be read by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 7968) to place upon the free list bituminous coal, shale, slack, and coke.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that the bill on its first reading may be read at length.

The Secretary read the bill the first time at length, as follows: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act, the following articles, when imported into the United States, shall be admitted free of import duties:

Bituminous coal and shale, and coal slack or culm, and coke.

Mr. MANDERSON. I object to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. VEST. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. I am not very familiar with the rules of the Senate; but as I understand the rule a single objection carries this bill over until to-morrow. Is it in order to move, notwithstanding that objection, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of this measure?

Several SENATORS. Oh, no.

Mr. VEST. I submit the inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks that such a motion would not be in order, and that a single objection carries the bill over.

Mr. MANDERSON. I call attention to Rule XIV, which is very explicit on the subject.

Mr. VEST. I was under the impression that that was the rule—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has no doubt that it is the correct ruling.

Mr. VEST. But I desired to make the motion if possible.

FREE IRON ORE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 7999) to place upon the free list all ores of iron.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask for the reading of the bill in full.

The Secretary read the bill the first time at length, as follows: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act the following articles, when imported into the United States, shall be admitted free of import duties:

Iron ore, including manganese iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, and sulphur ore, as pyrites or sulphure of iron in its natural state.

Mr. MANDERSON. I object to the second reading of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

FREE BARBED FENCING WIRE, ETC.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 7970) to place upon the free list barbed fencing wire, and wire rods for the manufacture of the same.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that the bill may be read at length.

The Secretary read the bill the first time at length, as follows: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act, the following articles, when imported into the United States, shall be admitted free of import duties:

BARBED FENCING WIRE.

Wire rods of iron or steel when imported for the manufacture of barbed wire fencing under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. MANDERSON. I object to the second reading of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

FREE SUGAR, MOLASSES, ETC.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 7971) to exempt from duty sugar, molasses, etc.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that the bill may be read at length.

The Secretary read the bill the first time at length, as follows: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act the following articles, when imported into the United States, shall be admitted free of import duties: All sugars, all sugar bottoms, all sugar molasses and sugar sweeteners, strips of cane juice, melada, concentrated molasses, and concentrated and concentrated molasses, and molasses.

Mr. MANDERSON. I object to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. HILL. If it is in order, I desire to give notice of some amendments to these bills, which I now ask to have printed, and I ask to have one of them read. By reading one, it will be discovered what the other amendments are.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. HILL to the bill (H. R. 7968) to place upon the free list all ores of iron, which was to add at the end of the bill:
 All provisions of law in existence at the time of the passage of this act providing for the taxation of incomes are hereby repealed.

RECENT ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CHANDLER on the 11th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to inquire into the facts of the election held in the State of Alabama at the present month of August, and to ascertain and report whether such election was full, fair, free, and honest, and resulted in the choice of a Legislature entitled to elect a United States Senator, and that said committee as a whole or by a subcommittee shall have power to send for persons and papers and sit during the approaching recess of Congress.

Mr. PUGH. Mr. President, I received a telegram from my colleague [Mr. MORGAN] on last Saturday, informing me that he would be in the Senate on yesterday. I have heard nothing from him since that time, and I ask that that resolution go over, believing that he will certainly reach the city to-day, or that I shall be informed of his inability to get here.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have no objection to the resolution going over until to-morrow, retaining its place as a part of the morning business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the resolution of the Senator from New Hampshire will go over, retaining its place.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Order of Business 322, being a resolution that the special committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery against certain Senators be instructed to inquire into the facts connected with the organization and history of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, of Nova Scotia.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. GRAY and Mr. BERRY. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF JOHN WIGHTMAN, DECEASED.

Mr. QUAY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 886) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Wightman, deceased.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill, the pending question being on the amendment reported by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The substitute has been previously read.

Mr. HARRIS. The bill seems to be voluminous, and I should like to have a statement as to its purport before I consent to its further consideration. What does the claim amount to, and what is it based upon?

Mr. QUAY. The bill proposes to make an appropriation of \$6,888 to the heirs of a former mail contractor. The matter is in charge of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON], who will explain the details of the measure.

Mr. HARRIS. Has the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads favorably reported the bill?

Mr. HUNTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARRIS. Unanimously?

Mr. HUNTON. I will explain the matter.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not care for a lengthy explanation.

Mr. VILAS. Will the Senator from Virginia permit me to say a word right there.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. HUNTON. No, sir; I will make a statement, and then the Senator from Wisconsin can follow.

In response to the inquiry made by the Senator from Tennessee, I beg to state that the bill was reported unanimously from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads in the absence of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], who is now the chairman of that committee. At that time the committee was presided over by our late distinguished friend from Georgia, Mr. Colquitt. When the bill came up in the Senate the Senator from Wisconsin, who is now the chairman of the committee, moved its reference back to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The bill was considered by the committee a second time and was reported back to the Senate favorably, I believe, with only

one dissenting vote. The question now comes before the Senators as to whether it will pass the bill thus twice reported from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads. While I am on the floor I may as well explain to some extent the provisions of the bill.

It appears that Mr. Wightman was a post-office contractor for carrying the mails from Pittsburgh to Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. He carried the mails six times a week for the sum of \$9,000 per annum. An appropriation for a daily mail was not made in the appropriation act of 1859, and the service was reduced from six times a week to three times a week.

There was great distress along the line of the route; it was a thickly settled country and very much in need of mail facilities, and a petition as long as the moral law was sent to the Postmaster-General asking him to restore the daily mail service. Thereupon the Postmaster-General and Mr. Wightman had an interview, and the Postmaster-General said: "Mr. Wightman, if you will carry the mails over this route six times a week I will recognize you as the contractor for carrying the mail six times a week and will recommend that the Congress of the United States shall pay you in the next appropriation bill the old sum of \$9,000." This arrangement was entered into between the Postmaster-General and Wightman, and the latter did carry the mail between those two points six times a week for one year. He received therefor in money \$4,500, leaving still due him the sum of \$4,500.

At the next meeting of Congress, when the appropriation had to be made or refused, the Postmaster-General made an urgent request that Mr. Wightman should be paid his \$4,500. Mr. Buchanan, who was then President of the United States, in the conclusion of his message in regard to this contract and others of a similar character, says:

For these reasons I recommend the passing of a bill, at as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount with interest.

That was not done, sir. Mr. Wightman first, and then his representatives afterwards, appeared before every succeeding Congress and asked the payment of this sum. Finally, in a recent Congress, a bill was passed referring the case to the Court of Claims. The Court of Claims reported back as a matter of fact and as its judgment on the law of the case that Mr. Wightman was entitled to the principal sum, leaving out the interest, because the court was not allowed by the law under which it was acting to pay interest on claims.

From the time of the payment of the principal, Mr. Wightman's representatives have had a claim before both Houses of Congress to pay the interest on that sum of money from the time the money became due until the principal was paid under the judgment of the Court of Claims. That is the provision of the pending bill. It is to pay the interest on the principal, \$4,500, that principal having been paid. The interest amounts to the sum mentioned in the bill, \$6,888.75.

Mr. COCKRELL. What was the amount of the principal?

Mr. HUNTON. The principal was \$9,000 originally, and the principal sum paid under the judgment of the Court of Claims was \$4,500 or thereabouts.

When this matter was up before there was something said about the Government not paying interest on what it owes. I, for one, do not sympathize with any such view. I know, Mr. President, that if you owe a debt the law makes you pay interest on it from the time it falls due, and if the law did not compel you to do it your own sense of propriety would. I can not draw a distinction between the morality and binding force of the law as applied to an individual and their application to a government. It was said heretofore by my friends, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], I believe, that the Government never paid interest on such claims.

With great respect to those two Senators, I beg leave to take issue with them. I have before me a document published under the authority of Congress, and I call the attention of the Senate to a large list of claims which the Government has paid interest on. I read from House Report No. 40, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, with respect to the claim of the Choctaw Nation. In this document are cited fifty-three acts of Congress in which interest has been allowed upon claims when paid. There is one very notable case to which I desire to call the attention of the Senate. There will be found on page 51 of this document an act approved July 29, 1854, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay John C. Fremont \$183,825, with interest thereon from the 1st day of June, 1851, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum in full of his account for beef delivered to Commissioner Barbour for the use of the Indians in California.

I might go through the whole list of fifty-three claims cited in the document, where acts have been passed paying interest on claims, but the time of the Senate is too precious to do so.

But here is the claim of John C. Fremont for beef delivered to Indians, and I ask the Senate whether a claim for furnishing beef is any more sacred than a claim for labor actually performed in carrying the mails along the route from Pittsburgh to Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania?

More than that, the Senate will find upon examination of this document that, in the claims, fifty-three in number where interest has been allowed, that there is no claim among them which could appeal to both Houses of Congress for interest to the same extent that the claim of Wightman does. It was recommended by Mr. Holt, the Postmaster-General who made the contract; it was recommended by Mr. Buchanan, who was then President of the United States, and it has been recommended repeatedly since by Postmasters-General and Presidents.

I beg leave to state one more fact. Mr. Wightman in carrying out the understanding between him and the Postmaster-General paid out \$1,500 in cash in order to execute the contract. So he lost the interest on the \$1,500, and it is but fair that the Government should pay him interest upon what the Government owed him at the time the contract was completed.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is there a written report in the case? I understand the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. VILAS) has made a minority report.

Mr. VILAS. I think perhaps the views of the minority will state just what is the nature of the bill as well as anything can.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The views of the minority will be read.

The Secretary read the views of the minority accompanying the report, as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 886) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Wightman, deceased, is unable to agree to a favorable report on the bill, and submits, as briefly as possible, his reasons for dissent. This is a claim for interest, pure and simple, upon a sum of money which was claimed by the deceased as due him under a contract for carrying the mail during the year ending June 30, 1859, which was finally paid in pursuance of an act of Congress approved August 4, 1886. The amount found due and paid under that act was \$4,125. The amount claimed by the contractor from the time when the service was performed until the payment of that judgment, is \$6,888.75. Nothing else is now claimed, the debt—if it ever was a debt—having been fully discharged.

It is never claimed by the contractor that he is entitled to express contract or express law. It is unnecessary to say that no law exists for the payment of interest to creditors of the United States, except in the case of its bonded debt, upon which interest was expressly provided by law.

In this case there was no contract for the payment of interest. More than that, there was no contract for the payment of the principal. This was paid entirely by the contractor, and he was bound to pay it, under the authority of which alone the Court of Claims had the right to render a judgment against the United States.

The present bill, it is simply an appeal to Congress to bestow interest as a favor or gratuity, upon the theory of some special equity.

The case was, briefly stated, that the deceased had a contract to carry the mail six times a week, which he carried for three years, in pursuance of the contract itself, and because of a failure of appropriation, reduced to three times a week; and the contractor carried the mail six times a week upon the expectation that Congress would authorize his payment, which was effected twenty-six years afterwards. It is impossible to distinguish any just reason why such a claim should have interest awarded to the claimant when none is allowed to a creditor with a legal debt, payment of which has been deferred for years.

The deceased voluntarily put himself in the attitude of a claimant instead of a creditor; and although his claim was eventually allowed, his equity is not so great as that of a creditor would have been.

It can require no discussion to show that if this claim for interest is to be allowed, it is out to the force of a general bill to allow interest to all creditors who have hitherto suffered delay in the payment of their demands against the United States.

WM. F. VILAS.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, I have no possible interest in opposing this claim. I merely desire to call the attention of the Senate plainly to its nature. It is simply a bill to pay over \$6,000 interest upon a claim amounting to about \$4,000, which Congress passed an act to grant several years ago. The theory of the claim is that the deceased, Mr. Wightman, was a mail contractor in 1859 and 1860, just before the war broke out, and the Department, because of the lack of appropriations, and exercising the authority which the contract preserves in every case to the Postmaster-General, and which the law requires him to exercise, reduced the number of trips from six times a week to three times a week.

The contractor, however, at the solicitation of people interested, continued to carry the mail the full number, six times a week, and thus he had a claim against the United States for compensation for carrying the mail the additional three times a week. He had received, of course, one month's pay upon notice of discontinuance of the extra service, but the law requires and authorizes the Postmaster-General to pay one month's services in such cases.

Some years afterwards, in 1886, Congress finally passed an act appropriating the amount of the balance due for the service of the additional three times a week; and this is a bill simply to pay interest upon the amount so appropriated from the time when the mail service was rendered to the date when the act was passed.

Of course, I state in the views of the minority, Mr. Wightman voluntarily put himself in the position of a claimant. He was not a creditor of the United States; Congress made him a creditor. This bill would prefer him to every other creditor, except those who hold the bonds of the United States, and it would necessarily make every creditor entitled to interest on every deferred debt unless there is reason for a discrimination between one and another of the Government's creditors.

I have felt it my duty to make a plain statement of what the bill is, the entire committee disagreeing with me, I am bound to say. If the Senate thinks we will, in response to repeated solicitation, establish the precedent of passing a bill to pay interest upon claims some years after we have allowed the claim, I make this statement plainly in order that the Senate may be possessed of the facts, and without a particle of overstatement as to what is done with the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin one question in explanation. What was the language of the act of Congress authorizing the payment of the \$4,000?

Mr. VILAS. I think it referred the case to the Court of Claims. I am not quite sure for the moment.

Mr. HUNTON. That is exactly right.

Mr. VILAS. The Senator from Virginia says I am right. It referred the case to the Court of Claims, and authorized the Court of Claims to allow the amount if the court found the facts to be as stated.

Mr. HUNTON. I think the Senator is wrong there. There was a reference of the case to the Court of Claims without saying anything about what the Court of Claims should allow. The Court of Claims considered the case and allowed the principal, but was not authorized under the law which gave jurisdiction in such cases to give anything but the principal. That is the fact.

Mr. VILAS. If the Senator from Virginia will allow me, he will see that I was correct in my remembrance of the act. The act says:

That the chairman of the legal representatives of John Wightman, deceased, for an account of the mail service rendered by said John Wightman—claims—me, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, and the said court is authorized and required to take jurisdiction of the said case, and to give its decision, and its award, upon the satisfaction of the said court that the said service was performed.

Omitting the details—
and the same as any part thereof has not been paid five times and in this case, the said court said it was proper to give the compensation provided in the mail contract.

Mr. HUNTON. The Senator from Wisconsin reads from the record—

Mr. VILAS. I read from the act itself.

Mr. HUNTON. The Senator reads from the act itself to show that I am wrong and the act which he reads very clearly shows to my mind that he is wrong and I am right. As I stated before, according to the language of the act referring this case to the Court of Claims, it was a reference to that court to determine what should be done in the way of compensation to Wightman if he had rendered the service, and the Court of Claims was limited to the principal amount due; it could not give the interest.

There was one point omitted by the Senator from Wisconsin in his statement of the facts of the case to which I desire to call his attention and that of the Senate. He states the facts with entire accuracy except that he omits one, and it is the important fact in the case, because I believe that the question of the right of this party to the interest on the sum that was due him hinges upon the fact that I am about to relate.

When this mail service was reduced from six times a week to three times a week there was complaint all along the line of the route from Erie to Pittsburgh. The parties before the Postmaster-General, and the Postmaster-General said: "I am powerless to give you a daily mail, but if the contractor will agree to carry out his former contract, I will legalize it as far as I can by directing the postmasters along the line of the route to open the post-office and receive the mail and deliver it out to those to whom the mail is addressed." Under that arrangement between Wightman and the Postmaster-General, Wightman undertook to carry and did carry the mail six times a week, performing the service thus legalized by the Postmaster-General, under a promise from the Postmaster-General that "as far as in me lies, I will see that you are paid for it when Congress meets."

If it was not an express contract between Mr. Wightman and the Postmaster-General it was such a strong implied contract as between individuals always carries interest to the party recovering upon an implied contract.

It is my right in this statement, the fact in the case, there can not be any doubt about the equity of Wightman's representatives to interest upon the sum that was due him from the time the original sum became due until the principal was paid a few years ago. Upon this point I desire to call the atten-

tion of the Senate to a joint resolution that was passed in the very beginning of the Government. I believe it is maintained that it is not in force now, but I will show what the Government thought was right. It was passed on the 3d of June, 1784, and reads as follows:

That an interest of 6 per cent per annum shall be allowed to all creditors of the United States for supplies furnished or services done from the time that the payment became due.

I hold that that joint resolution of Congress of 1784 expresses nothing more than the law of the case, which ought to bind the Government if the Government was subject to be bound by law. We know that if this question of affairs existed between two individuals, and it was recognized as the Government has recognized in this case, that the principal sum was fairly due to Wightman, then as a necessary appendage to that fact would follow the payment of interest on the claim. I think that Mr. Wightman is as much entitled to the interest on this money as he was to the principal.

I beg to say, in the language of the Senator from Wisconsin, that I have no particle of interest in the case, any more than he has. I never heard of John Wightman or his legal representatives until the case was put into my hands as a member of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. I considered the case with a great deal of care, and I could not escape the conclusion that when the Government admitted, as it did by paying the sum, that it owed John Wightman \$1,125 from 1860 down to the time when the principal was paid, that admission carries along with it an admission that he is entitled to interest upon that sum also, and especially when carrying the mail six times a week was the cause of an expenditure of \$1,500 to a subcontractor to help him carry out this contract or stipulation with the Postmaster-General.

How much more it cost Wightman we can not tell. The mail could not be run every day on a route of that magnitude without a large outlay of money, and he expended money under the implied contract between Holt and himself with the expectation that when the money became due it would be paid to him, and as the money was not paid to him when I became due I hold—never mind any other doctrine as an honest man; however, honorable Senators may differ from me—that when the Government failed to pay that money which was justly due him, and which it has admitted to be due him, it owes the interest also.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Mr. President, this claim has received more than usual consideration at the hands of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. The bill, it will be remembered, was reported heretofore from that committee unanimously, and considered for a time by the Senate, and it was recommended at the instance of the friends of the measure to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads for further consideration. It was carefully reconsidered, and the result is that the committee, with the single exception of one member, united in reporting back the bill favorably, as stated by the Senator from Virginia, who was instructed by the committee to report the bill. It is true the chairman of the committee dissents; and he has given his reasons for the position he takes.

This is an exceptional case, and even if it were not exceptional we will not do to say that the passage of the bill is to establish a precedent that the Government of the United States will pay interest on a claim. Such ground can not be taken from the fact that I hold in my hand a list of fifty-three acts of Congress heretofore passed by which interest was allowed. The first act was passed the 14th of January, 1793, and the last not a great while ago. Such an act was passed May 31, 1794, and July 23, 1795, and January 23, 1798; and then in 1802, one in 1803, two in 1810, two in 1812, three in 1814, two in 1814, one in 1815, two in 1816, one in 1818, two in 1820, one in 1822, two in 1823, two in 1824, two in 1826, one in 1827, one in 1828, one in 1830, five in 1832, two in 1834, four in 1836, one in 1838, one in 1842, one in 1846, one in 1859, one in 1847, one in 1852, another in 1854, and two in 1870.

Every one of these fifty-three cases was an act where interest was paid on claims against the Government of the United States. So it will not do to say that we are inaugurating a new principle here, or that we propose to establish a rule for which there is no precedent.

It has not been the custom, I admit, to pay interest generally on claims, although to tell the truth, so far as I am concerned I could never see any very good reason why if the Government owes an honest debt to one of its citizens and fails to pay it when it is due, it should not pay interest, just the same as an individual is expected to pay interest in law and in morals.

But this is not an exceptional case, as stated fully by the Senator from Virginia, and I shall not detain the Senate by going into its history further. It is enough to know that this committee, Democrats and Republicans, after a second investigation of the case, have come to the conclusion that this is an honest claim and one that the United States ought to pay. I

may refer to one fact. Under Mr. Buchanan's Administration, when Mr. Holt, recently deceased, was Postmaster-General, his claim by name was referred to in the Postmaster-General's report and in the message of the President of the United States, and it was there stated that it was a claim, principal and interest, that would not be withheld on the part of the Government without dishonor to the Government.

Mr. HIGGINS. If the Senator from Oregon will allow me, I should like to ask him a question.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Certainly.

Mr. HIGGINS. Are there precedents for the payment of interest?

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. There are fifty-three, to which I have just called attention, giving the date of the acts.

Mr. HIGGINS. It is an old policy of the Government?

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. The general policy of the Government is the other way, I presume, although as I have said there are fifty-three acts of Congress on the statute book to-day, placed there since the formation of the Government, where interest pure and simple has been paid. There have been exceptional cases.

Mr. HIGGINS. On what ground has this exception been placed?

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. On that which has been stated fully by the Senator from Virginia who made the report, and who is more able to give the details than I am.

Mr. HIGGINS. When the Senator himself can not state it. I am sorry.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I can state it. The appropriation failed on an important mail route in the State of Pennsylvania, where it seemed to be absolutely necessary to continue the mails. The President of the United States and the Postmaster-General said to this man, "There is no appropriation; we can not pay you, but if you will go on and go to the expense of putting on stock and supplying the people on the route with the mails, taking your chances, we will see that you are paid at the end of the time." The contractor did so. He went to great expense, as the report shows, in putting on stock, and he carried the mails and performed his contract. Then the Government failed to pay him. It failed to pay him the old contract price until some twenty or thirty years afterwards.

Now, we say he is entitled to interest on the amount of that claim from the time he ought to have been paid until the time when he was paid, whether it amounts to \$1 or whether it amounts to \$500,000. It is a matter of honor on the part of the Government; it is a matter of justice to the claimant; it is a matter of right between the individual parties; and it is a matter of right between the Government and one of its citizens, the contractor. That is the view of the committee with one exception take of this case. I do not wish to detain the Senate any longer. I submit the question to the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, there is some mystification in regard to this case, and I beg to say that with this report before me I can not agree to the statement of facts made by the Senator from Oregon. Here are the facts as found by the Court of Claims and that finding divests this case of a great deal of the sentimentality of obligation on the part of the Postmaster-General which has been woven into it by the Senator from Virginia and the Senator from Oregon. What are the facts?

On the 26th of June 1853, the Postmaster-General said:

This is the finding of facts by the Court of Claims—
"The Postmaster-General, in reason of failure by contractors to make necessary appropriations, caused the service to three times per week, and correspondingly reduced the compensation, to wit, to the sum of \$4.00 per annum."

That was perfectly legal. It was in accordance with the expressed will of Congress in refusing to appropriate the money to carry the mails six times a week. Now, let us go further.

6. Shortly after the order of curtailment to three times a week, owing to non-payment to the Postmaster-General by citizens along the route interested in the mails for revocation of the order of reduction, the Postmaster-General—

Did what?

The Postmaster-General indicated to the agents sent by these citizens to the Postmaster-General—

Not to the contractor. The contractor was not present. There was no promise, direct or indirect, on the part of the Postmaster-General, but—

The Postmaster-General indicated to the agents sent by these citizens to the Postmaster-General that if the contractor, John Wightman, would carry the mails three times a week, and assist to the justice of Congress for future appropriations to pay for the restored service, he would—

Do what?

He would cause the postmasters along the route to deliver the mails to him six times a week.

There is the only kind of contract that was in any manner made. It was an indication by the Postmaster-General to citizens who wanted service six times a week instead of three times

a week that if the contractor went on and performed the service and induced Congress to pay him, he would cause the postmasters to deliver the mails to him six times instead of only three times as he was required to do under the law.

7. On the faith of such assurances from the Postmaster-General, Wightman did carry the mails six times a week; each way from one point about the 1st day of July, 1859, to and including the 30th day of June, 1860, the mails during that time having, under the orders of the Post-Office Department, been delivered to him six times a week each way.

8. The said contractor, John Wightman, was paid for carrying the mails three times a week each way during all said time, during June 30, 1859, the sum of \$905, one month's extra pay, and no more.

9. The amount at the contract rate, for the service of carrying the mails three times a week from and including the 1st day of July, 1859, to and including June 30, 1860, is \$4,125, after deducting the credit of \$375 for one month's service.

CONCLUSION OF LAW.

On the foregoing finding of facts the court decides as a conclusion of law: The claimant is entitled to recover \$4,125 for the additional service of carrying the mails six times a week in the findings.

That amount was paid and the question is whether interest shall be paid upon it? I know there are precedents for paying interest, isolated examples, the facts of which we have not before us. We know that constantly the Departments where an appropriation is failed or has not been made up to the amount, employees of the Government are told, "You can go on and do the work; we will accept of it, if you will trust to Congress for the appropriation." It may be that the appropriation is made at the next session or it may not be made for years. That is the case all through the service.

Mr. President, there are a hundred such cases as this, and probably a thousand. If we establish it as a matter of law that we are to pay interest upon mail contracts, where will it end? I sympathize with the claimant in this case. It was probably an extraordinarily great hardship to him; but where is it to end? Are we to say that the Government is liable for the payment of interest upon all contracts? Here are claims for supplies taken by a competent authority during the war. We paid for the supplies in 1860 and in 1860. Those supplies were furnished; they were worth a certain amount of money; the Government got them on that day; and are we to say that we shall go back and pay interest from the time the Government received the benefit of the supplies up to the time when the principal was paid?

Mr. President, this would be a dangerous precedent; and while this is an extraordinarily hard case, and I sympathize with those who claim the money, I can not in justice to the taxpayers of this country favor such a precedent.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I know nothing about this case except what has been stated to-day before the Senate. It is perfectly clear to me that the payment of claims like this would be a very bad precedent, but it would involve perhaps the payment of millions of money. In 1859 and 1860 we were passing through a period of great financial stringency, and throughout the country the postal routes were limited and the cost of the service in every respect was reduced to the lowest possible sum. This gentleman who had the contract in Pennsylvania suffered only the same inconvenience that probably thousands of other contractors did. A general reduction of the amount of service on all the postal routes of the United States occurred in those two years, and on every one of those claimants, whether living or represented by heirs, would have a stronger right to claim money from the Government of the United States than this claimant.

This claimant had no contract with anybody authorized to make a contract to pay for any more service than three times a week. The Postmaster-General performed his bounden duty to keep within the limits of the expenditure appropriated by law. He had no right to make a contract for any more service than was authorized by Congress. The service was limited by the appropriation. The same rule of reduction of service was applied all over the United States. I happen to know that at that time it was applied in Ohio, and I have known of contractors who, for the convenience of the people, went on and carried passengers and mails six times a week when they were only paid for three times; but there was no pretense of any claim ever made by them.

Mr. HUNTON. Will the Senator from Ohio allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SHERMAN. Let me go on a little further. As to the pretended declaration made by the Postmaster-General, it had no more operation in law or in equity than the declaration of any man walking along the road. He had no right to make such a stipulation, nor did he make it, because he never agreed that the money should be paid or that an additional appropriation would be made in the future. He did not promise anything of that kind. He promised nothing except that the mail would be received by the postmasters and delivered to the contractor

every day if he presented himself at the post-offices along the route. Now I will hear the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. HUNTON. I beg to ask the Senator from Ohio, if a party had done service for the Senator by his consent without a contract, and the dealing between him and that individual raised an implied contract on the Senator's part to pay him \$5,000, would he as an honest man say, "I will pay you the \$5,000 ten years afterwards, but I will not pay the interest?"

Mr. SHERMAN. That is a very fallacious argument. It is an absurdity on the part of my honorable friend. It seems to me. This was not done for the benefit of the United States of America. The United States of America, through its officers, said they could only afford to pay for service three times in the week, and the work was done for the convenience of the people along the route. If this case is to be tried in a court of honor as being under a contract those people ought to be called upon to pay the money. Clearly the people who were benefited along the route ought to have paid it.

But there is another point, Mr. President, about the payment of interest. It is true there have been fifty or sixty cases during the history of our Government, going back a hundred years in which we have paid interest, but what were the circumstances as to the particular claim? In more than a million cases we have refused to pay interest. It is the standing rule not to pay interest. No one expects interest in collecting a claim from the Government. The Government of the United States is always presumed to pay when due, and therefore there is no interest to pay; but if we do not pay when bound to pay we only exercise the power that all Governments exercise in delaying payments on account of public exigency.

It is not wise to depart from the established rule, except in some clear and strong case of a contract made for a stipulated amount and for a stipulated time, which would create an obligation to pay interest. Fifty or a hundred or a thousand such cases might occur where the interest ought to be paid, but if this bill should be passed this claimant would receive a sum of money which we never promised to him. He has already received a sum of money to the full amount of the principal, obtained, it is true, by badgering Congress year after year, and now he comes in and wants interest. If interest at 6 per cent is allowed, instead of \$5,000 interest, we ought to pay him \$10,000 interest, because the claim has been in existence for thirty or forty years, and he will come back after awhile and say we have not paid him enough interest.

Private claims against the Government ought to be subjected to the severest test and scrutiny, and the Committee on Claims, the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and the House of the service ought to be careful not to set precedents like this and open the door to unreasonable demands.

For the benefit, therefore, of the people of the United States I make these remarks. I should like to vote in compliment to my friend from Pennsylvania for his bill, but under the circumstances I believe it will be setting a bad precedent, and I think the bill ought to be defeated.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President, I have not been in the Senate all the while this matter has been under discussion, but I understand this is a claim for interest where the principal claimed to be due has been paid by the Government. That being so, I desire to say a word or two about the importance of adopting a precedent by the payment of interest in this case.

It is only a short time since a bill passed the Senate in quite a similar case, for money claimed to be due a constituent of mine, residing in the State of Connecticut, upon a contract for carrying the mail. I have never heard of the principal only being paid, and I never thought in behalf of my constituent nor did my constituent think of asking for interest in that case. There were some four or five thousand dollars of principal due, which were paid. The case to which I refer is the case of Nancy E. Day, administratrix, and the claim dated back to the 24th of May, 1861, being one month's pay of her husband for carrying the mail upon a contract from New Orleans to Mobile. That has been what Congress has done with regard to all these claims. Congress has not paid interest on claims just as much as it added to interest as this. I have no doubt, and more so. The case of Nancy E. Day, I think, was more entitled to the payment of interest than the one now under consideration, because that was upon a contract, the amount being due for the carrying of the mail one month prior to the time, or at the time when the South set up the so-called Confederate government.

The question of the payment of interest is a very large question, Mr. President. It may be that the Government ought to pay interest in all cases in which it withholds money, but the fact is that it has not done so, and that, whether the rule be founded in equity and good morals or not, the rule is the other way. It is only when some person comes and by persistence in pressing a particular claim induces Congress to pay interest that any exception has been made to the rule. So, as the Senator from

Ohio says, there are a few cases in which Congress has allowed interest; but in the innumerable cases where claims have not been paid and the parties have had to come to Congress for payment, no interest has been allowed.

Take the case of claims which are set up by the Indians against the Government, which come to my knowledge by reason of my service on the Committee of Indian Affairs. I believe I am not mistaken in saying that if the rule of paying interest upon such claims as this is to be adopted and settled as the rule of Congress, there are from five to ten million dollars due to the Indians for interest upon their transactions with the Government which should be paid. I merely speak of this to show how large a question this is. It is in my mind as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, not yet reported upon—and, of course, I do not know what report will be made—a bill proposing to pay \$500,000 of interest, the principal having been paid, which was only \$240,000.

In sending a case to the Court of Claims last year the Committee on Indian Affairs provided that the Court of Claims should not consider the question of interest. That was a case in which the principal sum claimed was about \$700,000, dating back to 1838, and the interest would have been about a million and a quarter dollars. At this very session claim after claim has been urged upon the Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations by parties representing Indians, asking for the payment of interest in very much larger sums than the principal sum.

If we are to reverse the rule and provide that the Government shall pay interest on all claims where the payment of money is deferred for any reason and under any circumstances, then let us do it by general act. A general act of that kind would not get five votes in the Senate, in my judgment; it would get scarcely any votes, because the amount which would have to be paid under such a general law would be simply enormous. The rule of the Government having been the other way, I think we should either maintain the rule, or else, if we change the rule, we should change it to make it applicable to all persons.

My reason is there that the party in this case should have the interest paid him, the principal having been paid, which does not exist in the Day case, which I hold in my hand, where the Government paid \$3,000 for one month's service under a contract for carrying the mail? So of innumerable other cases. We must have some rule on the subject which will be just and equal to all claimants. It will not do to say that it is just and equitable that this claimant should have this amount of interest and then not provide for the great number of other claimants. If we are going to change the rule, let us change it as to all and not change it as to one.

Mr. HUNTON. One word, Mr. President, and then I shall submit this case to the Senate, so far as I am concerned.

I admit the general practice of Congress has been to deny interest to claimants, but from the foundation of the Government to this time there have been exceptional cases. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] and I laid before the Senate fifty-three of those exceptional cases. How many more there are we do not know and nobody in the Senate can tell me. All I mean to maintain is that this is an exceptional case, as much so as any one of those alluded to in the list produced by me to the Senate, and we ask the Senate to pay interest because it is an exceptional case.

I beg to state to the Senator from Connecticut and to the Senate that two different committees of the House of Representatives have reported that this was an exceptional case and that interest ought to be paid; two committees of the Senate have reported to the Senate that this is an exceptional case and that it ought to carry interest; the Postmaster-General has said it is an exceptional case and ought to carry interest; and the President of the United States has said it is an exceptional case and ought to carry interest. Therefore I hope the Senate will concur in their view that this is an exceptional case, which ought to carry interest and will pass the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. COCKRELL. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to count the roll.

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the

Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question if he were present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. SQUIRE (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], and I withhold my vote, unless it be necessary to make a quorum.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PATTON is paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. MILLS. I am paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. If he were present I should vote "yea," and he would vote "nay."

Mr. BATE. I am paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. BERRY. I am paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. CULLOM. In order to make a quorum, I vote "nay."

Mr. CULLOM. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], but as this is a private bill, I think I am at liberty to vote, notwithstanding the pair, and I vote "nay."

Mr. BATE. In order to make a quorum I shall vote. I desire to say that if the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE] were here, I believe he would vote "yea." I vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH. I am paired with the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS], but in order to make a quorum I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 10, nays 36; as follows:

YEAS—10.

Call,	Gallinger,	Mitchell, Oregon	Washburn.
Cameron,	Huntton,	Shoup,	
Dolph,	McMillan,	Smith,	

NAYS—36.

Aldrich,	Davis,	Manrison,	Proctor,
Allison,	Faulkner,	Martin,	Rosch,
Bate,	Frye,	Mitchell, Wis.	Sherman,
Blackburn,	George,	Murphy,	Squire,
Blount,	Hansborough,	Pasco,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Peffer,	Turpie,
Carey,	Jarvis,	Perkins,	Veek,
Cochran,	Jones, Ark.	Pettigrew,	Vilas,
Cullom,	Lindsay,	Platt,	White.

NOT VOTING—39.

Allen,	Gibson,	Kyles, Nev.	Power,
Berry,	Gordon,	Kyle,	Pugh,
Brice,	Gorman,	Lodge,	Quay,
Butler,	Gray,	McLaurin,	Ransom,
Caffery,	Hale,	Manrison,	Reynolds,
Chandler,	Harris,	Mills,	Voornhes,
Coke,	Higgins,	Morgan,	Walsh,
Daniel,	Hill,	Morrill,	Wilson,
Dixon,	Hoar,	Palmer,	Wolcott.
Dubois,	Irby,	Patton,	

So the bill was rejected.

EXTENSION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the House joint resolution in regard to the extension of appropriations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the joint resolution (H. Res. 217) to continue the provisions of existing laws providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that the joint resolution may be read the second time by its title.

Mr. ALDRICH. After the second reading I shall object to the third reading of the joint resolution to-day.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the joint resolution be read the second time.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 217) to continue the provisions of existing laws providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government was read the second time by its title.

Mr. ALDRICH. I object to the third reading of the joint resolution to-day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the joint resolution will go over.

BAYOU DES GLAISES AND ATCHAFALAYA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7665) to authorize the St. Louis, Avoylees and Southwestern Railway Company to bridge Bayou Des Glaises and Atchafalaya River in the State of Louisiana.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, in section 7, after the word "Avoylees," to insert "State of Louisiana;" and in line 9, after the words "Red River," to insert "in said State;" so as to read:

That the St. Louis, Avoylees and Southwestern Railway Company, its successors or assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a railway bridge and approaches thereto over and across Bayou Des Glaises, in the State of Avoylees, State of Louisiana, and also a railway bridge and approaches thereto over and across the Atchafalaya River, be-

tween Melville and the mouth of Red River, in said State, at such point as may be selected by said railway company for crossing said bayou and river with its railroad line, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS—REMOVAL OF BAR OF DISLOYALTY

Mr. GEORGE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3130) to repeal in part and to limit section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. PLATT. I suggest that there is no quorum present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CULLOM in the chair). The absence of a quorum is suggested. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bate,	Gallinger,	Mitchell, Oregon	Shoup,
Berry,	George,	Murphy,	Smith,
Blanchard,	Gray,	Pasco,	Squire,
Cameron,	Garris,	Tatnall,	Turpie,
Carey,	Hawley,	Peffer,	Vest,
Chandler,	Higgins,	Perkins,	Vilas,
Coke,	Hill,	Platt,	Wash,
Cullom,	Jarvis,	Pugh,	Washburn,
Dolph,	Kyle,	Quay,	White.
Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Rosch,	
Frye,	Martin,	Sherman,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi for the present consideration of the bill indicated by him?

Mr. PLATT. I object.

Mr. GEORGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill, notwithstanding the objection.

Mr. PLATT. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. GEORGE. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, August 15, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1894.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. MCARTY, D. D., of the city of Washington.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following resolution, August 13, 1894:

Resolved, That the order heretofore made requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on H. R. 4864, "An act to reduce taxation to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," be rescinded; that the conferees heretofore appointed on the part of the House be discharged from further duty in that behalf, and that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments to said bill and agree to the same.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 4864) to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin, presented sundry memorials of citizens of Manitowoc, Montfort, and Milwaukee, all in the State of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the support of the Government in maintaining the present system of sectarian Indian education, etc.; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying that an appropriation of \$250,000 be made for the construction of a lock and dam in the Cumberland River below the mouth of the Harpeth River, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

For subject see index.

Mr. BUTLER presented the petition of Mrs. Jane Dickson Vardell, of Newbury, N. C., establishing her claim for property destroyed by the Federal troops during the civil war and praying to be reimbursed therefor; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the support of the Government in maintaining the present system of sectarian Indian education, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Maine, praying for the passage of the antislavery bill: which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5363) for the relief of Henry W. Lee, reported it without amendment.

H. D. GREENE.

Mr. PASCO. I am directed by the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 859) for the relief of B. D. Greene, to report it favorably, without amendment, and submit a report thereon.

Mr. HALE. I should like to have the bill taken up and put on its passage.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to B. D. Greene, bondsmen of George E. Ward, who shall file the proper vouchers for money advanced or labor and materials furnished in aid about the work of improvement on the Knapokanawick River during the year 1881, the sum of \$1,264.75, being the amount due George E. Ward by the Government, which said sum shall be paid to the said B. D. Greene.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HARRIS. I shall not object to the consideration of this bill, but I give no voice now, until the routine business of the morning hour is concluded. I shall object to the consideration of any other measure.

Mr. GEORGE. I hope the Senator from Tennessee will allow me to get in one bill that I have been trying for a week to have passed.

Mr. HARRIS. As soon as the routine business is over I think every Senator will have an opportunity to call up bills for consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. PASCO. I am directed by the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2231) for the relief of B. D. Greene, the bill having the same purpose in view as the bill just passed, to report it adversely. I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. I am directed by the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1095) to authorize the Third Auditor of the Treasury to audit certain quartermaster's vouchers belonging to John Finn, of St. Louis, Mo., to report it favorably with amendments.

The bill is intended to correct a technical mistake in a bill passed in the last Congress, and I ask unanimous consent to place it on its passage.

Mr. HARRIS. What is the request?

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. The bill is intended to correct an error in an act passed in the last Congress, and I hope I may be allowed to have it considered at the present time.

Mr. HARRIS. I have given notice that until the routine morning business is disposed of I shall object to the consideration of any bill.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. By unanimous consent I will withdraw the report for the present.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be withdrawn, if there be no objection.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 118) for the relief of Peter Grant Stewart, of Oregon, reported it without amendment.

Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 898) granting a pension to Jesse Davenport, of Company A, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, in Oregon Indian wars of 1855 and 1856, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill (S. 2312) to authorize the preparation and publication of a descriptive catalogue and index of Government publications; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Immigration, reported a bill (S. 2314) to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists.

INVESTIGATION BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be, and is hereby authorized and instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether the Southern Steamship and Railway Association has violated the interstate commerce law in the fixing of its passenger and freight rates differentials for the shipment of freight from the interior to or through its various port points, and whether said violator said rates and put in jeopardy of the law of competition, intended to be preserved by said interstate-commerce law.

Second, And, if it should find said rates in violation of the interstate-commerce law, said committee is hereby further instructed to report in what respect said rates violate said law, and suggest a remedy for a correction of the same.

That said committee have leave to sit during the recesses of the Senate at such points as may be most convenient for a full and complete investigation of the matters in the foregoing and shall have authority to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and examine witnesses and employ a stenographer; and the necessary expenses incurred by said committee in the conduct of the investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

INVESTIGATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution submitted by Mr. CALL on the 10th instant, reported adversely thereon:

Resolved, That the Committee on Patents have authority to sit during the recess of Congress and continue their session during said recess for the investigation of the proposed change of the patent laws, to send for persons and papers and take such evidence as they may think proper and necessary, and visit such places as they may think advantageous for gathering information upon the subject and report the same to Congress at the next session, and also authority to employ a stenographer and the necessary clerical assistance, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I intend to ask leave of absence from the Senate for a few days, and in regard to the resolution which has just been reported adversely, I ask the Senate to take it up for consideration.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Florida asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which has just been reported.

Mr. HARRIS. When routine morning business has been concluded I shall certainly interpose no objection to such request now made.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution can not now be considered.

INVESTIGATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by Mr. RANSOM on the 10th instant, reported adversely thereon:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to sit during the recess of Congress, and to visit and to determine the best location for the construction of a deep-water harbor. Said committee is also hereby authorized to visit and examine such other works of river and harbor improvement on the Mississippi River as they may deem proper, and to report the interest of commerce may demand, and shall have power to subpoena witnesses, to administer oaths and take testimony, to employ a stenographer, and to appoint a sergeant-at-arms from the messengers of the Senate; and that the actual necessary expenses of said committee, properly incurred, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate in the usual manner.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 2313) for the relief of William J. Maddox, administrator of Lavinia E. Maddox, deceased, sole executrix of Joseph H. Maddox, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. QUAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 797) to exempt from duty sugar, molasses, etc.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7969) to place upon the free list all ores of iron; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7970) to place upon the free list barbed fencing wire and wire rods for the manufacture of the same; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7968) to place upon the free list bituminous coal, shale, slack, and coke; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2297) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to army officers

the relief of Avery D. Babcock and wife, of Oregon: which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

MARIA HALL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House an act (S. 253) granting a pension to Maria Hall, widow of Joseph D. Doak, deceased.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of that bill.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Maria Hall, widow of Joseph D. Doak, deceased, late a private in Capt. Renshaw's company of Tennessee militia from December 6, 1812, to April 20, 1813, and from September 20, 1813, to December 10, 1813.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri for the present consideration of this bill? Mr. KILGORE. I think we have passed that bill two or three times already in this House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. No, sir. It has never been presented before.

Mr. KILGORE. Let the report be read, Mr. Speaker.

The report was read, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 253) granting a pension to Maria Hall, widow of Joseph Doak, deceased, have examined the same and report:

The following facts are established in this case: Soldier performed military service as recited in the bill. Soldier's widow remarried, and for this reason pension was denied her in the Pension Bureau. Claimant is now a widow, aged 90 years, and entirely supported by charity. The bill is a meritorious one, and your committee recommend its prompt passage.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DE ARMOND, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a joint resolution (S. R. 96) to extend the charter of the Maryland and Washington Railway Company.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, in the temporary absence of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. RUSK], I ask unanimous consent that Senate joint resolution be taken up and passed, as the House committee has reported a like measure unanimously.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the time for building and completing the railroad provided for in an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maryland and Washington Railway Company," approved August 1, 1880, be, and the same is hereby, extended six months from and after the 1st day of August, 1894.

Mr. HEARD. I only want to say, Mr. Speaker, that this is a road chartered in the State of Maryland to run to the District line, and by Congress to come from that point to the boundary of this city, and this joint resolution extends for six months the time for its construction. I think there can be no objection to it on the part of anybody.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has the work been commenced? Mr. HEARD. I understand that they have commenced work on the road in Maryland, and they ask only six months to complete it to the boundary of this city.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. LUCAS, for two weeks, on account of sickness.

To Mr. MCALL, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. ROBINS, indefinitely.

To Mr. GORMAN, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. COCKRAN, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. CONN, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. WELLS, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. HOPKINS of Kentucky, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. ENLOE, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. WHEELER of Alabama, for one week, on account of important business.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. HULICK, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw

draw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers (a petition for a pension) in the case of Joseph Shaylor, Seventh Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

TURNER MERRITT.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3285) for the relief of the estate of Turner Merritt, late of the parish of East Baton Rouge, La.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Court of Claims be, and it is hereby is, authorized and directed to investigate and feel whether or not Turner Merritt, late of the parish of East Baton Rouge, La., was loyal to the United States during and after the war of the rebellion, and if he was loyal, then and in that event, said court is further authorized and directed to investigate, find, and report to Congress how much cotton, if any, was taken from him and sold by the Federal army in the hands of Turner Merritt, and if it is value then was, and whether any payment has been made therefor, also how much of said cotton was thereafter sold by the Government and for how much, and if it should appear from the testimony to be given in said court, that any witnesses have died whose affidavits are now on file in the case, such affidavits shall be received as evidence and shall be allowed in evidence as if such witnesses had been proper.

An amendment recommended by the Committee on War Claims was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the claim of Turner Merritt, late of the parish of East Baton Rouge, La., for cotton alleged to have been taken from claimant during the war of the rebellion by the United States forces, and used by them in the hands of Port Hudson, be referred to the Court of Claims under the provisions of what is commonly known as the Bowman act, and section 14 of the Act of March 3, 1877, and the said court is further authorized and directed to investigate and report to the House of Representatives as authorized and required by said statutory provisions, reserving to said House of Representatives the right to finally dispose of any claim upon the receipt of said report."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. BARTLETT. I object.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. The gentleman, I am sure, will withdraw his objection when he understands that this merely refers the case to the Court of Claims, without binding Congress in any way, shape, or manner to make an appropriation in case the court should pass favorably upon the claim.

Mr. BARTLETT. Is this for cotton seized?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. No, sir; it is for cotton used for breastworks in the defense of Port Hudson.

Mr. BARTLETT. By whom?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. By Gen. Grant.

Mr. BARTLETT. I object.

STEAMER MARGARITA.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6986) to provide for the American registry of the steamer Margarita.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built steamer Margarita, of Philadelphia, purchased and owned by an American citizen and repaired by him in the United States, to be registered as a vessel of the United States.

And that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby is, authorized and directed to authorize and direct the inspection of said steam vessel, steam boilers, steam pipes, and appurtenances of said boilers, and cause to be granted the proper and usual certificate issued to steam vessels of the merchant marine without reference to the fact that the said steam boilers, steam pipes, and appurtenances were not constructed pursuant to the laws of the United States and were not constructed of iron stamped pursuant to the laws of the United States, but to the fact that the said steam boilers, steam pipes, and appurtenances will be the same in all respects as to strength and safety as are required in the inspection of boilers constructed in the United States for marine purposes, save the fact that said boilers, steam pipes, and appurtenances not being constructed pursuant to the requirements of the laws of the United States and are of unstamped iron, shall not be an obstacle to the granting of the usual certificate if said boilers, steam pipes, and appurtenances are found to be of sufficient strength and safety.

Mr. FITHIAN. Is there a report in this case?

The SPEAKER. There is.

Mr. PIGOTT (to Mr. FITHIAN). The bill is all right.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the report be read.

The report (by Mr. PIGOTT) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6986) to provide for the American registry of the steamer Margarita, having considered the same, respectfully report as follows: This steamer was purchased in England by A. J. Drexel, an American citizen, of the Philadelphia and Camden Steamship Company. The steamer has expended in repairs upon the said steamer in an American port the sum of \$15,000 and has made and approved plans for the improvement of \$30,000, including the cost of having the usual certificate of said steamer, the light, painting, calking, etc., new boilers, and outfitry overhauling the machinery.

During the Fifth, Fifth, and Fifty-second Congresses a large number of vessels were authorized by act of Congress to be registered as vessels of the United States in volume 25 of the United States Statutes at Large, pages 124, 425, and 681. Your committee, having carefully examined all the acts in the case, respectfully recommend that the bill be passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. PAYNE. I have no objection to the gentleman making an explanation of the bill.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will not interpose any objection in the way of the patriotism of an American gentleman who wishes to sail under his country's flag, and who has made every effort to do so. Mr. Drexel last summer had an American yacht, which he owned and sailed in, owing to the ill health of his wife, he was ordered to take a trip abroad.

He endeavored to have built in an American shipyard a yacht large enough for this purpose, but was informed that a year and a half would be the shortest time in which it could be completed, and he was unable in any shipyard in the country to succeed in getting a promise of its construction in less time than that. There was no yacht of sufficient tonnage of American build that could be found for sale; and so under all of the circumstances, being unable to purchase here or have the yacht built, he purchased one abroad, paying for it \$90,000.

But true to his American instincts, which he had inherited from his father, he brought the ship into our ports, and expended \$45,000 additional in an American shipyard to put it in proper condition for the purpose contemplated. He discharged the English captain and the English crew, and in these hard times keeps in constant employment a crew of forty men and a Yankee skipper; and with this natural pride which belongs to a Yankee citizen he comes here now asking Congress, having used every honorable and patriotic effort to get this ship of American build, to be allowed to sail the ship under our own flag and with an American register.

I trust, Mr. Speaker, when these circumstances are known that this courtesy will be extended to him. I trust, in view of the patriotic instincts exhibited by one of our citizens, under such circumstances, who desires to sail under his own flag, as a loyal American citizen, and obey in every way the laws of the bill he contemplates. I trust when these facts are known that there will be no member of this House who will make an objection to the request for unanimous consent to consider the bill. Does any member of this House suppose that I, being the representative in part of one of the great cities of this country, in which are the largest shipping interests in the United States; that I, coming from the city of Philadelphia, full of shipyards, and now building the great American Navy, would dare to rise in this place and introduce a bill or ask consent to have one considered that would hurt in any way American shipbuilding interests?

I hope, therefore, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the large amount expended in an American shipyard on the remodeling of this yacht, that the strict letter of the law will not be allowed to stand in the way of doing a simple act of justice to an American citizen who desires the privilege of sailing with an American register and under the American flag.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PAYNE. I object.

OCALA, FLA., PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. COOPER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1885) to extend the privileges of the transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement to the city of Ocala, in the State of Florida.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read subject to objection. The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 1, 1890, governing the transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement be, and the same are hereby, extended to the city of Ocala, in the State of Florida. And the said city of Ocala is hereby constituted a port of delivery.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOCKERY. Before consent is given to the consideration of this bill, I think there should be some explanation of it. Is this recommended by the Department?

Mr. COOPER of Florida. It is recommended by the Treasury Department.

Mr. DOCKERY. As I caught the reading of the bill it creates some additional officers.

Mr. COOPER of Florida. No. Let me say to the gentleman that this is recommended by the Treasury Department for the reason that Ocala has become a very large cigar-manufacturing point, and they are proposing now to transfer several large cigar factories from Havana to Ocala, if it can be made a port of entry. For that reason, in view of the largely increasing business of the place in this direction, the Department recommends the passage of the bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. What number of additional officers does it create?

Mr. COOPER of Florida. It does not create any that I know of.

Mr. WISE. None whatever.

Mr. DOCKERY. No additional charge on the Treasury?

Mr. COOPER of Florida. No, sir.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, and being read the third time, was passed.

On motion of Mr. COOPER of Florida, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

Mr. ELLIS of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1772) extending the time for the completion of a railroad bridge over the Columbia River at or near Vancouver, in the State of Washington.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time for the completion of the bridge across the Columbia River at or near Vancouver, in the State of Washington, under the act of Congress approved August 29, 1890, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River by the Oregon Railway Extension Company," be, and the same is hereby, extended until the 15th day of April, 1898.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

Mr. COOMBS. I would like some explanation first, Mr. Speaker. Has this bill passed the Committee on Interstate Commerce?

Mr. ELLIS of Oregon. It has. It is the unanimous report of that committee. The report is very short. If the gentleman desires he will read. It will state, however, that this is simply the ordinary extension of a franchise which was granted about four years ago.

Mr. COOMBS. It extends the franchise to 1897; quite a long time.

Mr. ELLIS of Oregon. Under the circumstances it is not a long time. The river is very broad, and the company got into some financial difficulties, and is now in the hands of a receiver. Prior to that time the work was partly done. The piers are already built; but it will take some time to complete the superstructure. It is a gigantic enterprise.

Mr. COOMBS. Have there been any protests against it?

Mr. ELLIS of Oregon. None whatever.

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, and being read the third time, was passed.

On motion of Mr. ELLIS of Oregon, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS CONTENTNEA CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BUNN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2303) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Contentnea Creek, Grifton, Lenoir County, N. C., and to establish it as a post-road.

The bill was read.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BUNN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

W. D. MACK.

Mr. HULL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 68) for the relief of W. D. Mack, a clerk in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That William D. Mack, a clerk in the Record and Pension Office, and a veteran of the late war, who lost both feet in a railroad accident while returning from the anniversary ceremonies to the battle of Gettysburg, on July 4 last, is hereby exempted from the operation of so much of the act approved March 3, 1893, making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, as limits the amount of sick leave with pay that be granted by heads of Departments, and that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to said Mack the portion of his salary as has been withheld from September 11 to October 14 (thirty-four days) on account of injuries received in the said railroad accident.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution; which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HULL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS NEWARK BAY.

Mr. DUNN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7839) to bridge Newark Bay.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties of Hudson and Union, in the State of New Jersey, or the legally constituted authorities of the City of Bayonne and the City of Elizabeth, as may be determined by the authorities of the State of New Jersey, now or hereafter to be granted, shall be, and they or either of them are hereby, authorized to locate, build, equip, and operate a bridge across Newark Bay, in the State of New Jersey, between the city of Elizabeth, in the county of

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY J. HEWITT.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1274) for the relief of Henry J. Hewitt.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MANDERSON. I shall not object to the consideration of that bill, but I should like to know why at this late day it is necessary to pass a bill of that character?

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the report be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the following report, submitted by Mr. PEPPER July 11, 1894:

The Committee on Claims, having had under consideration the bill (S. 1274) for the relief of Henry J. Hewitt, respectfully report as follows:

The facts in the case are set out in House Report No. 58, Fifty-first Congress, first session, when the Committee on War Claims reported favorably. That report was adopted as part of the report of the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress (see House Report No. 2157, Fifty-second Congress, second session), and again by the same committee of the Fifty-third Congress, second session (see House Report No. 559, all of which are hereto attached and made a part of this report).

Your committee will add that there appears to be an equity in this case arising out of laches for which the claimant is not responsible. He appears to have acted in good faith, and in view of the facts in relation to the status of the claimant and the use to which at least part of his property was applied, the committee see no reason why he should not have an opportunity to present his case to the proper officers for investigation and report.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 376, Fifty-third Congress, second session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3337) for the relief of Henry J. Hewitt, submit the following:

The facts in the case were presented in the Fifteenth Congress, and was favorably reported upon by the House Committee on War Claims, to whom it was referred.

After a careful investigation of the facts involved, your committee adopt the report of the Fifty-second Congress, a copy thereof being hereto attached and made a part of this report, and recommend that the bill do pass.

[House Report No. 2157, Fifty-second Congress, second session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4696) for the relief of Henry J. Hewitt, submit the following report:

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in House Report from the Committee on War Claims of the Fifty-first Congress, hereto annexed and made a part of this report.

Your committee report that the facts above stated are true, and report herewith a substitute for the bill and recommend its passage."

[House Report No. 268, Fifty-first Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1849) for the relief of Henry J. Hewitt, report as follows:

The affidavits of the claimant, Henry J. Hewitt, and ten other persons, several of them ex-Union officers and soldiers, and two or three of them employees of claimant in carrying the United States mails during the years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, show that a large quantity of forage and several horses and wagons belonging to claimant were taken by the United States military authorities in Northern Missouri during the years named. It also appears that at the time this forage and these horses and wagons were taken the claimant was a subcontractor for carrying the United States mails in Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa, one of these mail routes being No. 10481, and it is alleged by claimant in his affidavits that this personal property, so taken, was purchased by him for the purpose of fulfilling his contract in carrying the United States mails over the several mail routes.

The affidavits also allege that the hotel, storehouse, and barn owned by claimant at Macon City, Mo., and the barn owned by him at Lancaster, Mo., were seized during the years above named by the United States military forces.

It also appears from the evidence on file that very soon after the war the claimant placed his claim in the hands of A. Slingerland, clerk of the court of Macon City, Mo., for the purpose of having it filed in the proper Department and prosecuted; that a short time subsequent thereto Mr. Slingerland was ordered to visit for the benefit of his impaired health, and while there he died; that the claimant supposed that his claim had been properly filed by Mr. Slingerland in his lifetime, and did not learn to the contrary until some years after his death and too late to file the same in the proper Department.

Your committee believe that this delay in presenting this claim was not due to any laches on the part of the claimant, and in view of the allegation that the articles taken were purchased by him for the purpose of fulfilling his contract to carry the United States mails, he should in all equity have the same opportunity as other loyal claimants have heretofore had to establish the justice of his claim.

Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the claim of Henry J. Hewitt should be investigated by the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, as other claims of this character have heretofore been investigated.

They accordingly report herewith a bill as a substitute for the bill (H. R. 1849), and recommend that the same do pass.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROVIDING LAND SUBDIVISIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1005) to prevent the recording of subdivisions of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the Recorder of Deeds.

Mr. QUAY. I give way to the Senator from New Hampshire, but I give notice that at half past 3 o'clock I shall renew my motion for an executive session.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the Senator from Pennsylvania will allow my colleague and myself to call up a bridge bill which will take no time.

Mr. GORMAN. I have no objection to the bill of the Senator from New Hampshire being read, but I object to the consideration of important bills in a thin Senate.

Mr. PALMER. I have been addressing the Chair quite frequently from a conspicuous place, and I find the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] now get the better of me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill indicated by him, which will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, August 17, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 16, 1894.

ASSAYER OF MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Armand M. Delavallade, of Louisiana, to be assayer of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, La., to succeed R. L. Schroeder, removed.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Thomas B. Teter, of Belington, W. Va., to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Hall Agency in Idaho, vice Capt. John T. Van Orsdale, United States Army, to be relieved of detail as acting Indian agent at said agency.

Marshall Petet, of Veedersburg, Ind., to be agent for the Indians of the Klamath Agency in Oregon, vice David W. Matthews, to be removed.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. John B. Bellinger, Fifth Cavalry, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, August 11, 1894, vice McCauley, promoted.

Infantry arm.

Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Twenty-third Infantry, to be colonel, August 13, 1894, vice Blunt, Sixteenth Infantry, retired from service.

Maj. James Henton, Twenty-third Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 13, 1894, vice Hawkins, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Daniel W. Burke, Fourteenth Infantry, to be major, August 13, 1894, vice Henton, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry, to be captain, August 13, 1894, vice Burke, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel Seay, jr., Twenty-first Infantry, to be first lieutenant, August 13, 1894, vice Kimball, Fourteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Eugene L. Loveridge, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, August 13, 1894, vice Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

UNITED STATES AGENT.

Alexander Porter Morse, of the District of Columbia, to be agent of the United States before the commission to arbitrate the claim of the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company against the Government of Venezuela.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Edward W. Baker, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of York, in the State of Maine, to succeed George W. Currier, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Charles C. Perkins, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Kennebec, in the State of Maine, to succeed Parker C. Wiggins, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate August 16, 1894.

Luther Stephenson, to be postmaster at Togus, Me., whose nomination was delivered to the Senate March 8, 1894.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 16, 1894.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Louis F. Pearson, of Medicine Lodge, Kans., to be agent for the Indians of the Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency in Kansas.

Honore M. Robok, of Toledo, Iowa, to be agent for the Indians of the Sac and Fox Agency in Iowa.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS.

Michael J. Galvin, of New York, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the ninth district.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONIES.

Dixon Buchanan, of Sterling, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Sterling, Colo.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

John T. Joyce, of Leadville, Colo., to be register of the land office at Leadville, Colo.

POSTMASTERS.

Emil Holl, to be postmaster at Media, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania.

John L. Cummings, to be postmaster at Mansfield, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania.

John H. Ossensbeck, to be postmaster at Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania.

Gilbert F. Myer, to be postmaster at McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

Montgomery S. Longaker, to be postmaster at Pottstown, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

Albrecht Kneule, to be postmaster at Norristown, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

J. C. Bryant, to be postmaster at Griswold, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa.

Frank Tanner, to be postmaster at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson and State of Iowa.

James E. Dougherty, to be postmaster at Haverford, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

George A. Schofield, to be postmaster at Ipswich, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

B. W. Hero, to be postmaster at Westboro, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

C. E. Smith, to be postmaster at Correctionville, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, August 16, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. W. E. PARSONS, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ST. LOUIS, AYOVELLES AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House with amendment of the bill (H. R. 7698) to authorize the St. Louis, Ayovelles and Southwestern Railway Company to bridge Bayou Des Glaises and Atchafalaya River, in the State of Louisiana.

The amendments of the Senate were read.

Mr. DAVEY. At the request of my colleague [Mr. ROBERTSON] I move that the House concur in these amendments. The amendments were concurred in.

COMMISSIONERS IN LAND CASES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House with amendments of the Senate the bill (H. R. 4605) granting chief justices of United States courts in Territories power to appoint commissioners to take proof in land cases.

The SPEAKER. This bill has been returned from the Senate with an amendment and with a request for a conference.

Mr. MCRAE. I move that the House nonconcur in the amendment of the Senate and agree to the conference requested.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced as the conferees on the part of the House Mr. MCRAE, Mr. SOMERS, and Mr. ELLIS of Oregon.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. MOORE of Kansas as a member of the Committee on Pensions and the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. HATCH, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. POWERS, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. GEARY, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. WILSON of Washington, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. EDMUNDS, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

CLERKS IN HEALTH DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the joint resolution (S. R. 101) providing for clerical assistance in the health department of the District of Columbia; which was read the first and second time.

Mr. DOCKERY. I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be now considered. It will take but a moment.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for clerical assistance in the health department of the District of Columbia," approved October 2, 1893, are hereby continued and declared to be in full force and effect from July 1, 1894, until the date of the approval of the act making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1895.

Mr. DOCKERY. These clerks are already provided for; but this resolution is made necessary by the decision of the Comptroller, who thinks they are not entitled to pay for the time mentioned.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, and being read the third time, was passed.

REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House bills of the Senate of the following titles; which were severally referred as indicated, namely:

A bill (S. 1713) to permit Commodore Louis C. Sartori, now on the retired list of the Navy, to be rear-admiral on said list, in accordance with his original position on the Navy Register—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A joint resolution (S. 99) to compile and publish all laws relating to street railway franchises in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Printing.

DEPUTY CORONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 1007) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appoint a deputy coroner, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOSE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of that bill.

Mr. SAYERS. I hope the gentleman will allow it to remain on the table for the present until we dispose of the pending conference report.

The SPEAKER. In the absence of objection the bill will remain on the table.

There was no objection.

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRY.

Mr. FITHIAN. Before the gentleman from Texas calls up the conference report I ask unanimous consent to submit a report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The SPEAKER. The title of the bill reported from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 881) to amend section 4145 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to amend sections 4146 and 4339; also section 1 of the act amending section 4214 of the Revised Statutes approved March 3, 1883, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The report and the accompanying bill will be printed and referred to the House Calendar.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I now call up the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7477) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Mr. SAYERS. I yield four minutes of the time allowed for debate to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SNOOKBASS]. Mr. SNOOKBASS. Mr. Speaker, in the short time yielded to me I do not hope to be able to discuss all of the questions relative to the Senate amendment appropriating \$1,800,000 to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. It is important to know, however, who constitutes this company, and what the company is. This is the "blanketed" company. This is the company that for thirty years has been engaged in a conspiracy

A bill (H. R. 7294) empowering fourth-class postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners;

A bill (H. R. 7685) to authorize the St. Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern Railway Company to bridge Bayou Des Glaisses and Atchafalaya River, in the State of Louisiana; and
A joint resolution (S. R. 101) providing for clerical assistance in the health department of the District of Columbia.

LAND SUBDIVISIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. GALLINGER. The bill (S. 1005) to prevent the recording of subdivisions of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the Recorder of Deeds was called up by me a few days ago and was read at length. It will take but a moment to pass it, and there is urgency in the matter. I ask for its present consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Gilchrist, Ill., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Galva, Ill., remonstrating against appropriating Government moneys for sectarian Indian education, etc.; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the memorial of Lucius H. Thayer, and 70 other citizens of Portsmouth, N. H., remonstrating against appropriating Government moneys for sectarian Indian education, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask unanimous consent to call up for present consideration the bill (H. R. 7695) to provide for the erection of a national home for aged and infirm colored persons and for the maintenance of the inmates thereof.

Mr. HARRIS. The routine morning business must be concluded before I can consent to the consideration of any bill.

Mr. TURPIE. One bill has already been considered.

Mr. HARRIS. I was not aware of it, and I regret that I was not.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there are no further petitions or memorials, the reports of standing and select committees are next in order.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1793) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert Roby, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. PUGH. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7461) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Georgia," approved March 3, 1891, to report it favorably and to ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read for information.

Mr. PUGH. The bill simply changes the time of holding the district court at Columbus, Ga., from January and June to May and December.

Mr. HARRIS. If I may be permitted to make some reports from a committee, I shall have no objection to the consideration of bills that Senators want to pass.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Reports of committees, standing and select, are in order.

Mr. McLAURIN. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2318) for the relief of B. F. Berry, to report it with an amendment. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. It will take but a minute.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HARRIS. I have objected to one or two before, and I can not discriminate between Senators.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

DUTY ON SUGARS, ETC.

Mr. HARRIS. I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7971) to exempt from duty sugars, molasses, etc., to report it with an amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. PLATT. Let the amendment be read.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the bill go to the Calendar, and the amendment will be read, of course, if Senators desire it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the committee need be read.

The SECRETARY. The committee report to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all sugars and on all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, or of beet sugar, and on all molasses, including molasses, and concentrated molasses, a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem.

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on molasses testing above 40 and not above 56 polariscope a duty of 2 cents per gallon; if testing above 56 polariscope, a duty of 4 cents per gallon.

Mr. MANDERSON. I should be greatly pleased if the Senator from Tennessee, who reports the bill thus amended, would inform the Senate concerning the amendments that were referred with the bill to the committee. I am prompted to make this request for the reason that so far as the bounty amendment is concerned that received the approval of a majority of the Senate. While there was not final action upon the resolution of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] it was very evident that a majority of the Senate favor a bounty clause. Did the committee consider that matter?

Mr. HARRIS. The committee voted upon it.

Mr. ALLISON. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that I felt, as I have no doubt the majority of the Senate felt, that its vote was a practical instruction to the committee to report free sugar with a bounty, and I offered that amendment in committee.

Mr. MANDERSON. But a majority of the committee have favored the placing of a duty upon sugar.

Mr. ALDRICH. A duty of 40 per cent.

Mr. MANDERSON. Forty per cent flat, without a bounty.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I desire to say a word with reference to the report just made. What action did the committee take upon the amendment which I offered for the repeal and cancellation of the revenue bill? Was that acted upon?

Mr. HARRIS. Perhaps the briefest, and the most pertinent, inquiry as respectful an answer as I could give to these various inquiries may be found in the fact that the committee has reported the bill back with an amendment; and that is really all that I need say.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HARRIS. But I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire that there was a majority of the committee decidedly opposed to his amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wish to ask a parliamentary question, and that is whether the rejected amendments should not be reported back from the committee and go upon the Calendar? Have not those amendments some parliamentary status notwithstanding they have been treated with contumely by the committee?

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, that is ridiculous. That has never been done.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not want the Senator from Missouri to answer a question that I ask the Senator from Tennessee. I am willing to take the ruling of the Chair. I should prefer that always when I make these inquiries, but the Chair does not always have an opportunity to answer.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Tennessee reports back the bill, and it will go to the Calendar.

Mr. CHANDLER. What is the status of the amendments which were referred to the committee and not reported back, I ask the Chair?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has no information in regard to amendments not reported by the committee.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator from New Hampshire will allow me, I think I may safely say—

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not need to allow the Senator. The Senator need not ask my permission to make the statement. I will allow him with pleasure, although I might prefer that he should not make it.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, it is the most innocent of all innocent statements; but neither the Senator from New Hampshire nor any other man who has served here for three hours ever heard of an amendment that was not favorably considered by a committee being reported back as a report.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRIS. I propose to report some other bills from the committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will only say that I apologize for my ignorance, having never heard here more than three hours, in not knowing the rule which the Senator has laid down. I have not studied parliamentary law as much as he has, and I regret if it has given the Senator any pain, or agonized him to any degree whatsoever, that I made the inquiry.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I rise—

Mr. HARRIS. I want to put on record my certificate that the Senator from New Hampshire was not ignorant. Other motives controlled him than that of ignorance. I propose to report the following bill—

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I rise to the report heretofore made by the acting chairman of the Committee on Finance, and I think I am entitled to be recognized before other reports are received.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Oregon upon the bill just reported.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I desire to give notice that if the bill just reported by the acting chairman of the committee is ever called up, when it is called up, and at the proper time, I shall offer an amendment to the bill, proposing to incorporate in it the provisions of the act of 1880 relating to the duty on wool.

Mr. QUAY. When the bills were laid on the table immediately after they were received from the House of Representatives I offered as an amendment to each one of the four the McKinley actentire. That amendment seems to have disappeared. It has not received the action or indorsement of the committee. I inquire of the Senator from Tennessee what has become of my amendments, because I intend to bring them when these bills come up for consideration? They are not in print.

Mr. CULLOM. Those are small amendments that were lost in committee.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon subsequently said: I now submit the proposed amendment to House bill 7971, which I shall offer at the proper time, placing a duty on wool. I ask that it be printed.

Mr. HARRIS. Let it be printed and lie on the table.
Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Let it be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WHITE in the chair). The amendment will be printed and laid on the table.

COAL AND COKE.

Mr. HARRIS. I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7968) to place upon the free list bituminous coal, shale, slack, and coke, to report it with an amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the bill may be read as proposed to be amended before it goes to the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the committee will be read.

The SECRETARY. The committee report to add at the end of the bill the following proviso:

Provided, That upon bituminous coal and shale and coal slack or culm, and coke, imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon bituminous coal, shale, coal slack or culm, or coke, exported from the United States, there shall be levied and collected the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this act.

FREE IRON ORE.

Mr. HARRIS. I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7969) to place upon the free list all ores of iron, to report it without amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

FREE FENCING WIRE, ETC.

Mr. HARRIS. I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7970) to place upon the free list barbed fencing wire and all wire rods for the manufacture of the same, to report it with an amendment.

Mr. CULLOM. Let us have the bill read, so that we may see how it stands as proposed to be amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. The committee report to strike out all after the word "duties," in line 3, in the following words:

BARBED FENCING WIRE.

Whereas rods of iron imported for the manufacture of barbed wire fencing under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Barbed fencing wire and all other fencing wire or strips, round, flat, or twisted, of iron or steel, and all wire rods of iron or steel, when imported for the manufacture of such fencing, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

So as to make the bill read:

Whereas rods, etc., that from and after the passage of this act, the following articles, when imported into the United States, shall be admitted free of import duties: Barbed fencing wire and all other fencing wire or strips, round, flat, or twisted, of iron or steel, and all wire rods of iron or steel, when imported for the manufacture of such fencing, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. ALLISON. I think the Senator from Tennessee who reports this bill ought to explain to the Senate that as the bill came from the other House it did not put fencing wire upon the free list, but put the material of which fencing wire is made on the free list, in order to give those who manufacture fencing

wire free material. There was no provision in the bill as passed by the House whereby fencing wire or barbed wire should be made free. On the contrary, the very reverse of it was provided for, namely, that the material used should be made free, while the duty remained upon barbed wire.

Mr. HARRIS. It is true that the construction the committee placed upon the House bill was that it made iron or steel rods free, but did not make barbed wire free; and therefore the committee has reported in lieu of the House bill the provision which has been read.

Mr. CULLOM. I inquire of the Senator from Iowa whether the Senate has not once or twice voted in favor of a duty on all these articles, both the barbed wire and the iron of which the wire is made?

Mr. ALLISON. I think I ought to say, as respects all these bills, that after a very sharp contest upon each of them in the Senate, the Senate by a decided majority voted in favor of a duty. Thereafter, I think, three times, with only 4 dissenting votes, for a duty upon coal and iron ore. Finally, upon a test with the House of Representatives, on the motion of the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], but 6 votes could be found in this body in favor of putting iron ore or bituminous coal upon the free list.

As to barbed wire, I think I ought to say that the tariff bill as it came to us from the other House, known then as the Wilson bill, provided for a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem upon iron and steel rods and upon fencing wire. The Senate, in the final adjustment of that paragraph, reduced the duty from the amount provided by the House. A very sharp contest was made in favor of a duty upon fencing wire, in which my friend from Illinois [Mr. PALMER], on the opposite side of the Chamber, took the lead; and after a very full and thorough debate, by a fair majority the Senator from Illinois was sustained in his contention, and we provided for a duty upon steel rods and also upon the wire. The Senator from Illinois nearest me [Mr. CULLOM] must remember that a duty was placed upon all these articles after a very sharp and close contest and thorough debate in this body; and the committee now practically reverses the conclusions of the body made within six weeks on all of them.

Mr. HARRIS. At the request of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, and with the approval of the committee, I ask for the following order—

Mr. ALDRICH. Before the bills which have just been reported pass from the consideration of the Senate to the Calendar—

Mr. BERRY. Is the bill up for consideration now—the barbed-wire bill or any other bill? Is it before the Senate to be considered at this time?

Mr. ALDRICH. I desire to make a statement for the minority of the committee in regard to—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is not before the Senate, the Chair will state to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I hope the Senator from Rhode Island will be permitted to make a statement as a member of the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Rhode Island, but the Chair was answering the parliamentary inquiry of the Senator from Arkansas. The bill is not before the Senate for consideration at this moment. The Senator from Rhode Island will proceed.

Mr. ALDRICH. From my position I say that the bills just reported reversed the views of the majority of the committee and are not consented to but are antagonized by the minority members of the committee.

I wish to say another word upon the bill which came from the other House, in regard to barbed wire, and which shows the value which can be attached to this precipitate action in favor of tariff reform by the House of Representatives. The disposition and desire as expressed here was to put barbed wire upon the free list, to reduce the profits of the barbed-wire manufacturers for the benefit of the farmers of the United States. The bill as it came from the House of Representatives maintained the duties upon barbed wire unchanged at a very high ad valorem rate, but gave those manufacturers free materials, thereby increasing enormously their profits in the manufacture of barbed wire, without reducing the price to any consumer anywhere in the United States.

This, I think, is a better than any argument can the nature of the movement for tariff reform which has been so precipitately entered upon in another place.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. President, I beg but a moment to make a single remark. Nothing, I think, illustrates the value of an amendment of the rules of the Senate more conspicuously and specifically than the remarks made by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON]. The bills to which they have referred are not before the

ENTRY OF LANDS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a conference report on the bill (H. R. 7451) to authorize the entry of lands for gravel pits and reservoir purposes and authorizing the grant of way for pipe lines.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the statement, which perhaps will be satisfactory without the reading of the report. The Clerk read the statement of the House conferees, as follows:

STATEMENT.

The first amendment of the same makes it certain that no land except that which is now subject to entry under the laws of the United States and not occupied can be disposed of under section 1 of this act.

The second amendment provides for a forfeiture of the title to the United States for nonuses for a period of two years.

The third amendment allows the sale for reservoir purposes in quantities not exceeding one-quarter section of unoccupied public lands not reserved for public use, but reserves all mineral and all lands suitable for reservoir site heretofore reserved, or that may be hereafter reserved. It also vests in the Secretary of the Interior the power to declare a forfeiture for a violation of any of the conditions upon which lands suitable for reservoir or water-storage purposes are sold under this act. It vests in the Secretary of the Interior authority to withdraw other reservoir sites upon the application of any State, county, or district, or organization, and to allow them the use thereof for the storage of water for irrigation, mining, or useful purposes.

THOS. C. MCRAE,
ROBERT NEILL,
JOHN F. LACEY.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I hope the report will be agreed to.

The conference report was agreed to.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House consider a resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk, which I am directed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report favorably, and I ask that joint resolution No. 210 lie on the table. The joint resolution reported is in lieu of joint resolution No. 210.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution congratulating the Republic of Hawaii.

Resolved, etc., That the United States of America congratulates the Republic of Hawaii on the peaceful assumption of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of self-government, as indicated by the recent adoption of a republican form of government.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the consideration of this resolution?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I think that some later time had better be fixed for the consideration of this, so as to give us time to make arrangements about it.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, we have consumed much time in discussing Hawaiian affairs, and I do not suppose any one desires to open the debate again. I do not, and I hope that the resolution, which is simply a resolution to congratulate the Hawaiian Republic on having peacefully assumed the duties and responsibilities of self-government, will be allowed to pass without debate.

Mr. PAYNE. I understand that some members of the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs desire to discuss this resolution, and I think it would be better to let it go over. Otherwise I shall have to object.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky. If the resolution is not agreed to, there is no danger that it will not be acted upon by both Houses at this session.

Mr. PAYNE. They have waited so long that I think they can wait another day. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

MRS. MARTHA FRANK.

Mr. LAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider the bill (H. R. 7002) to pension Mrs. Martha Frank.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the regulations and provisions of law governing the payment of pensions, the name of Mrs. Martha Frank, widow of William Frank, member of the company of Capt. John Little in the Indian war of 1850.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read as follows:

Add after line 8 the words "and allow her a pension rate of \$75 per month."

Mr. TALBERT of South Carolina. I would like to ask the gentleman if this bill has been considered in Committee of the Whole at a Friday night session?

Mr. LAWSON. It has not. On account of the adjournment over last Friday there was no opportunity to consider it in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported last week.

Mr. TALBERT of South Carolina. Why was it not considered earlier?

Mr. LAWSON. This lady is 100 years old and quite indigent, and whatever is to be done must be done soon to be of any benefit to her.

Mr. TALBERT of South Carolina. What is the age of the applicant?

Mr. LAWSON. Over one hundred years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the consideration of this bill?

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to object; but I want to ask the gentleman from Georgia why arrears of pension is proposed to be given in this bill. I understand the bill grants a pension from a date prior to the passage of this act. I also understand the practice of Congress to be only to grant pensions from the date of the passage of the act.

Mr. LAWSON. I propose to put her on the same footing with other pensioners of the Indian wars.

Mr. LOUD. I think it had better be considered at a Friday night session. [Cries of "Oh, no!"]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California objects.

B. J. VAN VLECK.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3402) for the relief of B. J. Van Vleck, administrator of Henry Van Vleck, deceased.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Treasurer of the United States shall pay out of any money in his hands not otherwise appropriated, to B. J. Van Vleck administrator of Henry Van Vleck, deceased, or to his duly authorized attorneys in fact, the sum of \$4,550.20, being the amount due said Henry Van Vleck at the time of his death as a balance on account of extra work done on the locks of the Ste. Marie Canal, in Michigan, with interest thereon from October 2, 1882, the date of approval of said claim by the Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. SAYERS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from Texas that this bill has been approved by the War Department.

Mr. SAYERS. I object to the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

EXTENSION OF CHARTERS OF BUSINESS CORPORATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk and put upon its passage a bill with reference to business corporations in the District.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection. The bill has just come from the Senate.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (S. 233) to amend section 553 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 553 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding to said section the following provision:

"That any corporation heretofore or hereafter organized under the provisions of this section may renew its charter for any stated number of years, not exceeding twenty, by filing in the office of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia a certificate in writing signed by a majority of its trustees, and duly acknowledged, certifying that at the last regular meeting of the stockholders held prior to the date of such certificate, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, the stockholders of such company, by a vote of at least two-thirds of all the shares of the stock of the company, resolved to renew the charter thereof for a period designated by them: *Provided*, That the proposed renewal shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in writing indorsed on said certificate: *And provided*, That a duly authenticated copy of the resolution of the stockholders in respect to such renewal shall be acknowledged by the recorder of deeds."

The filing of such certificate so approved shall be and operate as a renewal of such charter for the specified time therein. The charter so renewed may afterwards be renewed from time to time: *Provided*, That no one renewal shall be for a longer period than twenty years, and that each renewal shall be authorized by the stockholders and be subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the manner hereinbefore provided.

"The provisions of section 553 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia shall apply to the record of all certificates of renewal of charters authorized by this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request to consider this Senate bill?

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have some explanation of this bill before consent is given.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. I will explain it in a moment. By existing law the limitation on the existence of corporations in the District of Columbia is twenty years. There are corporations whose charters are about to expire under that limitation. There is no provision of law now for the renewal of those charters. This bill simply provides that these existing corporations, which are business corporations, may renew their charters for another twenty years with the consent of the Commissioners and of the stockholders of the respective companies.

Mr. COOMBS. I understand this bill does not apply to railroads?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. It does not. It relates to business corporations. The bill allows them to petition for an extension. The bill has been examined by the House Committee on the District of Columbia and reported favorably, and now comes from the Senate.

Mr. BLAND. Under what law are they extended now? Mr. COBB of Alabama. They can not be extended now. They have to apply for a new charter, which puts business enterprises to a good deal of trouble.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this Senate bill? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. COBB of Alabama, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. BLAND. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withhold that motion until the enrolled general deficiency bill comes in? The Chair understands it is about ready.

Mr. BLAND. I withdraw that motion, but demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. The regular order is the call of committees for reports.

TO PROVIDE FEMALE HELP WITH SEATS.

Mr. DEARMOND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the bill (S. 1841) to provide that all persons employed favorably in stores, shops, offices, or manufactories shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

EXCLUSION AND DEPORTATION OF ALIEN ANARCHISTS.

Mr. BOATNER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the bill (S. 2314) to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution (H. Res. 225), in lieu of H. Res. 210, congratulating the Hawaiian Islands on their peaceable assumption of the power of self-government, and recognizing that Republic as free, sovereign, and independent; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with accompanying report, ordered to be printed, and House resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

LEAD ORE AND SILVER LEAD ORES.

Mr. TARSNEY, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably the bill (H. R. 7362) to amend paragraph 165, Schedule C, of an act of August—, 1894, entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes"; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. TURNER of Georgia, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. McLAURIN, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

EXCLUSION OF ALIEN ANARCHISTS.

Mr. BOATNER. Mr. Speaker—
The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?
Mr. BOATNER. I rise to move to suspend the rules and pass Senate bill 2314.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot recognize the gentleman to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. BLAND. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to: and the House accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:
By Mr. CATES, from the Committee on the Judiciary: A bill (H. R. 7407) for the relief of S. E. Halford, of Alabama. (Report No. 1451.)

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri, from the Committee on Pensions: A bill (H. R. 7249) for the relief of Abner Abercrombie. (Report No. 1457.)

Also, a bill (H. R. 7267) granting a pension to Jerusha H. Brown. (Report No. 1458.)

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 8008) to grant a pension to William F. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULICK: A bill (H. R. 8009) granting a pension to Rebecca J. Barrere, widow of James Barrere, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STORER (by request): A bill (H. R. 8010) for the relief of Annie Seitz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from the consideration of a petition presented by Mr. DANIELS, asking and proposing amendments to international laws, and the same was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, a bill and resolutions of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RICHARDS: A bill (H. R. 8011) to restrain and regulate the importation, manufacture, and sale of shoddy—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAKER of Kansas: A joint resolution (H. Res. 224) authorizing the Secretary of War to lend two cannon to the commissioners of Smith County, Kans., to be used in experiments to procure rainfall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky: A joint resolution (H. Res. 223) to carry into effect the convention between the United States and Venezuela providing for a reference to arbitration of the claim of the Venezuela Transportation Company—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A resolution inquiring by what statutes of the United States the Secretary of War has granted permission to the Altamonte Water Company to construct dams across the St. Louis and Colquett Rivers running through the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMINETTI: A resolution authorizing the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to make certain investigation during the recess of Congress—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LACEY: A resolution to pay increased compensation to H. B. Keffer—to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY: Affidavits in the matter of the claim of Sylvanus Sandford, late of Cass County, Tex.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of sundry citizens of Allegheny County, Pa., relative to appropriations for Indian education at sectarian schools—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GEAR: Petition of the faculty of Parsons College, of Fairfield, Iowa, praying admission of fraternal and college journals to the mails at 1 cent per pound—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of M. L. Davis, of Dansville, N. Y., for amendments to international law extending the 3-mile limit seaward to 100 miles—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Emerson Talcott & Co., Rockford, Ill., for 1-cent letter postage—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, August 21, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. WILLIAM E. PARSON, D. D.

CORRECTION.

Mr. WOOMER. Mr. Speaker, on page 9950 of the daily RECORD, in the vote on the bill placing iron ore on the free list, I am recorded as voting in the affirmative, whereas in fact I voted in the negative. I ask that the correction be made. [See page 8486 of permanent Edition.]

The SPEAKER. The change will be made in accordance with the suggestion of the gentleman.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The Speaker laid before the House a resolution of the Senate, transmitting, in compliance with the request of the Senate, a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill (S. 1232) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the times and places to hold

Mr. GORDON entered the Chamber and answered to his name.
Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms under the order of yesterday may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

SENEGAT-AT-ARMS, UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, August 23, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the Senate directing me to request the attendance of absent Senators, I have to report:

Of the forty-two Senators who did not answer to their names yesterday only two are in the city. Both of these have been requested to attend. One Senator is in Europe.

Telegrams were sent to all the others requesting their attendance immediately.

I am informed by his business associates that one is on his way to Europe. The telegram containing reports that he will not be found.

One responded that he would be present to-morrow.
One telegraphed it will be impossible for him to reach here before this evening.

One responded that it would be impossible to come.
Four answered that they are ill.

I am advised that one had left the place to which telegram was sent, and no other address was given.

No response has been received from the remainder.
Very respectfully,

R. J. BRIGHT,
Sergeant-at-Arms, United States Senate

Hon. A. P. STEVENSON,
Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. GRAY. I ask that the names of the absentees be read.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the names of the absent Senators.

The Secretary read as follows:

ABSENT.

Amble	Dolph	McPherson	Quay
Allen	Dubois	Manderson	Ransom
Brace	Frye	Miller	Sherman
Butler	Hale	Morgan	Snoupe
Caffery	Hansborough	Morrill	Smith
Calk	Howley	Murphy	Squire
Campden	Higgins	Patton	Stewart
Cassara	Hear	Teller	Wadsworth
Canfield	Irby	Perkins	Voorhees
Canfield	Jarvis	Pettigrew	Walsh
Canfield	James, Nev.	Platt	Wilson
Canfield	Lojoe	Power	Wheeler
Dixon	McMillan	Procter	

Mr. TURPIE. I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. VOORHEES] is detained necessarily from the Senate by serious indisposition.

Mr. RANSOM entered the Chamber and answered to his name.
Mr. FAULKNER. I desire to state that I received a telegram from my colleague, the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN], stating that he will reach here, if the train is on time, at 12 o'clock to-day.

Mr. PASCO. For the reason which I stated a few minutes ago, I ask that the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] be excused from attendance to-day. He is absent in consequence of the death of a near relative, and has gone from the city to attend the burial.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida? The Chair hears none, and the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] is excused.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] may be excused from attendance during the remainder of the session on account of illness. I have received a telegram from him asking me to make this request of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Iowa? The Chair hears none, and the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] is excused.

Mr. ALLISON. I also make the same request for my colleague [Mr. WILSON], who, as is well known, is absent on account of illness.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] is excused.

Mr. JARVIS entered the Chamber and answered to his name.
Mr. HARRIS (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.). On the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], I believe it has been held by the Chair that the order of yesterday directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators is still in force, and under that order the Sergeant-at-Arms has made his report, and it does not show the presence of a quorum. I now move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to compel the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. FAULKNER (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.). I ask that the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN] be

excused from the order requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the attendance of absent Senators. My colleague is now on his way to Washington, and will arrive in the city just as soon as possible.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN] is excused from the order.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] be excused from the order made to compel the attendance of absent Senators. The Senator from Indiana is ill and the Senator from Vermont has been in frail health. I think they ought to be excused from the order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senators named are excused from the order.

Mr. FAULKNER (at 1 o'clock p. m.). I ask that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER], who has telegraphed that he will be here in the early morning train to-morrow, and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], who has telegraphed that he will be here this evening, be excused from the order entered this morning to compel the attendance of absent Senators.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and the Senators named are excused.

Mr. HARRIS (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.). Pending the execution of the order of the Senate. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow Friday, August 24, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, August 23, 1894.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday was read and approved.

RECORDING LAND SUBDIVISIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 1005) to prevent the recording of subdivisions of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the Recorder of Deeds.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be considered now.

I will state, if I may be allowed to make a brief explanation, that the existing law on this subject is so drawn as to make evasion possible. Maps or plats of subdivisions in the District of Columbia may now be recorded in two places; that is, in the office of the recorder of deeds, and also in the office of the surveyor of the District. The District Commissioners have sent to the committee a letter, in which they urgently recommend the passage of the Senate bill, which provides that these maps or plats shall be recorded only in one place. That, it would seem, is ample for all purposes in connection with the matter. It makes reference to such subdivisions more convenient, while the present system, which authorizes their recording in two places, simply involves unnecessary expense, and has heretofore led to considerable confusion in the opening of streets through such subdivisions.

I ask that the letter from the Commissioners be read in connection with the statement I have made, to show the urgency of this matter.

A MEMBER. Is this recommended by the District Committee?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The chairman of the committee [Mr. HEARD] a few moments ago asked me to make this motion. He is temporarily absent from the Hall.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection the letter to which the gentleman from Tennessee refers will be read.

The letter was read, as follows:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 22, 1894.

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the bill (H. R. 1005) to prevent the recording of subdivisions of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, and to express their appreciation of the interest of the House of Representatives in the subject. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the bill is of great importance, and they are of the opinion that it is of great importance that it should be passed as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. ROSS,
Recorder of Deeds.

Hon. JOHN T. HEARD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection to its present consideration.

The bill was read, as follows:

It enacted, etc. That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to record any map or plat of the subdivision of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the recorder of deeds for said District, whether such map or plat be attached to a deed or other document or is offered separately for record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PAYNE. I understand from the reading of this bill that it refers to maps or plats only, and not deeds.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes; that is correct. Under some construction of law they have been authorizing these subdivisions to be recorded in two places.

Mr. PAYNE. I do not understand from the language of the bill whether it has reference to the recording of deeds or not.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. No; it refers to maps or plats.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be again read, if there be no objection.

The bill was read at length.

Mr. PAYNE. That is all right.

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, and being read the time, was passed.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

B. F. BERRY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 2318) for the relief of B. F. Berry.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will ask for objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

It enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to issue to B. F. Berry, of Simpson County, Miss., a patent to the east half of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 2 north, range 2 east, Choctaw meridian, situated in said Simpson County, Miss., conveying to said B. F. Berry the title of the United States to said land upon his payment to Lloyd M. Kelley, of said county, of the sum of money paid by said Kelley into the land office at Jackson, Miss., for said land on the 23d day of April, 1894.

Sec. 2. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. PAYNE. Has this been considered by the House committee?

Mr. KYLE. Mr. Speaker, it has not been considered by the committee, but with the consent of the House, I think I can explain very briefly the purpose of the bill, and then there will be no objection to it. There is no appropriation involved in it.

Sometime between 1850 and 1860 the land mentioned in the bill was preempted, or the party who applied for it supposed he had preempted it, and it has been continuously held and occupied by him and those who held under him. In the early part of 1875 B. F. Berry, the party named in the bill and for whom relief is sought by it, purchased the land and since then has greatly improved it.

Last spring Lloyd M. Kelley, a neighbor of Berry's, learned that in the original entry a clerical mistake had been made in the description of the land. In other words, another quarter section had through mistake been described in the papers, and the land which Berry thought he was entering, and which has been held and occupied and improved by him and those under whom he holds, was left out, and Kelley homesteaded it.

Now, the bill simply provides that Berry, upon the payment of the fees, etc., due the United States, and the payment to Kelley of the amount paid out by him, may homestead the land. There certainly can not be any objection to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading; and being read the third time, was passed.

On motion of Mr. KYLE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

REFERENCE OF SENATE BILL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 2038) for the relief of Oklahoma settlers; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

ESTATE OF LELAND STANFORD.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 2307) to require the prompt prosecution and speedy determination of the claim of the United States against the estate of the late Leland Stanford.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of that bill.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MAGUIRE. I object.

Mr. CULBERSON. Then I ask its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be so referred.

HUTCHISON AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (S. 2290) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act granting the right of way to the Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory.'"

Mr. DUBBOCK. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this bill; and I shall be glad to say a word in explanation of it, if any gentleman so desires.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the provisions of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to amend an act granting the right of way to the Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory," approved February 3, 1892, be, and the same hereby are, extended for a further period of three years.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; which was read three times, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DUBBOCK, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PETER HAGAN.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the joint resolution (H. Res. 79) for the relief of Peter Hagan.

The SPEAKER. This is a House bill, which has been returned from the Senate with an amendment. If no gentleman desires to make any motion respecting the bill, it will be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill was referred accordingly.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 6529) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River, between Wisconsin and Minnesota;

A bill (H. R. 2842) to reimburse George C. Tanner, land consul, etc., the sum of \$200, paid by him for rent of rooms; and

Joint resolution (H. Res. 223) to correct an error in the act entitled an act to amend an act granting a pension to Elizabeth Voss.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 870) authorizing the issue of a patent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for certain lands on the Omaha Indian Reservation for school purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish the House of Representatives, in compliance with its request, a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill (S. 748) for the relief of the citizens of the States of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, who served with the United States troops in the war against the Nez Percés and Shoshone Indians, and for the relief of the heirs of those killed in such service, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (S. 870) authorizing the issue of a patent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for certain lands on the Omaha Indian Reservation for school purposes;

A bill (S. 1458) granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota;

A bill (S. 223) to amend section 553 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the organization of corporations within the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 2233) to provide for the improvement of the building and grounds of the United States court and post-office at Little Rock, Ark.;

A bill (H. R. 7461) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Georgia," approved March 5, 1891.

Joint resolution (H. Res. 5) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer a certain piece of land in the State of Michigan to the city of Saginaw; and

Joint resolution (S. R. 99) to compile and publish the laws relating to street-railway franchises in the District of Columbia;

Joint resolution (S. R. 102) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide rooms for the accommodation of the United States circuit and district courts and their officers at Meridian, Miss.;

By Mr. KYLE: A bill (H. R. 3032) to place machinery used in the manufacture of cotton on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7857) for the relief of John Sanderson, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARWIG: A bill (H. R. 8019) granting a pension to Mary Cowles, widow of Alexander Seigel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8020) for the relief of A. B. Pedigo—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 8021) for the relief of A. M. Webb, of Green Forest, Carroll County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8022) for the payment of the claim of Mary J. McCall, of Eureka Springs, Carroll County, Ark., administratrix of the estate of James Bridgman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8023) for the relief of Mary Hutchens—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8024) for the relief of George W. Pierce, of Berryville, Carroll County, Ark.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8025) to pay E. J. Woolem, of Washington County, Ark., for carrying the mails from Rome, Ga., to Blue Mountain, Alabama—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUDSON: A bill (H. R. 8026) granting a pension to Thomas L. Todd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RITCHIE: A bill (H. R. 8027) granting arrears of pension to George W. Boggs, late first lieutenant Company G, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:
By Mr. BRODERICK: Petition of Caleb Crothers and others, citizens of Kansas, favoring the suppression of lotteries in the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DINSMORE (by request): Petition of Thomas Cordingley, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARTMAN: Petition of certain citizens of Butte, Mont., in opposition to the extension of time for payment of Pacific railroad debts—to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. HERMANN (by request): Petition for impeachment proceedings against the Attorney-General—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REILLY: Two petitions of citizens of Schuylkill County, Pa., in favor of resolution requesting amnesty for political offenses, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SWEET: Two petitions of certain citizens of Idaho, for the impeachment of the Attorney-General—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, August 24, 1894.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. McCARTY, D. D., of the city of Washington.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 23d instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 253) granting a pension to Maria Hall, widow of Joseph E. Doak, deceased;

An act (S. 1007) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appoint a deputy coroner, and for other purposes;

An act (S. 1172) extending the time for the completion of a railroad bridge over the Columbia River at or near Vancouver, in the State of Washington;

An act (S. 1885) to extend the privileges of the transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement to the city of Ocala, in the State of Florida;

An act (S. 2107) granting to the Northern Mississippi Railway

Company right of way through certain Indian reservations in Minnesota;

An act (S. 2269) providing for reconveyance by District Commissioners of certain lands to Andrew J. Curtis and Mary E. Curtis;

An act (S. 2303) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Contentnea Creek at Grifton, Lenoir County, N. C., and to establish it as a post-road;

An act (S. R. 68) for the relief of W. D. Mack, a clerk in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department;

An act (S. R. 96) to extend the charter of the Maryland and Washington Railway Company; and

An act (S. R. 101) providing clerical assistance in the health department of the District of Columbia.

BILL BECAME A LAW.

The message also announced that the bill (S. 16) granting a pension to Nettie N. Seaver, having been presented to the President on the 8th instant, and not having been returned by him to the Senate within the ten days (Sundays excepted) prescribed by the Constitution, had become a law without his signature.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 561) for the relief of John and Sarah Griffin; and
A bill (H. R. 7407) for the relief of S. E. Halford, of Alabama.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 1005) to prevent the recording of subdivisions of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the recorder of deeds;
A bill (S. 2290) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act granting the right of way to the Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory,'" and
A bill (S. 2318) for the relief of B. F. Berry.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 870) authorizing the issue of a patent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for certain lands on the Omaha Indian Reservation for school purposes;

A bill (S. 1458) granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota;

A bill (S. 2263) to amend section 553 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the organization of corporations within the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 2293) to provide for the improvement of the building and grounds of the United States court and post-office at Little Rock, Ark.;

A bill (H. R. 7461) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Georgia," approved March 3, 1891;

A joint resolution (S. R. 99) to compile and publish the laws relating to street-railway franchises in the District of Columbia;

A joint resolution (S. R. 102) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide rooms for the accommodation of the United States circuit and district courts and their officers at Meridian, Miss.;

A joint resolution (H. Res. 5) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer a certain piece of land in the State of Michigan to the city of Saginaw; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 220) instructing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Massachusetts the flags of certain regiments of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

THE JOURNAL.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of day before yesterday and the Journal of yesterday be dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. GEORGE. Will the Senator from Tennessee allow me to request a leave of absence for my colleague?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi for a moment.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. GEORGE. I ask that an indefinite leave of absence be granted to my colleague [Mr. McLaurin], on account of serious illness in his family.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair

hears none, and an indefinite leave of absence is granted to the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McCLARIN].

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HARRIS. I renew my motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. JARVIS was, on his request, granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. QUAY (for Mr. CAMERON) presented petitions of Council No. 109, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of McKeesport; Council No. 328, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Harrisburg; Council No. 507, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Port Marion; of Trade and Labor Council, of Reading; and of C. G. Creel, of Port Marion, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also (for Mr. CAMERON) presented sundry memorials of citizens of Brush Creek Valley, Hamburg, Broadtop, Philadelphia, and Lemout, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against appropriating Government moneys for sectarian Indian education, etc.; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

BITUMINOUS COAL AND IRON ORE.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present a communication from the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, transmitting certain reports relative to imports and exports of bituminous coal and imports of iron ore for the last twenty years. I move that the communication be printed as a miscellaneous document.

The motion was agreed to.

CAPT. W. H. BIXBY.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7434) directing the issue of a duplicate of a lost check drawn by Capt. W. H. Bixby, Engineers, United States Army, at Newport, R. I., in favor of Messrs. Hughes Brothers & Bangs, to report it without amendment, and to ask for its present consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

I. H. HATHAWAY & CO.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 232) for the relief of I. H. Hathaway & Co., to report it without amendment, and to ask for its immediate consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. The preamble recites that Thomas H. Handbury, major Corps of Engineers, United States Army, on the 14th of June, 1894, issued a check, numbered 266798, for \$10,115.34, on the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, in favor of I. H. Hathaway & Co., in payment of contract work done at the mouth of St. Johns River, Florida, which check is alleged to have been lost in transmission through the United States mails between St. Augustine, Fla., and Philadelphia, Pa.; and that the act of February 16, 1885, amending section 3646, Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing United States disbursing officers and agents to issue duplicates of lost checks, applies only to checks drawn to \$2,500 or less.

The bill instructs Maj. Handbury to issue a duplicate of the original check, under such regulations in regard to its issue and payment as have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issue of duplicate checks under the provisions of section 3646, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MANDERSON. I introduced a bill for the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and I desire that it shall appear the bill is introduced by him, by request.

The bill (S. 2324) to consolidate the five regiments of the artillery of the Army with the Marine Corps of the Navy into a

corps of marine artillery, and to organize the field artillery of the Army, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill (S. 2325) supplementary to an act entitled "An act for publishing a report of appeal for the District of Columbia and for other purposes," approved February 9, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUAY (for Mr. CAMERON) introduced a bill (S. 2326) to place James T. Peale on the retired list of the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CLAIM.

Mr. QUAY. On behalf of my colleague [Mr. CAMERON], who is necessarily absent, I introduce a joint resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 104) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to reexamine the settlement of the Second Comptroller of May 22, 1893, of the claim from the State of Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in aiding the United States to suppress the late insurrection, etc., was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to cause the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to reexamine the settlement by the Second Comptroller of May 22, 1893, of the claim of the State of Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in aiding the United States to suppress the late insurrection, and which settlement is provided for in the act of Congress approved July 27, 1861 (12 Stats., 276), which directs "that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the cost, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection," and to report the amount expended in crediting such payments as have been made to the State for the purposes mentioned in said act on account of troops employed by the governor in aiding the United States to suppress the said insurrection, or of the aid actually given by other of the military agents of the governor and being within the authority conferred upon governors of States by General Orders numbered 75 of 1861 and 18 of 1862, of the War Department, by which they are authorized to organize and prepare troops for the service as they may judge advantageous for the interests of the General Government and are made the lawful authority for raising volunteers. Including such payments as were made by the State upon claims presented against the State for the use of fair grounds and buildings occupied by troops for recruiting and other purposes.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to have the Senator from Pennsylvania make a little explanation of the object of the joint resolution.

Mr. QUAY. I never saw the resolution until it was handed to me this morning on behalf of my colleague. The object is to correct some errors which were made in settling the account of the State of Pennsylvania under the direct tax.

Mr. HUNTON. It merely calls for a report, I understand.

Mr. QUAY. It is an instruction to the Secretary of the Treasury to reopen and reexamine the settlement and correct errors, if there are errors. That is all of it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Does the joint resolution come from a committee?

Mr. QUAY. No, it does not.

Mr. ALDRICH. It seems to me it is a pretty important matter to consider without reference to a committee if it undertakes to instruct any officers of the Government as to what they shall do.

Mr. QUAY. If the Senator objects to its consideration the joint resolution can go over.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think it ought to go to a committee.

Mr. QUAY. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CORRECTION OF ERROR.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 105) to change the initials of a name in the Indian appropriation bill; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That the appropriation to pay "F. G." Niedrhuhs for beef cows delivered at Fort Peck Agency be corrected to read "W. F." Niedrhuhs.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION DIPLOMAS.

Mr. LINDSAY introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 106) authorizing the printing of the blank diplomas authorized by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1893, the names of the persons

is simply for the purpose of bringing the list down to date from the point where Mr. Poore's work stops.

Mr. SAYERS. Who is to prepare the list?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It has been prepared, as I understand, under direction of the Senate committee.

Mr. SAYERS. Does the bill only provide for printing the list, or does it also provide for paying some employee for preparing it?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask that the bill be again read, Mr. Speaker.

The Clerk again read the bill as above.

Mr. SAYERS. I have no objection to the passage of the bill, provided it does not carry an appropriation for an official who is already drawing a salary. If the gentleman will put in a provision that no portion of the money appropriated shall be paid to any person who is now drawing a salary from the Government, I shall not object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. As I have already said, the catalogue down to a certain date was prepared by Ben: Perley Poore, who for many years before I came to Congress was clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, and this bill simply provides that the work shall be continued by his successor in office, the present clerk of the joint committee.

Mr. SAYERS. Who is he?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. T. W. Cox. He is clerk of the Senate Committee on Printing and also of the joint committee.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a word right here. There will be found in one of our appropriation bills an appropriation to pay this same official \$1,200 in addition to the salary which he already receives.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. If the gentleman means the clerk of the House Committee, he is very much mistaken.

Mr. SAYERS. I do not mean the clerk of the House committee, but the clerk of the joint committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That being understood, I want to say that this is a Government publication and a very necessary one, a catalogue of Government publications. If it is a necessary publication, it must be compiled by some one. Now, if you are going to pay some outside party to do this work, you might just as well pay an employee of the House or the Senate, whose duties do not compel him to attend to this business. I have no personal interest in the matter, but I regard this as a necessary publication.

Mr. SAYERS. I will remind the gentleman that he was one of the committee who reported the bill which has now become a law preventing persons who draw official salaries from receiving additional compensation from the Government unless specially authorized to do so.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That is exactly what we want to do here: we want to give special authority by this bill.

Mr. SAYERS. I will agree to the consideration of the bill provided the gentleman will strike out the provision for the extra payment of this officer and insert simply a provision to pay for the printing.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. But who will do the work? Who is going to compile this catalogue?

Mr. SAYERS. I understood the gentleman to say that the work has already been done.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Not at all. Now, who is going to compile this catalogue of Government publications, running back to 1851, without compensation?

Mr. SAYERS. If you propose to pay the very same officer who is now drawing a large salary.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. If the clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing is drawing salary, he is drawing it for his services as such clerk. Now, if we want this work done somebody must be paid for doing it.

Mr. BLAND. What is the necessity for this work anyway? I never saw any good in publications of this kind.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. We have a great lot of publications—many thousands—and we have no way of knowing what they are. The work here proposed is simply a catalogue to show the publications made by the Government. That is all there is in it. I have no personal interest in the matter. If members of Congress do not want this publication, they can object to this resolution.

In reply to my friend from Texas, let me say that if we put duties upon an officer, I can see no reason why we should not pay him for such service just the same as we would pay a third party.

Mr. SAYERS. I will answer the gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. One moment. My friend from Texas has said, if I understood him, that he would not object to authorizing this work to be done if some person not an employee of the Government is to do the work.

Mr. SAYERS. The gentleman knows very well—and I ask him to correct me if I make a misstatement—that there are clerks and employees in the Departments here who are in the habit of getting up data on one subject or another and then asking from Congress an appropriation to pay for the preparation and publication of such matter.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman is correct in that remark. A number of such applications have been before the Printing Committee; but not one has been favorably reported to the House, because we did not believe such work was necessary. But it seems to me members do want a catalogue of Government publications; and if we want it, then we ought to be willing to pay for it.

Mr. BLAND. I have heard a great deal about these "catalogues," and have seen some of them. I believe that about the only utility they have is to inform the junk-shop dealers what publications we are making, so that they may get hold of them. I think we ought to discountenance this whole business, and ought to repeal any law which authorizes it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. We ought to quit printing the documents, if we are not going to catalogue them so that they may be made accessible and useful.

Mr. BLAND. I think if we would quit printing them it would be still better.

Mr. COLFORD. I would like to ask my friend from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] whether the gentleman who prepared the former catalogue of this kind was paid extra for the work?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. He was. That work was done by Ben: Perley Poore, who was for many years clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. BLAND. I object to the consideration of the resolution.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On August 23, 1894:

An act (H. R. 7477) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for prior years, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 4667) to provide for the opening of certain abandoned military reservations, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 6777) to amend "An act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway";

An act (H. R. 7036) to authorize the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway Company to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 4480) granting a pension to Henry C. Field;

An act (H. R. 5703) for the relief of Johanna Gienson;

An act (H. R. 387) to authorize the construction of a life-saving station at or near Rocky Point or East Marion, Long Island;

An act (H. R. 859) for the relief of B. D. Greene;

An act (H. R. 6038) to repeal House resolution No. 104, first session Fifty-first Congress, granting to Secretary of War a permit to license to use a pier at mouth of Chicago River;

An act (H. R. 6060) to amend section 4833, Revised Statutes, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 7294) empowering fourth-class postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners;

An act (H. R. 5363) for the relief of Henry W. Lee;

An act (H. R. 562) for the relief of Marlin Parks;

An act (H. R. 7668) to authorize the St. Louis, Avoyes and Southwestern Railway Company to bridge Bayou Des Glaisses and Atchafalaya River in the State of Louisiana;

(NOTE.—The following-named bills having been presented to the President on the 8th instant, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which they originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, have become laws without his approval.)

An act (H. R. 2108) to perfect the military record of Warren Alonzo Alden;

An act (H. R. 1717) granting a pension to Eliza Holmes;

An act (H. R. 855) to amend an act granting a pension to Elizabeth Voss; and

An act (H. R. 7803) to amend sections 2401 and 2402 of the Revised Statutes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 223) to correct an error in the act entitled "An act to amend an act granting a pension to Elizabeth Voss;"

A bill (H. R. 2342) to reimburse George C. Tanner, late consul, etc., the sum of \$200, paid by him for rent of rooms;

A bill (H. R. 6529) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River between Wisconsin and Minnesota;

A bill (S. 1005) to prevent the recording of subdivisions of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the recorder of deeds; and

A bill (S. 2290) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act granting the right of way to the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory.'"

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, MINNESOTA.

Mr. MCCLARY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7731) for the relief of certain Winnebago Indians in Minnesota.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Whereas by the fourth section of an act entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit," approved February 21, 1853, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to allow to said Indians in severalty "lands which they may respectively cultivate and improve, not exceeding 90 acres to each head of a family other than to the chiefs, to whom larger allotments may be made, which lands, when so allotted, shall be vested in said Indian and his heirs, without the right of alienation, and shall be evidenced by patent;" and

Whereas by the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act approved July 15, 1870, the Secretary of the Interior was "directed to cause to be investigated and to determine the claims of certain Indians of the Winnebago tribe now lawfully residing in the State of Minnesota; to issue patents, without the right of alienation, to those of them whom he shall find to be entitled thereto for the lands heretofore allotted to them in severalty," etc.; and Whereas by the Indian appropriation act approved May 21, 1872, it was declared to be the intention and meaning of said ninth and tenth sections of the act of 1870 "to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be patented to each and every Winnebago Indian lawfully resident in the State of Minnesota at the date of this act, in accordance with the conditions of said two sections, an allotment of land," etc.; and

Whereas such a restriction for all time, without the right of alienation, by anyone, under any circumstances, is an entailment upon the land, which it is not deemed to be desirable: Therefore

That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is authorized to issue patents, without the right of alienation, to said lands, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. HOLMAN. Before consent is given to the consideration of the bill, Mr. Speaker, I wish to inquire who reported it to the House?

The SPEAKER. The report was made by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. PICKLER].

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MCCLARY of Minnesota, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CLAIM OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. ALDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (H. Res. 119) to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the governor of the State of West Virginia the sum appropriated by the act of Congress entitled "An act to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861."

The SPEAKER. The joint resolution will be read, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection to its present consideration.

The joint resolution was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

Mr. PAYNE. I object.

I. H. HATHAWAY & CO.

Mr. REYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7685) for the relief of I. H. Hathaway & Co.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Whereas it appears that Thomas H. Handbury, major Corps of Engineers, United States Army, did on the 14th day of June, 1894, issue a check numbered 25978 for \$10,115.34 on the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York in favor of I. H. Hathaway & Co. in payment of contract work done at mouth of St. Johns River, Florida, which check is alleged to have been lost in transmission through the United States mails between St. Augustine, Fla., and Philadelphia, Pa.; and

Whereas the provisions of the act of February 16, 1885, amending section 3746, Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing United States disbursing officers and agents to issue checks of lost checks, apply only to checks drawn to \$2,500 or less: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the said Thomas H. Handbury, major Corps of En-

gineers, United States Army, be, and he is hereby, instructed to issue a duplicate of said original check under such regulations in regard to the date and payment as have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issue of duplicate checks under the provisions of section 3746, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SAYERS. I understand that this bill is merely to authorize the issuance of a duplicate check to these parties, the original never having been paid?

Mr. REYBURN. That is correct. The check was sent to the contractors, but was lost in transmission through the mail. Payment was stopped at the assistant treasurer's office in New York, and the money has never been paid to these parties.

Mr. SAYERS. Does this bill provide for the execution of the ordinary guaranty bond required in such cases?

Mr. REYBURN. It does.

Mr. LOUD. This bill is drawn under the statutory provision in such cases.

Mr. REYBURN. The contractor must give surety in double the amount of the payment.

Mr. LOUD. It is in the usual form.

Mr. McMILLIN. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania permit me to ask a question?

Mr. REYBURN. With pleasure.

Mr. McMILLIN. I wish to ask what time this loss occurred? I was not able to gather from the reading of the bill, owing to some confusion in the Hall.

Mr. REYBURN. This check was issued on June 14, 1894.

Mr. McMILLIN. Are the facts set forth in the report?

Mr. REYBURN. The report states them briefly.

Mr. McMILLIN. I think, perhaps, you had better have the report read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The report (by Mr. MUTCHLER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7685) for the relief of I. H. Hathaway & Co., for check No. 25978, drawn by Thomas H. Handbury, major, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, on the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, issued June 14, 1894, in favor of I. H. Hathaway & Co., report as follows:

It appears by your committee, from the evidence submitted, that the said check was mailed, and since that time no trace of it has been found. Payment on said check was duly stopped on June 19, 1894. Under the present law no duplicate check can be drawn for a larger amount than \$2,500, and the only remedy for the sufferers of this character is by special act.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill do pass.

Mr. McMILLIN. What bond does this act require?

Mr. LOUD. The usual statutory bond.

Mr. McMILLIN. That is to say, double the amount of the sum lost?

Mr. REYBURN. Yes. In other words, the contractor must give bond in the sum of \$20,000, and is compelled to wait six months after the passage of the act before he can secure the money.

Mr. HUDSON. How long would he have to wait under the law before a duplicate check could be issued?

Mr. REYBURN. It would require a special act of Congress to issue a duplicate check if the amount exceeds \$2,500.

Mr. McMILLIN. The reason I asked was, I wished to know whether this bond was adequate, inasmuch as the amount is not specified?

Mr. REYBURN. I understand it is required by a regulation of the Department.

Mr. LOUD. This check is to be paid under the usual statutory provision.

Mr. McMILLIN. I think the gentleman is mistaken in that. How can it be?

Mr. LOUD. Well, the bill provides that it shall be paid under the regulations prescribed in the statutes, except as to the amount of the check, of course.

Mr. McMILLIN. Then the statute requires that the bond shall be double the amount of the check lost?

Mr. LOUD. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. REYBURN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PUBLIC BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.

Mr. ENGLISH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4796) supplemental to an act entitled "An act to authorize the purchase of additional ground in Newark, N. J., adjoining the custom-house and post-office building, and for the improvement thereon and the erection of additions thereto," approved March 1, 1888.

The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. SAYERS. I object.

PROPERTY LOST IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HERMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 75) to extend the time for filing certain claims for compensation for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of Congress approved January 9, 1883, or any statute in relation hereto, so enacted, shall not be deemed to prohibit the receiving or adjudication of a claim for compensation for property lost in the military service of the United States, whenever filed, when such loss is a matter of record in any official record in the custody of the War or Treasury Departments: Provided, however, That this act shall not be construed to extend to any classes of property other than those for the loss of which compensation has been authorized by now existing laws.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CATCHINGS. Mr. Speaker, let the report be read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the report can be read.

The report (by Mr. HERMANN) was read, as follows:

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1759) to extend the time for filing certain claims for horses lost in the service, etc., report as follows:

This bill provides that the statutes of limitations enacted January 9, 1883, shall not be deemed to prohibit the receiving and adjudication of claims for compensation for property lost in the military service of the United States, when such loss is a matter of record in any official record in the custody of the War or Treasury Departments, which has been filed and certified to by the proper officers prior to January 1870, provided that the classes of property referred to shall be such only as for which compensation has been authorized by now existing laws.

The first section of the act of January 9, 1883, which is referred to in the bill, extends the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States, which expired by limitation December 31, 1875, one year from the passage of the act; the second section of said act of January 9, 1883, extends the time for filing all claims arising under the act of March 3, 1849, entitled "An act providing for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, and all acts amendatory thereof," one year from the passage of the act.

The committee are of opinion that the bill is just, especially as its provisions exclude all classes of property other than those for the loss of which compensation has been authorized by now existing laws. Your committee are in favor of the bill, and recommend its passage. Your committee therefore report the bill to the House and recommend its passage.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have an explanation of that bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Oregon will be permitted to make a brief explanation.

Mr. HERMANN. I will state that this bill only applies to such claims as have been authorized by existing law, and as to which there is evidence on file in the Department, properly certified by the certifying officers. It is merely to complete the evidence of such claims as are now of record, but which the recent statute of limitations excludes.

Mr. SAYERS. I shall have to object to any bill of that kind.

Mr. HERMANN. It does not apply to any new claims whatever.

Mr. SAYERS. I object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CATCHINGS. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and, on a division (demanded by Mr. McKAIG) there were—ayes 80, noes 13.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday next.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, Mr. MOSES, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill (H. R. 8034) to repeal an act entitled "An act granting a pension to Mrs. Caroline Gardes Drayl," etc. (Report No. 1472)—to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, a bill and joint resolution of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 8033) fixing the duty on goods in bond imported previous to the passage of the tariff act of 1894—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERMANN: A joint resolution (H. Res. 227) authorizing the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to donate to the Oregon State Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, Oregon, certain cannon, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, Mr. HEARD introduced a bill (H. R. 8035) granting a pension to Austin J. Pickett; and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALDRICH: Memorial of Henry Mueller and 100 other citizens and residents of Pullman and Roseland, Ill., and members of American Railway Union, concerning the action of Attorney-General Olney on the recent strike—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRYAN: Petition of citizens of Beatrice, county of Gage and State of Nebraska, asking an increase of pension for Mrs. Lucinda Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DINSMORE: Depositions of Washington Webb and others to accompany House bill 8021—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1894.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. MCARTY, D. D., of the city of Washington.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 24th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 971) to open, widen, and extend alleys in the District of Columbia; and

An act (S. 1005) to prevent the recording of subdivisions of land in the District of Columbia in the office of the recorder of deeds.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had on this day approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 870) authorizing the issue of a patent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for certain lands on the Omaha Indian Reservation for school purposes;

An act (S. 1458) granting the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota;

An act (S. 2290) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act granting the right of way to the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory,'"

An act (S. 2293) to provide for the improvement of the building and grounds of the United States court and post-office at Little Rock, Ark.; and

An act (S. R. 102) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide rooms for the accommodation of the United States circuit and district courts and their officers at Meridian, Miss.

THE JOURNAL.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last; when, on motion of Mr. QUAY and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 24th instant, a collection of statements contained in various publications treating of foreign railway ownership and operation; which, on motion of Mr. PETTIGREW, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING OF REVENUE ACT.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent for the passage of a Senate resolution which comes within the law, I understand.

Mr. MANDERSON. Let it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for information.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 15,000 copies of Public Act No. 227, "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes."

Mr. MANDERSON. I suggest that it be printed in document form rather than in bill form. The cost would be much less.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is the intention to have it printed in law form, just as the act will be printed when it becomes a law.

Mr. MANDERSON. It is to be printed simply in regular law form?

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes, that is the understanding. It will be "Public Act No. 3" and—
The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

RED CLIFF INDIAN RESERVATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It there is no further routine business, the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I ask unanimous consent to call up the joint resolution H. Res. 140 to confirm the enlargement of the Red Cliff Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin, made in 1863, and for the allotment of the same.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President—
Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. It will take but a moment to put the joint resolution on its passage.

Mr. COCKRELL. Has the joint resolution been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs?

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. It has.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised that it has been so reported.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read for information.
The Secretary read the joint resolution.
Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. After conference with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], I withdraw the request for the consideration of the joint resolution at the present time.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 7685) for the relief of I. H. Hathaway & Co.; and
A bill (H. R. 7731) for the relief of certain Winnebago Indians in Minnesota.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 3334) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the heirs or legal representatives of C. P. Gooch certain money due him for carrying the mail;

A bill (H. R. 6888) for the registry or enrollment of the bark Skudsmenes;

A bill (H. R. 8007) to provide for the collection of internal revenue, and for other purposes;

A joint resolution (H. Res. 221) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of August, 1894, on the 23d day of said month.

RECESS.

Mr. COCKRELL (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate take a recess until 1 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

TARIFF COMPARISON.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed 2,500 copies of the comparison of the tariff laws of 1880 and 1894, prepared under the supervision of the Senate Committee on Finance, for the use of the members of the Senate of the United States.

I. H. HATHAWAY & CO.

Mr. QUAY. I ask that House bill 7685 be laid before the Senate.

The bill (H. R. 7685) for the relief of I. H. Hathaway & Co. was read twice by its title.

Mr. QUAY. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the bill was read at length and considered as in Committee of the Whole. The preamble recites that Thomas H. Handbury, major Corps of Engineers, United States Army, on the 14th of June, 1894, issued a check numbered 269798 for \$10,115.34 on the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York in favor of I. H. Hathaway & Co., in payment of contract work done at the mouth of St. Johns River, Florida, which check is alleged to have been lost in transmission through the United States mails between St. Augustine, Fla., and Philadelphia, Pa.; and that the act of February 16, 1885, amending section 3646, Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing United States disbursing officers and agents to issue duplicate copies of lost checks, applies only to checks drawn to \$2,500 or less.

The bill instructs Maj. Handbury to issue a duplicate of the original check under such regulations in regard to its issue and payment as have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issue of duplicate checks under the provisions of section 3646, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 7731) for the relief of certain Winnebago Indians in Minnesota was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1894.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 198) to print the Agricultural Report for 1894, to report it without amendment, and to ask for its present consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. It directs that the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the year 1894 shall be printed. The report is hereafter to be submitted and printed in two parts, as follows: Part 1, which shall contain purely business and executive matter which it is necessary for the Secretary to submit to the President and Congress; part 2, which shall contain such reports from the different bureaus and divisions, and such papers prepared by their special agents, accompanied by suitable illustrations as shall, in the opinion of the Secretary, be specially suited to interest and instruct the farmers of the country, and to include a general report of the operations of the Department for their information. There shall be printed of part 1, 1,000 copies for the Senate, 2,000 copies for the House, and 3,000 copies for the Department of Agriculture; and of part 2, 110,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 360,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 30,000 copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture, the illustrations for the same to be executed under the supervision of the Public Printer, in accordance with directions of the Joint Committee on Printing, the illustrations to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The title of each of the parts shall be such as to show that such part is complete in itself.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KANSAS CITY, OKLAHOMA AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I am directed by the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6122) authorizing the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, to report it without amendment.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask that the bill may be put on its passage at this time.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 5478) to authorize the Biloxi and Back Bay Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge over that portion of the Bay of Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi, known as Back Bay;

A bill (H. R. 7407) for the relief of S. E. Hallford, of Alabama;

A bill (H. R. 7434) directing the issue of a duplicate of a lost check drawn by Capt. W. H. Bixby, Engineers, United States Army, at Newport, R. I., in favor of Messrs. Hughes Brothers & Bangs;

A bill (H. R. 7571) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Osage River in the State of Missouri;

A bill (H. R. 7572) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at De Witt, Carroll County, Mo., and to establish it as a post-road.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday August 28, 1894, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive appointments received by the Senate August 27, 1894.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

Noah L. Jeffries, of the District of Columbia, to be commissioner on the part of the United States to arbitrate the claim of the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company against the Government of Venezuela.

Third Session.



Congressional Record.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION.

Vol. 27.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1894.

No. 1.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 3, 1894.

The first Monday of December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the third session of the Fifty-third Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States (Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of the State of Illinois) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

PRAYER.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and most merciful Father, we render Thee humble and hearty thanks that through the recesses the angel of death has touched no man connected with this body, and that the homes of all have been safe from his presence. Grant them still Thy heavenly benediction, guidance, guardianship, and defense. Prosper them in all their labors, giving them health, strength, and energy.

Especially we commend to Thy heavenly goodness Thine honored servant, the Vice-President, and the members of his family. Most heartily we bless Thee that his home has been saved; and we pray that his beloved daughter may speedily be restored to health and soundness, and that the family may be complete and sheltered beneath Thy wing.

Give to all the homes of this broad land the sense of Thy defense and protection. Visit us with prosperity; grant us peace and plenty and the sense that the God of our fathers is still the refuge and the stronghold of their sons. We humbly pray, through Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

SENATORS PRESENT.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I ask for a call of the Senate. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators were present:

From the State of—
Alabama—John T. Morgan and James L. Pugh.
Arkansas—James H. Berry and James K. Jones.
California—George C. Perkins.
Colorado—Henry M. Teller and Edward O. Wolcott.
Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt.
Delaware—George Gray and Anthony Higgins.
Florida—Wilkinson Gill and Samuel Pasco.
Georgia—John B. Gordon.
Idaho—Fred T. Durbin and George L. Shoup.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullum and John M. Palmer.
Indiana—David Turpie and Daniel W. Voorhees.
Iowa—William B. Allison.
Kansas—William A. Peffer.
Louisiana—Newton C. Blanchard and Donelson Caffery.
Maine—William P. Fry and Eugene Hale.
Massachusetts—Charles H. Gibson and Arthur P. Gorman.
Michigan—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.
Minnesota—James M. McMillan.
Mississippi—James Z. George and Anselm J. McLauren.
Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest.
Montana—Thomas C. Power.
Nebraska—William V. Allen and Charles F. Manderson.
Nevada—William M. Stewart.
New Hampshire—William B. Chandler and Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—John R. McPherson and James Smith, jr.
New York—Edward Murphy, jr.
North Carolina—Thomas J. Jarvis and Matt W. Ransom.
North Dakota—Henry C. Hansbrough and William N. Roach.
Ohio—Calvin S. Brier and John Sherman.
Oregon—Joseph N. Dolph and John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania—James Donald Cameron and Matthew S. Quay.
Rhode Island—Nelson W. Aldrich.
South Dakota—James H. Kyle and R. F. Pettigrew.
Tennessee—William B. Bate and Isham G. Harris.
Texas—Richard Coke and Roger Q. Mills.

Vermont—Justin S. Morrill and Redfield Proctor.

Virginia—John W. Daniel and Eppa Hunton.

Washington—Watson C. Squire.

West Virginia—Johnson N. Camden and Charles J. Faulkner.

Wisconsin—John L. Mitchell and William F. Vilas.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Seventy Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. RANSOM submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House has assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the committee on the part of the Senate, and Mr. HARRIS and Mr. MANDERSON were appointed.

HOOR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. COCKRELL, it was

Ordered, That the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

RECESS.

Mr. COCKRELL (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate take a recess until half after 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m. Mr. JAMES KERR, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared below the bar of the Senate and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed on the part of the House to join such committee as may be appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

I am also directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed Mr. WILSON of West Virginia, Mr. HOLMAN, and Mr. REED as the committee on the part of the House.

RECESS.

Mr. GORMAN (at 12 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate take a recess until half past 1 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HARRIS and Mr. MANDERSON, the committee appointed in conjunction with a similar committee of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared below the bar, and

Mr. HARRIS said: Mr. President, the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, have performed that duty and have been requested by the President to say that he will immediately communicate to each House a message in writing.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

At 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m. Mr. O. L. PREBLEN, -R- 21

the President of the United States, appeared in person.

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to you a message in writing.

The message was received from the Secretary and handed to the President.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the message of the President of the United States, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary (Mr. WILLIAM R. COX) read the message, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and incommensurable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor how to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the President, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by candor and sincerity.

During the past year, pursuant to a law of Congress, commissioners were appointed to the Argentine Industrial Exposition. Though the participation of American manufactures fell far short of completely illustrating our national industry and industrial achievements, yet it was quite creditable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation.

We have endeavored to press upon the Belgian Government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the revolution that its course would not be attended with influences on the part of this Government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution, I am assured, tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian Government and the insurgents, and to prevent complications which at times seemed imminent. Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement of eventual action from our commanders, and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public law.

A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war between Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the insurgent Admiral da Gama and his followers, the friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the territory of the other. Although the Government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial agreement existing between the United States and that country based on the third section of the tariff act of 1890 was abrogated on August 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, that Government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the 1st day of January, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. I invite attention to the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chile for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each Government against the other adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are not barred and negotiations are in progress for their submission to a new tribunal.

On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on August 13 it received the sanction of the Senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese Governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that

in affording this kindly modified protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our anxious consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea (the first concluded with western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

During the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations, and among them that our commercial interests in these countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to lend our intercession that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be agreeable to both belligerents.

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador growing out of the proceedings against Emilio Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Our relations with the Republic of France continue to be such that no real basis of national antagonism long between us by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of government.

The recent cruel assassination of the President of this sister Republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and Government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment. The resolutions passed by the Senate and House of Representatives on the occasion have been communicated to the widow of President Carnot.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of livestock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the prohibitive measures needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

The German Government has protested against that provision of the German tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying no export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is an intervention of articles 5 and 6 of the treaty of 1825 with Prussia.

In the interests of the commerce of both countries, and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protest.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two Governments in Bering Sea and the contiguous North Pacific Ocean, for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which have been made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering Sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles on which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both Governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum.

Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration.

Preliminary surveys of the Alaskan boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of food-fish in the contiguous waters of the United States and the Dominion of Canada are in progress.

The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement, on some just basis alike honorable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration of the dispute. Britain has shown no conspicuous favors in principle and respects in practice and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard

Congressional Record.

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Vol. 27.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

No. 2.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 4, 1894.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

NATHAN F. DIXON, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island; JOHN MARTIN, a Senator from the State of Kansas, and WILLIAM D. WASHBURN, a Senator from the State of Minnesota, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

EXPENDITURES AT SPRINGFIELD ARMY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the amounts expended at the United States Army at Springfield, Mass., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of judgments rendered by that court and the amounts thereof for the year ended November 30, 1894; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of sundry transportation and elevator companies of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 5645, relating to the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PERKINS. I present a petition of the Nicaragua Canal Convention of California, praying Congress to enact such legislation as shall procure the prompt construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the control of the Government. Inasmuch as the convention was composed of representatives from the various commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural organizations of the State, I move that the petition be printed, and that it lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PERKINS. I present a similar petition from the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, of Eureka, Cal. I move that the petition lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE presented resolutions adopted by the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the extermination of the gypsy moth; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented resolutions adopted by sundry citizens of Boston and of New England, at a mass meeting held August 29, 1894, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, remonstrating against lynching, lawlessness, and mob violence in the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. PEPPER. I present the petition of J. E. Platts and 69 other citizens of the United States. The petitioners do not give their exact locality, but I see that the petition is upon a printed form, and I assume, therefore, that it has come in a regular way. The petition sets forth certain alleged offenses which the petitioners charge against the Attorney-General of the United States, and prays that some sort of judicial action may be taken in the premises. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. I present a petition of citizens of Coburg, Oregon, praying that no extension of time be given to the bond-aided railroad companies for payment of the Government debt; that at the earliest moment the real-estate debt be foreclosed, and that the railroads be purchased and operated by the United States. I think that this matter is still pending before the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and I move that the petition be referred to that Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PALMER. I present a resolution adopted at a meeting of Union No. 16, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of

Springfield, Ill., favoring the passage of House bill No. 7756, authorizing the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital. I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I present a resolution similar to the one just submitted by my colleague; which I move be also referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The motion was agreed to.

MARY MARTIN.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1219) granting a pension to Mary Martin, to report it favorably. As this report was mislaid near the close of the last session, and as it is the only private pension bill favorably acted upon by the committee which was not passed, I ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the act of June 27, 1890, the name of Mary Martin, widow of William Martin, late of Company 1, Fourth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers; *Provided*, That in the event the soldier returns this pension shall cease.

Mr. COCKRELL. What does the proviso mean?

Mr. GALLINGER. The facts show that the soldier made application for a pension in 1863. His application is on file in the Pension Office, but he has not been heard from since. He can not be found, and it is believed that he is dead. The evidence points to that fact. This is a House bill. I will say to the Senator from Missouri, and it is protected as well as can be done under the circumstances.

Mr. HARRIS. The bill proposes to pension the widow?

Mr. GALLINGER. It is a bill pensioning the widow.

Mr. HUNTON. I desire to ask if this bill has come from the Committee on Pensions of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. It has come by a unanimous vote from the Committee on Pensions, having passed the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

By unanimous consent, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2320) granting a pension to Mrs. Harriet L. Mayo, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VOORHEES. I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 55) to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1890, as provides for the purchase of silver, to report it adversely, and ask its indefinite postponement, the subject having been disposed of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be postponed indefinitely, in the absence of objection.

Mr. VOORHEES. I am also directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," to report it adversely, and to ask the same order, the subject having been disposed of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. VOORHEES. I am further directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 438) directing the discontinuance of the purchase of silver bullion, to report it adversely, asking the same order for the same reasons.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. VOORHEES. I report back, by authority of the Committee on Finance, a number of amendments offered and intended to be proposed to House bill 4864, the tariff bill, during the last session. The amendments are yet pending, and I ask that they may be indefinitely postponed, because the subject-matter has been disposed of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments will be indefinitely postponed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a bill (S. 2328) to relieve persons who have settled on the public lands and who have lost their homes by reason of misfortune for which they are not responsible; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2329) to provide for proper disposition of the remains of deceased members of the Senate and House of Representatives who die at the Capital during sessions of Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2330) to repeal that part of the act of January 14, 1875, commonly known as the resumption act, which authorized the sale of bonds; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PEPPER. I now introduce three bills which I ask may be read the first and second times, and then be permitted to lie on the table for the present and be printed. At some convenient time I shall call up one or other of the bills for the purpose of submitting some remarks upon the subjects embraced in the proposed measures.

The bill (S. 2331) to provide for Government control of freight railways; to reduce cost of transportation; to establish a just and uniform charge for carrying freight; to prevent interruptions of interstate traffic by strikes, and to secure reasonable compensation to railroad employees, was read twice by its title, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill (S. 2332) to authorize banking on capital secured by a pledge of real-estate securities; to secure depositors against loss; to enlarge the volume of circulating money; to provide a flexible currency, and to establish safe and profitable depositories for the savings of the people, was read twice by its title, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill (S. 2333) to provide coin for the payment of outstanding Government bonds was read twice by its title, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HUNTON introduced a bill (S. 2334) to amend the charter of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2335) to consolidate mail matters of the third and fourth classes, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2336) to pension Mary D. Jackson and Rebecca F. Dinsmore; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2337) to provide an American register for the steamer *Empress*; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 2338) granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2339) to incorporate the First Washington Belt Line Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2340) for the relief of Capt. George H. Perkins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2341) granting a pension to Philip Kessler, late lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill (S. 2342) granting a pension to Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2343) for the relief of Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 2344) to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to allow and pay drawback in certain cases where duties have been paid to the Government in good faith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 2345) for the relief of Frank E. Williams; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 108) to empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make and enforce regulations to secure the removal of snow, ice, and dirt from the sidewalks in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

BOUNTY ON SUGAR CROP OF 1894.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I submit a resolution which I ask may be read and lie upon the table for the present.

The resolution was read, and ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

Whereas the sugar crop of 1894 in the United States was predicated upon the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, granting a bounty of 14 cents per 100 cents per pound upon sugars produced and manufactured in the United States;

And whereas eight months of the calendar year of 1894 had expired before the repeal of the bounty law aforesaid;

And whereas at the time of said repeal the larger part of the sugar bounty for 1894 had already been earned by the planting and cultivation of the crops of cane, beets, sorghum, and maple sap from which sugar is manufactured, and by the expenditure of the money necessary to the successful prosecution of the industry for the year 1894; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be, and is hereby, instructed to report an amendment to the appropriation deficiency appropriation bill to be passed in the present session, providing for the appropriation of a sum of money sufficient to pay to the sugar producers of the United States the bounty on the sugar crop of 1894, after the expiration of the act of 1890.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. VEST. I submit a resolution and ask that it be read and then lie on the table. I give notice that I shall call it up to-morrow for the purpose of submitting some remarks on the resolution and asking the action of the Senate upon it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed to the rules of the Senate, namely: Add to Rule IX the following section:

Sec. 2. Whenever any bill, motion, or resolution is pending before the Senate as unfinished business, and the same shall have been debated on divers days, amounting in all to thirty, it shall be in order for any Senator to move that a time be fixed for the taking up of such bill, motion, or resolution; and such motion shall not be amendable or debatable, but shall be immediately put, and if adopted by a majority vote of all the members of the Senate, shall have effect as such bill, motion, or resolution, with all the amendments thereto which may have been proposed at the time of such motion, shall be had at the date fixed in such original motion without further debate or amendment, except by unanimous consent; and during the pendency of such motion to fix a date, and also at the time fixed by the Senate for voting upon such bill, motion, or resolution, no other business of any kind or character shall be entertained, except by unanimous consent; until such motion, bill, or resolution shall have been finally acted upon."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE. I wish to offer a resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN. What disposition was made of the proposition just read?

Mr. CULLOM. It was laid on the table.

Mr. VEST. I asked that it might lie over until to-morrow, when I propose to speak upon the subject and request the action of the Senate on the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has been so ordered.

Mr. SHERMAN. All right.

AFFAIRS AT BLUEFIELDS.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with public interest, to send to the Senate any reports or correspondence relating to affairs at Bluefield in the State of West Virginia; and also to inform the Senate whether any American citizens have been arrested or the rights of any American citizens at Bluefield have been interfered with during the past two years by the Government of West Virginia.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to send to the Senate any reports or letters of Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker in reference to the Sandwich Islands.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 1839) to provide that United States railroad corporations shall, for the purpose of jurisdiction, be deemed citizens of the respective States into which their line of railway may extend; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE MYRON B. WRIGHT.

The message also conveyed to the Senate the announcement of the death of Hon. Myron B. Wright, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House thereon.

Mr. QUAY. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolutions which have just been received from the House of Representatives.

by permission of the Secretary of the Interior; and under this bill he will have the same right.

Mr. PICKLER. Does not this bill leave the matter optional with the Secretary?

Mr. MCRAE. It does, just as the present law does.

Mr. PICKLER. Does this bill agree with the present law?

Mr. MCRAE. So far as the bona fide settler is concerned it does substantially. But we do not give the manufacturer the right to cut timber for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. PICKLER. If the gentleman is satisfied he is correct in his construction I have no objection.

Mr. MCRAE. I am positive; by the proviso to the bill the matter is made as clear as the English language can make it.

Mr. LACEY. How long will these timber-cutting permits run?

Mr. MCRAE. I understand that none have been issued for some time; and none will run for more than a year from the date of issue. There are only about thirty in existence, and they will continue in force only from the date of issue, which is shown in the report. It was thought best not to interfere with the rights which have been thus acquired. Since this bill was introduced I understand that new permits have been issued. The particulars as to number, names, and locations can be easily obtained by reference to the report.

Mr. HARTMAN. I would like to offer an amendment which I think the gentleman from Arkansas will probably accept.

The SPEAKER. In the absence of objection the committee amendment which has been read will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. MCRAE. I have examined the amendment of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. HARTMAN], and I have no objection to it.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendment sent to the desk by the gentleman from Montana.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the word "minerals," in line 27, insert "and all persons engaged in the business of mining."

The SPEAKER. In the absence of objection this amendment will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. MCRAE. It is yielded as it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. MCRAE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, if I remember rightly the act which this bill proposes to amend was passed because of the great difficulties arising in the Western States from a suspension of titles. During the latter part of Mr. Cleveland's former Administration there was a suspension of the issue of final patents to Government lands, the effect of which was to arrest improvements in Colorado in various other States. Then, furthermore, no one can cut timber in either of these States specified here because of the fact that every man does not own a sawmill. This act, as I understand it, was passed for the purpose of taking the right of the Government to interfere with titles after five years, and, in the second place, the provisions of the act relative to cutting timber, or allowing the defense that the timber was cut for the purpose of use in the State where it was cut, were enacted so that a sawmill man might cut timber for an entire community of ranchmen or miners. But when you strike out this provision of the law, as is now contemplated, every man must have his own sawmill or be able to cut his own lumber, or else under the provisions of this act it can not be cut at all.

As the law stands now, Mr. Speaker—and we have a case of that kind on the Colorado and Utah line to-day, wherein the line had been crossed by a mistake and the lumber cut and brought into Colorado for the purpose of building a great flume for mining pur-
pose, the Government agents say to the parties that they are amenable to the statutes because the lumber was not cut in the State of Colorado, but was really cut across the line in Utah.

Now, this section of the law is to enable a sawmill man to cut lumber for the entire community, or to permit a sawmill man to cut lumber for the miners in a certain region; but the amendment of the law as proposed strikes out that provision, and, when thus stricken out, each man must have his own sawmill or he can not cut timber at all. The hardship under such circumstances is plain. As I have already stated, this section of the statute was provided by reason of the fact that under the former Administration of Mr. Cleveland nearly every entry in our country had been suspended and kept back four or five years. I remember personally my own experience. I had some 6,000 trees I had purchased to plant on the grant I bought two years before, and when the suspension was ordered I was unable to plant them and was obliged to buy another piece of ground on which to put the trees. Naturally, I was unwilling to develop or improve under such circumstances, and for this reason, among others, this remedial statute was provided.

I contend there is no good reason why it should be repealed. It should not be repealed, because the conditions still exist which necessitated the statute; and, the circumstances considered, it should be allowed to stand, at least for the present. Why should the Government suspend these patents after five years if they see

proper to do so? The statute of limitations throughout the West is five years, and that is the reason probably why this law was enacted, so far as the limitation of time is concerned. It should not be repealed for the reasons I have stated; it should not be repealed unless it is desired to deprive the people of their right to have a sawmill in the community cutting timber for all the people there. For one, I repeat there is no good reason for its repeal; it ought to stand. I hope that every member on this floor interested in the development of the West will strenuously oppose the passage of this repealing act.

Mr. MCRAE. Mr. Speaker, I only desire to submit a word in response to the gentleman from Colorado, who has just taken his seat.

I did not suppose, sir, that any man in this House would advocate the policy of the Government furnishing free timber to the sawmill owners or manufacturers of lumber in any part of the country. I see no reason why such concerns in certain States, who engage in the milling business, should have free timber supplied by the Government more than other people engaged in a similar business in other parts of the country. Our forests are being destroyed, the lands are rapidly being denuded of timber at a rate that is alarming, even when they have to pay for them; and to now say that the Government should permit the people of Colorado and these other six or seven States to have the right to cut timber free of charge on all of this vast body of the public lands, worth anywhere from \$5 to \$25 an acre, is passing strange. I can not understand how any man can advocate it as just to the settlers. That any Representative should stand here and advocate such a policy seems to be so unreasonable that it hardly requires an answer. It is asking something for nothing. It is a privilege to one section not allowed in others.

All that this bill does, so far as the individual patents are concerned, is to leave the limitation of six years, and so far as the land grants are concerned it repeals all limitation and allows the Government to correct errors and expose fraud. It prohibits all further permits to take timber from the public domain except for the purposes set forth in the proviso to this bill; that is to say, exclusively for individual use, for firewood, fencing, building, or prospecting purposes. It seems to me that that must be the order ought to have, and that no fair-minded man ought to ask more. I want Congress to emphatically say to the Secretary of the Interior that he shall not hereafter issue a single permit to a man or corporation engaged in manufacturing lumber to cut timber from the public domain free of charge. There is proof already before the Committee of the Public Lands that such privilege in one case was worth as much as \$40,000; and, in fact, an informed manufacturer has stated that they would pay that amount for the right which they have been exercising, but there was no authority to take pay. I see no reason why the Government, which should protect the interests of all the people alike, should give away this valuable property without any consideration, and, so far as I am concerned, I intend to protest against it.

I ask the previous question on the bill as amended.

Mr. BOATNER. Before the gentleman demands the previous question I should like to ask a question.

Mr. MCRAE. Certainly.

Mr. BOATNER. Do I understand the gentleman to state that the statute of limitation is to continue to run after the issuance of the patents?

Mr. MCRAE. Yes; with reference to the patents issued to individual settlers.

Mr. BOATNER. That is to say, the Government can not contest a patent except within five years after its issue?

Mr. MCRAE. In six years.

Mr. RAWLINS. I wish to ask the gentleman this question: In certain States there is no provision for the sale or other disposition of the timber land. That is the case in Utah—

Mr. MCRAE. No, that law is general, and applies everywhere.

Mr. RAWLINS. In the timber-land States, but that does not include the Territories.

Mr. MCRAE. I think it is general, and applies everywhere now.

Mr. RAWLINS. Not as the law now is, unless it is affected by this bill.

Mr. MCRAE. Yes, as it is now, without this. It was not originally so, but it was amended in the last Congress, so as to make it of general application.

Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. I wish a little time on this, and with the Speaker's permission I wish to ask the gentleman from Arkansas from what quarter is this bill urged?

Mr. MCRAE. It is urged because the Committee on Public Lands think it is a good one. I introduced it on my own responsibility, and the Committee on Public Lands and the Interior Department have indorsed it.

Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a little time on this.

Mr. MCRAE. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. Three or four or five minutes.

Mr. McRAE. How much time have I?
The SPEAKER. The gentleman has twenty-two minutes.
Mr. McRAE. I will give the gentleman three minutes.
Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say in general terms that the operation of the timber laws as to the cutting of timber in the West was satisfactory until the passage of the last law—ought to be repealed. Prior to the passage of this law there was constant controversy arising over the stumpage, in the efforts of the Western settlers to get timber for the improvements of their land and claims, as required by law. The requirements of our land laws have compelled settlers to make buildings and improvements, to carry on the development of their claims before they could make proper proof upon the land. That being the case, and no proper provisions having been made for their obtaining timber, this very section 8 was enacted, together with the other provisions of the law, to enable the settlers of the West to obtain timber without violating the laws of the land.

Mr. BELL of Colorado. Strike out that provision and every man must have a sawmill to get the benefit of the act.

Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. Yes, the gentleman from Colorado is right. Strike this out and you go back to the difficulties from which we have endeavored to escape, and, indeed, have been escaping, by the law of 1891. Therefore, I hold that the repeal of this bill as now proposed will stop the beneficent results of the law we have had since 1891. In this law it is provided, as the gentleman says, that settlers in the West may obtain their timber free of charge. Yet they are compelled to develop and improve their lands, under the land laws, before they can make proof upon them, and if this bill now proposed shall pass there is left no convenient way by which settlers in the West can obtain permission to cut timber for the proper and legal development of their claims. Again, I wish to enforce and strengthen what has been said by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL]. While it may seem that under this bill privileges are given to the settlers, yet, as a matter of fact, the method by which the settler can obtain lumber for his buildings and improvements requires the operation of sawmills, and it is an impossibility that every settler in the West shall own a sawmill or be able to control it for the manufacture of lumber. Therefore, the very wise provision in section 8 was enacted that it shall be a sufficient excuse for the cutting of timber in all cases for the settler to prove that the timber that timber is for domestic purposes and within the State; and this very provision will be stricken down if this section 8 is repealed, because that provision is only found in section 8, to which reference is made, and which it is here proposed to repeal.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, I repeat again that the bill gives to settlers the free use of wood and timber for firewood, for fencing, and for buildings, and it accords to them the right to sell, but not to ask anything more. Indeed, I know they do not. Now, just why the Congress of the United States should make these extensive free grants of timber to private individuals and corporations I am unable to understand. I find that in Wyoming, represented by the gentleman, permits have been issued under the act of March 8, 1891, to the following persons, for the number of acres stated:

	Acres
John R. Todd.....	1,930
N. J. James.....	2,560
A. M. Bunge.....	894
Frederic M. Needell.....	2,440
William E. Grimes and Nell Cunningham.....	1,920
Stephen N. Lovick.....	1,280

The timber on 10,000 acres of land in one State granted from December 5, 1893, to May 31, 1895.

It seems to me incredible that any gentleman should stand upon the floor of this House and insist that the Government of the United States owes to the owners of sawmills in the West all the logs they may see fit to cut for domestic use.

There is no reason in it, no justice in it, no fairness to the individual holder of timber, and no fairness to those who would protect the forests of our country from being denuded, and a great wrong upon the settlers who may in future want the lands for homes. We should stop it.

Mr. PICKLER. We have a law now that will cover all these things, and the only object about your bill is that the Government does not have time in the five years to look them up and investigate them.

Mr. McRAE. That is not the point now under discussion. Under this free permit system, whenever it is claimed that it is necessary for manufacturing purposes, the Department is required to issue these permits; and these I have named are for the State of Wyoming, represented by the gentleman who has just spoken. These individuals have been given thousands of acres of the most valuable timber land in the West against the rights of the people. Upon what principle can the sawmills demand that they shall have free all the logs they want to cut when they sell them in the State where the sawmill is situated?

Mr. PICKLER. Do not they have the permission of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. McRAE. Yes; and the power to grant this right we want to take away from him by this bill.

Mr. PICKLER. You said awhile ago that they had the same right.

Mr. McRAE. I said the settler. The difference between this proposition and the one the gentleman has in mind is that the present law now authorizes permits for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. PICKLER. Then the Secretary has given this permission, and you claim that they have abused it.

Mr. McRAE. You are mixing the two propositions.

Mr. BOATNOR. Is there any provision of law by which the Secretary of the Interior can sell this timber where it is necessary for the purpose of developing the country?

Mr. McRAE. No; but we have endeavored to grant him such power by bill H. R. 119.

Mr. HAUGEN. Why not apply the principle you have been speaking of to this bill?

Mr. McRAE. I have sought to pass that bill for the past fifteen months, and have not yet succeeded.

Mr. HAUGEN. Why not insert it in this bill?

Mr. McRAE. Because I do not want to mix the two. When we have taken these men and corporations the right to cut timber free then we can give to the manufacturers the right to cut timber at a reasonable stumpage value under proper regulations; but so long as you give a half dozen States the right (it is not given to your State) to cut timber free their representatives will stand here to oppose the passage of any bill that requires payment, as they have done since the beginning of this Congress.

Mr. BOATNOR. Do you mean to say that all this timber has been given to these sawmills free?

Mr. McRAE. It has; and it is estimated that it will amount to perhaps \$300,000 a year.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Three hundred thousand dollars a year!

Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. It is granted if it can be used for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. McRAE. Yes; to be sold in the State when cut.

Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. Will the gentleman permit this question? The sawmills in that State, against which you are making complaint, do they not limit by this law to furnish that lumber to the settlers who need it?

Mr. McRAE. They are limited in the sale of the lumber to the people of the State; but they may sell it to a merchant, to a banker, to a lawyer, to a doctor, or any resident if he wants to use the lumber in the State. Now, there is no reason in the world why the people of your State should have the timber of your State given away to the sawmills men. I do not believe the people in your State are the way.

Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. Yes, they do. How can the settler provide himself with lumber except through the sawmills?

Mr. McRAE. It could be done by cutting their logs for themselves and having them sawed.

Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. They will have no sawmills in the State then.

Mr. McRAE. Yes, they will. I represent one of the greatest sawmill districts in the United States, and I know something about sawmills; and I know that they can and will be run without free timber. I ask for the previous question on the engrossment, third reading, and passage of the bill.

The previous question was ordered, and under the operation thereof the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and, being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. McRAE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EMMA A. RIPLEY.

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, I now call up the bill (S. 447) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of a certain land warrant to Emma A. Ripley.*

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue to Emma A. Ripley duplicate of one Portlanded land warrant issued in pursuance of the act of Congress approved April 11, 1861, numbered 40, for 40 acres, upon satisfactory proof of ownership and loss of same, and the execution of a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, in double the market value of the warrant so to be issued, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, conditioned to indemnify the United States against the prescription by an innocent holder of the alleged lost warrant; and that said duplicate shall have all the legal force and effect of the original.

Mr. PICKLER. Let us hear the report.

The report (by Mr. McRAE) was read, as follows:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 447) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of a certain land warrant to Emma A. Ripley, have the honor to report thereon, with consideration and report it back with the recommendation that it do pass.

For the facts, the committee adopts the Senate report No. 211, Fifty-third Congress, first session, and the Department's correspondence.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Page 13, section 26. The last part of this section can be used as a whip over the Departments wherein the branch offices are located.

Page 14, section 29. Does this section require the Public Printer to purchase material such as the foremen of printing and binding make requisitions for? If so, it places his appropriation in their hands, and with the

powers of condemnation of material sought to be given these same men it will be beyond his power to protect the public interests upon his own judgment. He will not let the printer's union control the printers.

Page 11, section 33 should be amended by striking out the words "Public Printer" and insert instead the words "Joint Committee on Printing"; and "Chief Clerk," in the same place, should be changed to "Chief of the Printing Office," and, in matters connected with the management of the Printing Office, and they should also be bonded for the duties charged upon them.

Page 18, section 35. The increase of pay to pressmen to 34 cents per hour will place them in compensation 10 cents per hour above other mechanics in the office. It is not justice. If the increase is desirable, it should be extended to all printers, compositors, binders, painters, carpenters, etc.

Page 21, section 51. It is not desirable to authorize the employment of apprentices in the office. It is not a favorable office wherein to learn trades. The work is so divided that apprentices can not work to advantage in learning themselves all-around mechanics. If it is desirable to teach trades, then the limit of twenty-five should not prevail.

Page 21, section 52. It is not desirable to sell plates as mentioned in this section. The demand under this section might be so large as to take up the entire working facilities of the foundry of the office and stop all other work.

Page 31, section 94, lines 20-21. Why should the Public Printer be made the vehicle to convey the money collected by another office to the Treasury?

Page 34, section 67. The Public Printer should not be directed to appoint anyone upon the requisition of another unless, in his judgment, such appointment should be made.

Page 62, lines 58-59, inclusive. This is a whip which can be used over the contractor for which should not be made a part of a statute.

Mr. COOMBS. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have gone over the provisions of the bill as referred to in this statement, and so far as the mechanical workings of the printing department are concerned I find these criticisms well justified. I do not pretend to pass upon the question of apprentices or the question of salaries; but I believe that this bill in its present shape will impede the workings of that department, tending to bring it back to where it was in the days when there was no contract and no criticism of its operations. It has been found good policy in private business and in municipal matters, as well as in the conduct of Government affairs, to have some head upon whom to place responsibility—somebody who can not shift responsibility from his own shoulders to those of another person who may be irresponsible. We want to hold the Public Printer to the strictest responsibility.

I claim that this bill is faulty in that respect; and close by saying what I said in the beginning, that so far as this bill applies to the distribution of documents and criticism of its operations, I believe, that the laws with relation to our public printing should be codified. But I believe that the proposed legislation now before us should be perfected before it passes into law. I understand the gentleman from Tennessee to agree with me that there are grave defects in this bill; but he says it can be perfected afterward. Sir, no time is so good for correcting errors as the present.

It is not good policy to enact laws that we know to be defective, that open doors to corruption, relying upon our ability to change them in the future.

I wish also most pointedly to call the attention of the House to the fact that the provisions of the bill whereby a committee of Congress becomes an executive branch of the Government is unprecedented, and is dangerous ground for us to venture upon.

I regret that the short time allowed me has not permitted me to go into details, but trust that the House will reject it.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Speaker, if there is one other man in this House who approaches, in his anxiety to see this bill pass, the anxiety exhibited by the chairman of the Committee on Printing, that other man is myself. But, sir, I am not quite so carried away, as I fear is the gentleman from Tennessee, with the merits of this bill as to be unable to see what seem to me very serious defects in the measure.

On the 3d day of August last, before any conference report had been made, it was proposed to concur in the amendments of the Senate on the ground that they were immaterial. The House refused to concur; and upon the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee the bill was sent to conference. Now the conference committee comes in with its report, which, as explained by the chairman of the committee yesterday, makes very material concessions to the position of the House.

In other words, we all now agree that a large part of the amendments which were proposed to pass upon last August, as immaterial were of the greatest importance and ought not to have been in the bill, our own committee having forced from the Senate a recession upon those matters. Now we are asked to concur in this conference report on the ground that there are left no amendments of the Senate which are of sufficient materiality for this House to insist on opposing them.

I propose, sir, to take up very briefly a few of the principal amendments which are still pending.

The conference committee proposes, in the first place, that we withdraw our opposition to Senate amendment No. 3, on page 3 of the bill. That amendment provides that contractors for supplies of the Government Printing Office shall give bonds in such sum as may be fixed by and to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. In other words, it practically puts every contractor for supplies to the Public Printing Office in the hands

of the Joint Committee on Printing, which may impose upon him such terms, easy or hard, as it may see fit. This provision constitutes the Joint Committee on Printing an arbiter in regard to matters involving millions on millions of dollars annually. It gives the joint committee control over the contractors who supply the office and the office which is thus supplied.

On page 4 there is another amendment of the Senate which it is proposed we now concur in—a provision that the decision of the Joint Committee on Printing shall be final as to the United States in any controversy between a contractor and the Public Printing Office as to the quality of the paper furnished. The amendment does not provide that the decision of the joint committee shall be final as to the contractor, but that if the joint committee should decide against the United States, the Government shall have no further recourse.

In other words, the provision in question does have and can have but one possible effect. While it still leaves the contractor free to break the decision of the joint committee, repudiate it altogether and go before the Court of Claims, it prevents the Government of the United States from ever insisting against the contractor that the decision of the joint committee was an injury to the Government and favorable only to the contractor. It is a provision which can help out the contractor, which is intended apparently to do so, and bars the United States. Such is the virulent power possessed to be put in the hands of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Again, Mr. Speaker, on pages 8 and 9 of this bill it is proposed that we shall recede from the disagreement to a certain Senate amendment in the following words:

Sec. (9) 21. The chief clerk, the foreman of printing, and a person designated by the Joint Committee on Printing shall constitute a board to examine and report in writing on all paper delivered under contract or by purchase or otherwise at the Government Printing Office. The chief clerk, foreman of binding, and a person designated by the Joint Committee on Printing shall constitute a board to examine and report in writing on all material except paper for use of the bindery. The chief clerk, the foreman of printing, and a person designated by the Joint Committee on Printing shall constitute a board of condemnation, who, upon the call of the Public Printer, shall determine the condition of presses and other machinery and material used in the Government Printing Office, and make a view of condemnation.

In that case the amendment of the Senate, as will be seen, transfigures a petty board of condemnation, which the House provided, and which, upon the call of the Public Printer, was to determine the condition of old presses, machinery, and material used in the Government Printing Office. Instead, the Senate amendment changes this board, which, under the influence of the Joint Committee on Printing, for it is given the power to designate any of its members, to a petty board on all supplies for the Government Printing Office and for the Government bindery. In other words, by that Senate amendment—which it is proposed to leave in the bill—it is sought to give the joint committee practical control of all the purchases and deliveries by the contractors to this enormous office of all the material there used.

Further, on page 13 it is provided by a Senate amendment that the Public Printer, with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, may abolish any of certain offices whenever in his judgment public economy would be subserved thereby. In other words, the Public Printer can shut up a useless office and discharge superfluous hands only in case the Joint Committee on Printing shall consent. It puts the Joint Committee on Printing in a position where it can, if it chooses, dictate the continuance of useless offices and superfluous men, although the Public Printer may decide that they are not needed and are a useless expense to the Government.

In addition, on page 15 of the bill, a Senate amendment provides that all leases of offices, all provision for additional accommodations shall be subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. It makes no difference how good a bargain the Public Printer may make, or how fair it may be, nor to what extent he may have been able thereby to subserve economy in the work of his office, it is subject absolutely to the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. The joint committee, in other words, is clothed with all the enormous power and patronage necessarily involved in the question of hiring rooms and quarters for the operation of this enormous establishment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. What section does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. WARNER. I am referring now to, section 36 on page 15 of the bill.

It is also provided on page 62, by a Senate amendment, which the gentleman proposes that we shall allow, that, notwithstanding the Public Printer and the Secretary of the Interior may advise that the work now done by contractors outside of the office may be more economically done in the Government Printing Office, they shall not be allowed to bring this about except with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. In other words, that committee is put in a position where it can act as a life-preserver for the contractors, from whom in the interest of economy the Secretary of the Interior and the Public Printer

to it. And in addition to that I would tell him to go before the nearest grand jury or United States court and have the railroad company indicted.

Mr. COX. Then the gentleman's idea is this: The shipper has put his freight on the train, the railroad company has charged him too much, and he has protested. Now, in such a case, he must go before the Interstate Commerce Commission to have it settled whether the charge was right or wrong?

Mr. PATTERSON. Will the gentleman state his point again? Mr. COX. I will. The shipper has put his freight on the train, the railroad company has charged him too much, as he thinks, and he protests. Now, under this bill, what is he going to do?

Mr. PATTERSON. I have told the gentleman.

A MEMBER. How is he going to get his money back? Mr. COX. Yes, what is his practical remedy? The idea of my colleague, as I understand, is that these shippers (and there are vast numbers of shippers in small amounts), after they have protested against the overcharges of the railroad company, must file their claim before the railroad commission. Do I correctly understand my colleague?

A MEMBER. They can go to court.

Mr. COX. Oh, no; it would be no remedy for one of these small shippers to go to the Federal court to recover the amount he had been overcharged. The expense of such a proceeding would amount to more than the freight. Now I want to ask my colleague this question in order to get right down to the bottom of this matter: A shipper puts his freight on a train and the company charges him too much. I want to know how the small shipper under this bill is to get back the extortionate rates he has paid. That is the whole question.

Mr. PATTERSON. I will answer my friend by saying that there are two or three remedies. In the first place, the shipper may go before the Interstate Commerce Commission and ask the Commission to deal with the derelict railroad company. In the second place, he may go before the grand jury of any Federal court and obtain an indictment against the railroad company. Then, again, he is authorized in this bill to bring a civil action on the case for all the damage he has sustained. Those are the three remedies.

A MEMBER. There could be no other remedy.

Mr. COX. None except one, which would be to prevent the railroad company from charging that extortionate rate.

Now, if my colleague will allow me to add a word further, I will not interrupt him again. He knows, and I know, and it is well known all over the United States, that these small shippers are the men who suffer from these overcharges of the railroad companies. Now, the only remedy left to such a shipper under this bill is either to go to the Interstate Commerce Commission or to seek relief in the Federal court, and the latter course would involve an expense exceeding the amount of the extortionate charges. Practically the shipper is left at the mercy of the railroad companies.

Mr. BRYAN. Will the gentleman [Mr. PATTERSON] allow me an inquiry?

Mr. PATTERSON. Certainly.

Mr. BRYAN. By giving in this bill a right of appeal to the courts we virtually say that pooling shall be allowed on such terms as the court shall decide.

Mr. PATTERSON. No, I do not think that is exactly the right construction.

Mr. BRYAN. Is not that the substance or effect?

Mr. PATTERSON. No, that is not the provision, though such may be the ultimate effect.

Mr. BRYAN. Well, is it not true that when an appeal is taken from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the court the Commission comes in as a party and must represent the public in that proceeding?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes; it represents the public side of the question.

Mr. BRYAN. So that on one side you have the railroad company, an interested party, and on the other a public body, simply acting officially?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes.

Mr. BRYAN. Is not then a proceeding so much in favor of the railroad company as to be almost ex parte?

Mr. PATTERSON. I think not.

Mr. COX. Of course it is.

Mr. PATTERSON. I think not. I think the public can well rely on the Commission to protect its interest. It was created for that purpose and I have no doubt it will do its duty.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL.

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has been fitted up in Statuary Hall, where a clerk is in constant attendance during the sessions of Congress to receive subscriptions, copy, etc., and where extra copies of the RECORD, Congressional Directory, and information in regard to the cost of printing speeches in pamphlet form may be obtained.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 6, 1894.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress to regulate commerce, the eighth annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be until Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS.

Mr. PALMER presented a petition of Local Union No. 80, Cigarmakers' International Union, of Danville, Ill., and a petition of Local Union No. 47, Cigarmakers' International Union, of Quincy, Ill., praying for the passage of House bill No. 7756, authorizing the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 2364) for the relief of Silas P. Keller; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2365) for the relief of Northrup & Chick; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 2366) for the relief of Samuel Cole; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MC MILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2367) for the relief of Helen Larned; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2368) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Colby; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL, Oregon introduced a bill (S. 2369) to correct the military record of John Fox, of Albany, Oreg.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2370) for the relief of John C. Cutter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. HAWLEY, it was

Ordered, That the papers on file in the office of the Secretary of the Senate in the case of Walter Santons, introduced in the Fifty-first Congress, be withdrawn from said files, under the rules of the Senate.

ANTONIO MAXIMO MORA.

Mr. DOLPH. I submit a resolution calling for the continued correspondence in the Mora case, for which I ask immediate consideration. We have a part of the correspondence before the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is a matter referred to in the President's message.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not in his opinion incompatible with public interest, to furnish the Senate with copies of the correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain since the date of his last message to the Senate (June 29, 1894) in regard to the payment of the indemnity which the Spanish Government in the year 1886 agreed to pay in settlement of the claim of Antonio Maximo Mora, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES IN CHICAGO, ILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], coming over from a previous day.

Mr. BERRY. I have just received a note from the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] stating that it is impossible for him to be here this morning, and asking that the resolution be passed over without losing its right, to be laid before the Senate on some future occasion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none; and it will be so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HOAR. I move to take up order of business 662, House bill 7095. I am authorized by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON] to call up the bill at any time. It is a bill which has passed the other House and is unanimously reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE PRESIDENT OFFICER. If there be no objection, the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance will be read for information. The Chair hears no objection, and the amendment will be read.

The Secretary read the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert:

That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all sugars and on all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, molasses, concentrated molasses, concrete and concentrated molasses a duty of twenty cents per gallon.

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on molasses testing above 40° and not above 50° hydroscope a duty of 2 cents per gallon; if testing above 50° hydroscope a duty of 2 cents per gallon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Delaware that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill which has been read.

Mr. HARRIS. And the pending question on the bill will be upon agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first question is on proceeding to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. Of course; but I say if the bill is taken up the pending question will then be on the substitute reported by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Upon the question to proceed to the consideration of the bill, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] calls for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. QUAY. As corollary to the remark of the Senator from Tennessee, I presume he does not intend to suggest that the amendment which I submitted before the recent adjournment, and which is upon the table, will be presented for action by the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. Of course, Mr. President, it is not in order to debate this question, but I simply stated that the first question would be upon the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. QUAY. With the opportunity to move amendments to that amendment.

Mr. ALDRICH. The pending question may be something else should the bill be taken up.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well. I said—

Mr. ALDRICH. I object to further discussion.

Mr. HARRIS. I merely stated that if the bill shall be taken up for consideration, that will be the pending question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is objection to further discussion, which has been proceeding by unanimous consent. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY].

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAMERON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL]. If he were present he would vote "yea" and I should vote "nay."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. JONES of Arkansas (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] on this question. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McLAURIN. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], but by arrangement made with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] I transfer that pair to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], which allows the Senator from Idaho and myself to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS. I vote "nay."

Mr. MILLS. I am paired to-day with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am paired generally with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON]. In his absence I transfer that pair to my colleague [Mr. LINDSAY], who is also absent, and I vote "yea."

Mr. PROCTOR. I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL]. I inquire if he has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida has not voted, the Chair cannot inform you.

Mr. PROCTOR. Then I withhold my vote.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I announce my pair with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE].

Mr. DUBOIS. My colleague [Mr. SHOUR] is paired with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. My colleague, if present, would vote "nay."

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. WHITE] is absent, and is paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUR].

Mr. MORGAN (after having voted in the negative). Since

giving my vote, a pair has been arranged between myself and the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HAY], and I withdraw my vote.

Mr. FRYE (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], and as I am not informed how he would vote on this question, if present, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the result of the vote may be announced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will call the attention of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] to the question whether his vote should be recorded.

Mr. BLACKBURN. My vote is recorded in the affirmative. I withdraw the announcement of the pair of my colleague [Mr. LINDSAY] with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], who has since come into the Chamber and voted.

Mr. MANDERSON (after having voted in the negative). I desire to say that when I voted I did not know that there had been a transfer of pairs between the Senator from Kentucky and myself.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I asked to make the transfer in the Senator's absence, my colleague also being absent, but when the Senator from Nebraska came in my vote stood as already recorded. I withdrew the announcement of the pair between that Senator and my colleague.

Mr. MANDERSON. Of course that permits both the Senator from Kentucky and me to vote.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Yes.

Mr. MILLS. Then I wish to transfer my pair with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY]. I suppose that will be all right.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I shall be glad to have that done.

Mr. MILLS. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 27; as follows:

YEAS—23.

Bate,	Faulkner,	Jarvis,	Pugh,
Blackburn,	George,	McLaurin,	Vest,
Berry,	Gray,	McPherson,	Wells,
Caffery,	Harris,	Mills,	Worshoes,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Palmer,	Wadsworth,
Coke,	Hunt,	Payson,	

NAYS—27.

Aldrich,	Gallinger,	Lodge,	Perkins,
Allen,	Hale,	McMillan,	Platt,
Allen,	Hansbrough,	Manderson,	Power,
Barnard,	Hawley,	Martin,	Turner,
Cullum,	Higgins,	Mitchell of Ore.	Reach,
Dodge,	Hear,	Merrill,	Teller,
Dubois,	Kyle,	Payson,	

NOT VOTING—35.

Brisson,	Dixon,	Mitchell of Wis.	Squire,
Butler,	Frye,	Morgan,	Smith,
Call,	Gibson,	Murphy,	Stewart,
Candlen,	Gordon,	Patton,	Turner,
Cann,	Gorman,	Pettigrew,	Washburn,
Carver,	Irby,	Proctor,	White,
Chandler,	Jones of Ark.	Ryan,	Wilson,
Davis,	Jones of Nev.	Sherman,	Wolcott,
	Lindsay,	Shoup,	

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. HALE subsequently said: On the vote in the Senate to-day upon the motion of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] to take up the House bill relating to a duty upon sugar, I neglected to announce that in voting I transferred my pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAXSSETT] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES]. It made no difference in the result, and I make the statement now in order that the two Senators named may stand as paired on the vote.

Mr. VEST. I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the resolution I offered in regard to a change in the rules. I know the motion is not debatable, but I wish to say that I ask now to modify the resolution so as to strike out the word "and not later than the 15th instant," as this is the 12th.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the resolution is on the Calendar.

Mr. VEST. Nobody ought to know that better than the Senator from Rhode Island, as he caused it to be put there.

Mr. ALDRICH. I supposed it was put there at my suggestion.

Mr. VEST. It was put there at the Senator's suggestion.

I want to modify the resolution so as to strike out the word "and not later than the 15th instant," as this is the 12th.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Missouri to proceed to the consideration of the resolution heretofore submitted by him, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. Vest on the 5th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be instructed to report at the earliest possible date, and to take that the President, an amendment to the Senate rules providing by proper limitations and restrictions for terminating debate and securing final action at a fixed time upon any motion, bill, or resolution which may be proposed in the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Missouri to proceed to the consideration of the resolution which has been read.

Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. VEST called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. If this motion is carried, I inquire if the effect of it will be to displace the Nicaraguan Canal bill?

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes. The PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be the effect of it. Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I am in favor of the resolution of the Senator from Missouri, but I am opposed to displacing the Nicaraguan Canal bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. Debate is out of order. Mr. VEST. I ask unanimous consent to make a single statement.

Mr. ALDRICH. I object to any debate. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island objects to debate. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. MANDERSON. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MANDERSON. This is not a bill upon the Calendar. Mr. VEST. It is a resolution upon the Calendar. Mr. MANDERSON. It is a simple resolution. I inquire whether the pending business, which is the Nicaraguan Canal bill, can be displaced to take up a simple Senate resolution which is on the Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the resolution, when it went from the Senate after its previous consideration, took its place upon the Calendar, and would be considered in its order on the Calendar when reached; but under the rule a motion to proceed to the consideration of any question on the Calendar is in order.

Mr. HOAR. I call for the reading of the rule upon that subject.

Mr. VEST. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VEST. If this motion should carry, could it not then be agreed that the Nicaraguan Canal bill should be proceeded with, and that resolution be laid aside until the discussion upon that bill is ended?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair can not state as to a matter of agreement, but only as to a fixed and determined rule of the Senate.

Mr. VEST. But that could be done by unanimous consent. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate can do anything by unanimous consent.

Mr. VEST. It was my intention, so far as I am concerned, to have the resolution laid aside until the Nicaraguan Canal bill is disposed of.

Mr. PALMER. I ask that the resolution may be again read. Mr. HARRIS. I ask unanimous consent to make a statement of about three words to the Senator from Missouri and to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. HALE. What is the request? Mr. HARRIS. That I be permitted to make a statement of three or five words.

Mr. FRYE. There is no objection to three. [Laughter.] The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection, and the Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. HARRIS. The statement is that the Committee on Rules is already summoned to meet to-morrow morning at ten and a half o'clock for the purpose of considering the question which is involved in the resolution of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. VEST. The question has been before that committee now for about eight months.

Mr. HARRIS. The resolution has not got before any other body than the Senate.

Mr. VEST. All the proposed amendments to the rules have been there.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that Rule IX be read.

Mr. HALE. I call for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the rule referred to by the Senator from Nebraska.

The Secretary read as follows:

RULE IX.

ORDER OF BUSINESS—continued.

Immediately after the consideration of a resolution objected to upon the Calendar is completed, and not later than 2 o'clock, if there shall be no special orders for that time the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up and proceeded with in its order, beginning with the first subject on the Calendar next after the last subject disposed of in proceeding with the Calendar; and

in such case the following motions shall be in order at any time as prescribed motions, save as against a motion to amend, or to proceed to the consideration of executive business, or questions of privilege, to-wit:

First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

Mr. MANDERSON. "Any other bill." I do not care about the rule being read further. It seems to me the second subdivision of the rule disposes of this question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the word "bill" has always been considered to mean joint resolutions or other resolutions which go to the Calendar. The Chair will therefore rule that the motion of the Senator from Missouri is in order.

Mr. HALE. Now, Mr. President, I call for the regular order of business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order of business is the calling of the roll.

Mr. HALE. Let us have it.

Mr. ALDRICH. I hope no appeal will be taken from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. VEST. I object to debate.

Mr. ALDRICH. I protest—

Mr. VEST. I object to debate, and call for the regular order.

The Senator has no right to make a statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. ALDRICH responded to his name.

Mr. PALMER. I ask for the reading of the resolution.

Several SENATORS. Too late.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's request is too late, one Senator having answered to his name on the roll call.

Mr. PALMER. I will be remembered that I asked for the reading of the resolution sometime ago, but my request was overlooked.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will proceed with the calling of the roll.

The Secretary resumed the calling of the roll.

Mr. CAMERON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL], and vote "yea." If he were present he would vote "yea," and I should vote "nay."

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], but transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], and vote "nay."

Mr. MILLS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSEY], and vote "yea."

Mr. HILL (when Mr. MURPHY's name was called). My colleague [Mr. MURPHY] is paired with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER].

Mr. PATTON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. DUBOIS (when Mr. SHOUP's name was called). My colleague [Mr. SHOUP] is absent on account of sickness in his family. He is paired with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE]. My colleague, if present, would vote "nay."

The roll call was completed.

Mr. PASCO. I am requested to announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN] is necessarily absent from the Chamber. He is paired on this, as he was on the preceding vote, with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

Mr. CAREY. I announced that I was paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and vote. I vote "nay." Mr. HUNTON. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. DANIEL] is absent from the city on account of business and has a regular pair with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE].

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. WILSON] is absent on account of illness, and is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON].

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 34; as follows:

YEAS—24			
Berry,	Faulkner,	McEggin,	Tamm,
Blackburn,	George,	McPherson,	Tamm,
Caffery,	Gerry,	McPherson,	West,
Call,	Hill,	Mohr,	Willis,
Cockrell,	Huntton,	Mohr,	Woodward,
Coke,	Jarvis,	Powers,	Woods,
NAYS—34			
Albion,	Free,	Kyle,	Pelham,
Allen,	Gallinger,	Leahy,	Platt,
Allison,	McMillan,	Prentiss,	Prentiss,
Bate,	Hansbrough,	Manderson,	Pugh,
Blanchard,	Harris,	McNichols,	Reed,
Clay,	Morley,	Morrill,	Wadsworth,
Dalton,	Hear,	Palmer,	Webster,
Dubois,	James of Ark.	Patt,	

NOT VOTING—27.

Brice,
Butler,
Cameron,
Chandler,
Daniel,
Davis.

Dixon,
Gibson,
Gordon,
Gorman,
Hale,
Jones of Nev.,
Lathrop.

Mitchell of Wis.,
Murphy,
Patterson,
Pettibrew,
Ransom,
Sherman,
Shoup.

Smith,
Snyder,
Stewart,
Washburn,
White,
Wilson.

Mr. HARRIS. The Nicaraguan bill is the regular order. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The business before the Senate is the Nicaraguan Canal bill.

Mr. HARRIS. I call for the regular order. I rise for the purpose of saying that I voted against the motion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] to proceed to the consideration of his resolution declaring in favor of certain amendments to the rules of the Senate, first because his resolution is wholly unnecessary, inasmuch as the Committee on Rules is already summoned to meet at 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning for the purpose of considering the subject-matter of his resolution, and I could not quite see the necessity of the Senate passing a resolution upon the subject of the forty-fourth, and indeed less than twenty-four hours, before it will be taken up and fully and earnestly considered by the committee having charge of the same.

Inasmuch as my own position in respect to the matter has been somewhat misunderstood and misrepresented from time to time by the public press, I will add the statement that as a member of the Committee on Rules I shall favor an amendment to the rules. I am in favor of such an amendment as will give to the majority in the Senate, by a well-considered and carefully prepared rule, the power to close debate upon appropriation bills, the passage of which is absolutely necessary to prevent the stoppage of the wheels of the Government, and a similar rule as to revenue bills, upon which the means for the running of the Government depend. But I shall have to change radically my present opinion before I consent to any closure rule in respect to that class of legislation which may perhaps be properly characterized by calling it political legislation. However, I shall favor a proposition which puts it in the power of a majority of this body to close debate and force action upon revenue and appropriation bills. Beyond that I shall have to be satisfied and convinced against my present opinions before I shall go in that direction. This is all I desire to say.

Mr. MORGAN. I call for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is Senate bill 1481, and the pending question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, while I rise upon this question, I do not desire to enter into debate concerning it. But in response to what has been said by my colleague upon the Committee on Rules, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], I wish to suggest that I think he will find it very difficult to discover in the annals of the Senate a single case where there has been delay in this body by surplusage of debate upon any revenue or appropriation bill. If closure should come it certainly is not needed for bills of that character. Superabundance of debate, waste of time by filibustering methods, or those which approach that, has never come upon appropriation and revenue bills, but upon bills which are of a general character to which there is strong minority opposition. I need not recall the history; it is too familiar to everyone who is at all informed as to the proceedings of this body.

For myself, as one member of the Committee on Rules, and as we seem to be making open confession of our faith here, I am not in favor at this time, and will not be, either in committee or on the floor of the Senate, of any closure rule under existing conditions.

I wish to say further, Mr. President, that I hope the decision of the Chair in permitting a vote to be taken which enabled a bill to be supplanted by a simple Senate resolution will not be considered as a precedent that shall be followed in this body. I did not appeal from the decision of the Chair because I felt assured that the proposition made by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] would be rejected by a vote of this body.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator from Nebraska allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. I simply desire to ask in what manner a resolution which has been placed upon the Calendar of General Orders is to be brought up.

Mr. MANDERSON. It can be reached before 2 o'clock by a motion. Then it is in order. It can be reached in its regular course upon the Calendar. It can be reached by unanimous consent. There are many ways of reaching it.

Mr. HILL. It can be reached by unanimous consent, of course. I am aware that the Senate can do anything by unanimous consent. But is there no method of bringing up a resolution which has gone to the Calendar except by reaching it in its order on the Calendar?

Mr. MANDERSON. There is not after 2 o'clock, and there should not be. Why?

Mr. HOAR. It can be reached by passing over the subjects on the Calendar one by one.

Mr. MANDERSON. I will try to give the Senator from New York the reason for this rule. The rule is explicit. When 2 o'clock has been reached, after the morning business (which is preparatory and preliminary business to the proper business of legislation) is concluded, the Calendar is in order in the order in which bills and resolutions are placed thereon, but when the Senate has under consideration a bill it can be displaced after 2 o'clock only by a motion. I read from the rule.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

The reason for it, which is very simple, as it seems to me, and which actuated the Committee on Rules and the Senate in using this language, was that bills and joint resolutions, which, of course, under our practice, are embodied in the general term "bills," are of the same making power of the Senate of the United States, and should not be displaced, having proceeded to that step in the formulation of a law by a simple resolution of the Senate.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator from Nebraska allow me a moment further?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. If the Senate has taken up a resolution in its order on the Calendar and is engaged in discussing it, can not that be set aside by bringing up a bill?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly it can, because the resolution has been reached in its order upon the Calendar, and it can be displaced by a bill, and a bill which has been reached can be displaced by any other bill on motion. But a bill, that step in law-making having been reached, the bill can not be disposed of by a matter so comparatively insignificant as a simple Senate resolution.

I hope I have fully answered the Senator from New York, but I merely wish to add again for his delectation the rule. Rules must be construed strictly, and certainly should be construed by the presiding officer of the body according to and in the strictness of their language. "The rule reads:

A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, speaking to this question, I simply desire to say—

Mr. MORGAN. I wish to know what is the question before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order before the Senate is Senate bill 1481.

Mr. HILL. Upon the question of the Nicaraguan Canal bill I am availing myself of the rules of the Senate to discuss the question of an amendment of the rules.

Mr. MORGAN. Very good.

Mr. HILL. Such is the liberality, the looseness, and the grotesqueness of the present rules of the Senate.

Mr. President, I simply say that I think, under a liberal construction of the rules, the Presiding Officer of this body was right in holding that a resolution upon the Calendar can be taken up by a vote of the Senate and take the place of a bill. A resolution, sir, is sometimes just as important as a bill can be. It is not the immaterial and small matter which the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] seems to think it is. A resolution sometimes involves the question of procedure under which the Senate can act, and in my humble judgment the importance of it is well illustrated by the very effort which has been made this morning, because in my opinion no bill or resolution is more important than the resolution which was presented here in the effort to secure an amendment of the rules whereby the Senate can transact business. An effort to modify the rules for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business in this body is as important as any piece of legislation that can be presented here. It may be the wisest and best thing for this body to do is to direct its attention to an amendment of those rules. I think, under a liberal construction of the rules, a resolution can be taken up at any time, and I think the Chair was right. This is all I desire to say upon that particular point.

It has been suggested to me that several amendments to the rules of the Senate which I submitted have been pending some eight months. Some very good amendments to the rules, presented by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON's] himself, have been pending in this body for a long number of months unacted upon. I think they should be brought to the attention of the Senate and disposed of. One to which my attention has been called is a simple amendment to the rules, namely, that when a Senator rises in his place here and announces a pair, he shall be deemed to be present instead of being deemed to be absent. Yet it is utterly impossible to get the Senate to pass or consider that proposed rule.

Mr. MANDERSON. That is right. I am for that.

Mr. SICKLES. About sixty more than are provided for in this bill. That is my recollection.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. I have a copy of the last bill here; but this provision is not in that bill.

Mr. CURTIS of New York. This operates as a reduction.

Mr. McMILLIN. Well, on that assurance I will limit my point of order to the words following the word "require," in line 7:

And said detachments shall not be included in the effective strength of the Army, nor counted as part of the enlisted force provided for by law, but shall be in addition thereto.

My reason for making the point of order against this clause is that it necessarily increases the expenditures of the Government, because it increases the number of persons employed in one way or another in the military establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood the gentleman in charge of the bill to concede that this clause is a change of existing law. If that is the case, the Chair can see nothing in the exceptions specified in the rule to relieve the clause from the operation of the point of order. The Chair must therefore sustain the point.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. I move that the committee rise and report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TARNSEY reported that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8125) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and had directed him to report the same back with the recommendation that it pass without amendment.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. OUTHWAITE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the bill (H. R. 2650) providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents; when the Speaker signed the same.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. CHICKERING, by unanimous consent, obtained indefinite leave of absence, on account of sickness in his family.

And then, on motion of Mr. OUTHWAITE (at 4 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

By Mr. TAWNEY, from the Committee on Pensions: A bill (H. R. 8127) to provide increase of pension to Hosea Brown. (Report No. 1496.)

By Mr. MOSES, from the same committee: A bill (H. R. 7562) granting a pension to Tendersmith. (Report No. 1498.)

By Mr. STALLINGS, from the same committee: A bill (H. R. 7623) granting a pension to Cassie Perkins. (Report No. 1499.)

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7736) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Holly—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8184) for the relief of James Falls—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FIELDER: A bill (H. R. 8190) for the protection of the property of passengers carried in sleeping cars and limiting the responsibility for the same of individuals or corporations owning or operating said cars, and fixing a penalty for the violation of the same, and regulating the fare thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLANCY (by request): A bill (H. R. 8191) to levy a duty upon manufactured articles imported from foreign countries into which sugar enters as a component material—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 8192) for

bid maintenance and oppression in suits brought upon letters patent for inventions—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8193) amending section 4921 of the Statutes, relating to patents—to the Committee on Patents.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8194) to authorize the several district attorneys, independent of the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings, under section 4 of an act to protect trade and commerce, against unlawful restraints and monopolies—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8195) amending the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COCKRELL: A bill (H. R. 8196) making an appropriation to survey the land of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DAVEY: A bill (H. R. 8205) to pay the sugar producers of the United States the bounty for 1894—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8206) to pay to the sugar producers of the United States the bounty earned on the sugar produced in 1893—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MEYER: A bill (H. R. 8207) to pay to the sugar producers of the United States the bounty earned on the sugar produced in 1893—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8208) to pay the sugar producers of the United States the bounty for 1894—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PRICE: A bill (H. R. 8209) to pay the sugar producers of the United States the bounty for 1894—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8210) to pay to the sugar producers of the United States the bounty on the sugar produced in 1893—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CAMINETT: A bill (H. R. 8211) to provide for the examination and classification of certain mineral lands in the State of California—to the Committee on Mining and Mining.

By Mr. BEYAN: A joint resolution (H. R. 239) proposing an amendment to the Constitution making the President ineligible to a second term—to the Committee on Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as indicated below:

By Mr. BARWIG: A bill (H. R. 8197) for relief of Charles Otto, Watertown, Wis.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELTZHOVER: A bill (H. R. 8198) for relief of John C. Comfort—to the Committee on the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Wyoming: A bill (H. R. 8199) to place Elijah J. M. Button on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GOLDZIER: A bill (H. R. 8200) for the relief of George Isenstein—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOOKER of New York: A bill (H. R. 8201) to pension Harriet P. Rathburn, mother of Charles B. Rathburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEYER: A bill (H. R. 8202) granting a pension to Sarah M. Saker—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PAGE: A bill (H. R. 8203) for the relief of Patrick J. Sullivan, John B. Dillon, Jeremiah McCarthy, and Bartholomew Shea, of Newport, R. I.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SOMERS: A bill (H. R. 8204) for the relief of Frances M. Roberts—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BROOKSHIRE: Papers to accompany H. R. 6235, to correct the military record of George W. Winters—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 8190, to pension Lucinda E. Lee and Samuel P. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petition of Regular Army and Navy Union, Capt. H. F. Pickens, Garrison, Mo., for an act to act of February 14, 1865, relative to retirement of soldiers and marines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SICKLES: A petition of numerous military officers of the late war, earnestly asking that Gen. E. S. Parker, of New York City, be restored to his late rank of colonel and 4000 a month, and then placed on the retired list of army officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky: Proofs to accompany H. R. 8190, for the relief of George P. Prentiss and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 13, 1894.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
MATTHEW C. BUTLER, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7273) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following bills and joint resolutions; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:
A bill (S. 2327) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River above New Orleans," approved January 26, 1893;

A bill (H. R. 7796) to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate fines, penalties, and forfeitures;

A joint resolution (H. Res. 231) extending time for report of Board of Engineers surveying canal routes from Lake Erie to the Ohio River; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 297) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1894, on the 20th day of said month.

INDIAN CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, calling attention to a provision in the last Indian appropriation act directing him to inquire into and investigate the propriety of discontinuing the Indian contract schools, inclosing a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the subject, and quoting his own views as set forth in his recent annual report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communication will be referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Indian Affairs and printed.

Mr. PLATT. The chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs is not present, but this is a matter which is usually controlled by the Committee on Appropriations, and I am not sure but that the communication ought to go to that committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. The resolution requiring this report was put in the Indian appropriation act in the Senate, and it will necessarily have to be considered by the Committee on Appropriations, but I have no objection to the reference of the report to the Committee on Indian Affairs, in order to have their view for the benefit of the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair was in doubt as to the committee, but as the communication discusses a measure of general policy the Chair is of opinion that it ought to go to the Committee on Indian Affairs first.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I present a memorial to accompany the bill (S. 2390) to amend section 2306 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. As the paper refers to a public-land matter, I move that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6499) to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Shiloh, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 707) for the relief of Orin R. McDaniell, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2363) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge Little River, in the State of Arkansas," approved April 21, 1894, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2362) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge the Sulphur River, in the State of Arkansas or in the State of Texas," approved April 21, 1894, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom the same was referred, reported a bill (S. 2416) to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Contentnea Creek at Griffith, Lenoir County, N. C., and to establish it as a post road," approved August 23, 1894; which was read twice by its title.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7839) to bridge the Newark Bay, reported it with amendments.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 1) calling on the President to take such measures as he may deem necessary to consummate the agreement between the Governments of Spain and the United States for the relief of Antonio Maximino Mora, a naturalized citizen of the United States, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1308) for the relief of Simeon Motz, Nathaniel Robbins, and William J. Sloan, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

REPORT OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

Mr. BATE. On behalf of the Board of Visitors to West Point, I beg leave to report that the members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., on the part of the Senate for the year 1894, in conjunction with the members of the board appointed by the President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, performed the duties devolving upon them by virtue of their appointment, and herewith submit their report, concurring in and adopting the report made by the full Board of Visitors.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be printed and lie on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BLANCHARD introduced a bill (S. 2410) for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2411) concerning measurement of vessels; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon introduced a bill (S. 2412) for the relief of Joel M. Bryan and Rebecca Bryan, deceased, by Joel M. Bryan, her administrator; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 2413) for the purchase of the statue of Salmon P. Chase, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2414) granting an increase of pension to Joel Mitchell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2415) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Stewart Whiting; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PATTON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 113) instructing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Michigan the flags of certain regiments of Michigan volunteer infantry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. SQUIRE. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. It is brief, and I will be pleased to have it read.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Amendment not submitted to be proposed by Mr. SQUIRE to the bill (H. R. 1815) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, viz:

On page 1, after line 10, insert the following:
"Sundry civil appropriation." That sum appropriated making an appropriation of \$200,000 for surveys of public lands in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1895, approved August 1, 1894, be hereby amended by inserting after the word "lands" where it first occurs in the provision of said appropriation the following words:

"Federal lands." That in the States of Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon there may be allowed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the survey of lands heavily timbered, not included or covered with a new timber reserve, at a rate not exceeding \$25 per section line, for standard and meander lines, \$25 for township and \$50 for section lines."

Mr. SQUIRE. I will state briefly my reason for offering this proposed amendment. In the sundry civil appropriation act, as finally passed at the last session of the present Congress, there was an accidental omission. I am informed, after careful inquiry, that it was a clerical error, and it is that error which causes me to offer this amendment to correct the law in regard to the appropriation for the survey of the public lands. The omission is important because the public surveys in the States named in the proposed amendment have been suspended. No action has been taken by the surveyor-general as to letting contracts for surveys in the mountainous and timber regions because they can not induce sufficient business to justify the cost at the present prices.

The rates allowed under the law as it existed before the passage of the last act providing for surveys of public lands were exactly the same as those now proposed in my amendment.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Springfield, November 7, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I have no doubt that a post-graduate university, such as is described in the Memorial you kindly sent me, would be the greatest step toward securing the passage of the bill now before Congress, and any assistance I may be able to render by conferring with Senators or Members of the House from Illinois will be cheerfully given.

Very truly, yours,
HENRY RAAB
(State Superintendent Public Instruction).
Hon. JOHN W. HOYT, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Topeka, Kans., December 6, 1894.

DEAR SIR: Your card of recent date is before me, and in reply will say that the 13,000 teachers of Kansas heartily endorse the establishment of a post-graduate university. Personally, I have long felt that such an institution should be established. I trust that you will succeed at this session.

Respectfully,
H. N. GAINES
(State Superintendent Public Instruction).
Dr. JOHN W. HOYT, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Lincoln, September 18, 1894.

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to reply to your favor of the 10th inst., and to the establishment in the city of Washington of a great National University.

It may be assumed that in the Memorial, the receipt of which I have the honor to acknowledge, the letter was of a post-graduate university, the culminating and crowning educational institution of the nation.

Such an institution, to subserve its highest purpose, should be, must be, in physical situation, the center of information; its students making original research must be in the fields to be searched.

These conditions are present in the national capital in the form of museums, libraries, laboratories, art collections, in the form of departments and bureaus of the National Government; in the form of local institutions; in the form of learned associations; and these are side by side with the hundreds of libraries in many branches of the Government service.

While all this is true it comes near the location only of such an institution. We should have such an institution, because, in this way only can we meet the demands made upon our nation by learning, because it would afford an enormous incentive to research and consequent scholarship; because it would be a powerful factor in crystallizing, or better, organizing our many edicts, theories, and systems into one system; because it would offer to students at home and abroad an opportunity for the study of our governmental, our economic, and our social systems, and thus open the way for the correction of errors, as well as for the dissemination among the peoples of the earth of the excellencies that exist in a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

Yours, truly,
A. K. GOUDY
(Superintendent Public Instruction).
Hon. JOHN W. HOYT, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.
Mr. BLACKBURN. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. MORGAN. I wish the Senator from Kentucky would withdraw the motion for an instant, until I make a request of the Senate.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do so.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn.
Mr. MORGAN. Some of the friends of the Nicaraguan Canal bill will be compelled to leave next week. More particularly, one of the Senators from Michigan is obliged to leave the city next Thursday at the latest at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and he is anxious to be here at the time a vote may be taken upon that bill. I see no reason at all why the vote might not be taken by unanimous consent on Thursday at 3 o'clock, and I ask the Senate to consent that the vote on the bill and all amendments may be taken on Thursday of next week at 3 o'clock.

Mr. McMILLAN. I thought the Senator from Alabama meant to designate Wednesday of next week. Thursday is to be taken up with another subject.

Mr. MORGAN. I will arrange it then for Wednesday, if I can.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama asks the unanimous consent of the Senate that the bill known as the Nicaraguan Canal bill and all amendments thereto shall be voted upon, beginning at 3 o'clock on Wednesday next. Is there objection?

Mr. CAFFERY. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is objection.

Mr. MORGAN. I will call for the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. MORGAN from Kentucky.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion of the Senator from Kentucky was withdrawn.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I had withdrawn my motion at the request of the Senator from Alabama. Objection having been made to that Senator's request, I now renew my motion.

Mr. MORGAN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next, upon which the Senator from Alabama demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON], and therefore withhold my vote. If any Senator will indicate how he would vote, I shall be very glad to vote.

Mr. HALE. He would undoubtedly vote "yea."
Mr. BUTLER. However, I will withhold my vote for the present.

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. McCLAIR (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. MURPHY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER].

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. DUBOIS (when Mr. SHOT'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. SHOT] is absent on account of sickness in his family, and is paired with the senior Senator from California [Mr. WHITE].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BUTLER. I am assured by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON] would vote "nay" if present, and I therefore record my vote "nay."

Mr. CAMDEN. If in order, I desire to state that I was absent from the Senate for a few hours yesterday and my pair was not announced on several votes which took place during my absence. I was paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW], who was absent from the city during the day.

Mr. DOLPH (after having voted in the negative). Has the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE] voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. He has not voted.

Mr. DOLPH. I am paired with that Senator, and will therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. HUNTON. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. DANIEL] is absent from the city, and is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SEATTLE].

Mr. CAREY. I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MICHENER].

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 23, not voting, 40; as follows:

YEAS—22.			
Aldrich,	Cullom,	Martin,	Stewart,
Allen,	Gallinger,	Mills,	Teller,
Blackburn,	Hale,	Pollock,	Voorhees,
Caffery,	Hansbrough,	Passo,	Walsb,
Campbell,	Kyle,	Putnam,	
Cockrell,	Lodge,	Sherman,	
NAYS—23.			
Allison,	Davis,	Hunt,	Puffer,
Bate,	Faulkner,	Jarvis,	Platt,
Berry,	Frye,	McMillan,	Turner,
Blandford,	Harris,	Mitchell of Ore.	Vest,
Butler,	Hawley,	Morgan,	Vilas,
Call,	Hill,	Patton,	
NOT VOTING—40.			
Brice,	Gilson,	McLaurin,	Quay,
Cameron,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Ransom,
Carey,	Gorman,	Manderson,	Reese,
Chandler,	Gray,	Mitchell of Wis.	Shannon,
Coke,	Hughes,	Murphy,	Smith,
Daniel,	Hear,	Murphy,	Squire,
Dixon,	Irb,	Perkins,	Washburn,
Dolph,	Jones of Ark.	Power,	White,
Dubois,	Jones of Nev.	Proctor,	Wilson,
George,	Lindsay,	Pugh,	Wadsworth.

So the motion was not agreed to.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1708) to establish a national university.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, I desire to address a few observations to the Senate in reference to this bill, which I think can be easily submitted by 2 o'clock.

I regard it a privilege to contribute voice and vote to this measure. After more than a century of waiting there are embodied in it the patriotic dreams, the generous hopes of the noblest of them who laid the foundations of this nation. Regardless of all dividing opinions, on this project were united the chief spirits who gave form to the liberty and constitutional order of America. Washington and Franklin, Adams and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, Wilson, Pickens, Arthur, Roosevelt, Cleveland, and many others, no voice dissenting, shared their vision and vision and affection in the conception of this institution as the greatest ornament of the Republic.

In the convention of 1862, when the Civil War was at its height, the grant of power, in explicit terms, to establish the university was omitted only because after debate it was found to be unnecessary and no word should be superfluous in that grandest monument

written by him. By his last will and testament Washington bequeathed a sum for its foundation to be accumulated at interest, which if husbanded and compounded until to-day would have been near \$5,000,000. Nor ever from the hour when he first meditated the noble project did his confidence fail that his countrymen would rise to its execution.

Sir, I think we may share that generous ardor, the thrill of his inspiration touch us, as we shall join hands to upraise the structure which so moved his heart and the spirit of the fathers.

The bill before me, and especially satisfactory, because it carries the aims and purposes peculiarly befitting the place of such an institution in our Federal system. Three leading objects ought to govern its work. First and foremost, to advance by research and discovery the sum of human learning. Next, to gather in store and assure the safe preservation of every part and circumstance of it. And thirdly, to teach so as to lead the mind to the highest reaches of its power.

The university of the United States has no place to occupy as a competitor in the instruction of youth. It ought to enter no field held by the educational systems of the States or institutions of private benevolence, which ought to be, and are or will be, amply equipped and competent for such uses. But beyond and above these, standing upon and supported by them, the Federal establishment should rise for advancement and accumulation of learning—the crown, the head, the center, the illuminating sun of all.

In the service of society the prime value and usefulness of its educational agencies already on foot—the common schools, academies, colleges, and universities—are tuition, to impart knowledge to and train the minds of successive generations of youth in preparation for the tasks and duties of life in every art and vocation. But there is a higher range of perfection in scholarship which few are given the ability to grasp, and fewer yet are willing to consecrate their lives to acquire, with the common or too frequent doom of accompanying poverty. Yet these are especially the men whom the nation ought to reach out to raise up to the highest intellectual strength. Not in mere benefaction to them; that is but an incidental benefit in the pursuit of the aims of such a university. The greater end is to establish a pioneer corps to push the way of knowledge, and a garrison for its storehouse, as well as to provide constant recruitment of both these forces.

For, as I said, the supreme purpose of a national university ought to be the discovery, deduction, and acquisition of truth lying beyond and outside the confines of the known; the ambition of inquiry, insatiable curiosity, its ruling passion. The stock of learning grows, like the oak, in successive layers, slowly gathered from the elements of nature; and the power of the human mind finds increase only as it gathers more and more the secrets of her laws.

What is it, sir, that has brought to us the marvelous comforts and delights of our civilization of which we daily boast? Surely no one will contest the answer. Scientific knowledge expanding and applied to the air and earth and sea.

I doubt if any instructed man will say that the human mind holds greater faculties now than in ages past. In what were the native powers of the Chaldean sages, the wise men of the East, the philosophers of classic days, the subtle brains of the Middle Ages, inferior to our modern thinkers? Is not the only advantage of the latter in the since-discovered wealth of facts and deductions showing so much of the composition, nature, and operative laws of the earth, the heavens, the rocks, the elements, among? The measure of our modern superiority is not vertical, but lateral. We climb no higher peaks, although vastly more in number, as our modern thought has swept far wider ranges. Had the great men of ancient Rome enjoyed the sciences and liberty of to-day what might have been our state and condition? Projecting from the base of our attainments, who can picture or limit the marvels that await the generations to succeed us? Where, sir, should we rest and end until man's knowledge and nature's laws are coextensive?

Sir, in better hands this argument might be amplified, I think, with attractive force. I will do no more than to assert the wisdom, as it seems to me, of making this a national purpose incorporate in a national university. Let it be the vanguard, the forlorn hope of science, abundantly equipped to lead the quest for knowledge, with a power never before gathered to such an end. The United States of America in Congress assembled, all the power of man, can establish no nobler project; nay, nor one which, in the shrewd wit of a good bargain, will return greater dividends, reckoning them only in the dollars of wealth to be so distributed to the nation.

Happily the site proposed in this bill, and at our service again, is the very one chosen by Washington himself for the seat of this institution. Adorned and beautified as this city already is, full of fortunes of interest and national pride, and still more as it shall be, not many years will pass before its most cherished object and the warmest boast of the pride of Americans would be the university of the United States. I trust, sir, that we may share the honor of decreeing its establishment.

I shall not now occupy more time. There may be points of discussion which will elicit further debate in the future, although I have no desire to prolong the consideration of the measure. I trust the Senate will not fail to pursue its consideration to an end.

During the delivery of Mr. VILAS's remarks—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1481) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1889.

Mr. MORGAN. Without displacing the unfinished business, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator who is now occupying the floor may be allowed to proceed with his remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. MILLS. What is the request?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That the Senator from Wisconsin be permitted to conclude his remarks upon the university bill.

Mr. HALE. Then the Nicaragua bill will come up and occupy the rest of the day?

Mr. MORGAN. I stated that the request was to be without prejudice to that bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request is that the unfinished business be passed over informally in order that the Senator from Wisconsin may conclude his remarks.

Mr. HALE. So that the university bill, if it comes up again, must come up by vote of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The university bill will necessarily go to the Calendar when the Senate resumes the consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal bill. The Chair hears no objection, and the Senator from Wisconsin will proceed.

After the conclusion of Mr. VILAS's remarks.

Mr. HUNTON said: By the consent of the Senator from Alabama I have the floor to give notice that to-morrow, after the routine business is completed, I shall move to take up the university bill during the morning hour.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The unfinished business is before the Senate.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1481) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1889, the pending question being on the amendment reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, when was discussing this subject yesterday I had the honor to receive from the present occupant of the chair [Mr. HARRIS] a suggestion on the subject of the constitutionality of the Nicaraguan Canal bill, and I then said that I hoped to be able to lay before the Senate an opinion on this subject drawn by a very much able man than I am, one of the ablest of the jurists of the United States, Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, of New York. I will read that as my argument upon this proposition, in addition to what I had the honor of saying yesterday upon the general topic of the power of the United States, in virtue of its national sovereignty and of the assemblage of all the great powers within its constitutional organism and its autonomy, which characterize the great governments of the world. I propose to read the argument of Chief Justice Daly upon the legal adjudications which have taken place in the United States touching the proper significance of the special power under which I said that this bill had been drawn for regulating commerce with foreign nations. Says Mr. Chief Justice Daly:

The right of Congress to create such a corporation is founded upon the clause in the Constitution, Article I, section 8, giving Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. This clause was interpreted by Chief Justice Marshall in *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheat. 1, who says: "That it means commercial intercourse between nations and parts of nations, in all its branches, and that the words used in the Constitution have comprehended every species of commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign countries. The power hereby given, like all others vested in Congress, is complete in itself; that it may be exercised to its utmost extent, and acknowledges no limitations other than are prescribed in the Constitution." Says Mr. Chief Justice Daly: "The power conferred by this clause is plenary as to these objects."

This construction and interpretation has been approved and adhered to in the subsequent cases in the United States Supreme Court, and in the courts of the several States in which the question has arisen. (*See* United States vs. *Marshall*, 5 How. 365; *State of Pennsylvania vs. Whiting and Belmont Bridge Company*, 10 How. 41; *United States vs. Coombs*, 12 Peters, 28; *United States vs. Holliday*, 3 Wall. 47; *U.S. v. Gilman vs. Philadelphia*, 3 Wall. 41; *U.S. v. Paul vs. Virginia*, 8 Wall. 182; *185*; *South Carolina vs. Georgia*, 13 Wall. 41; *Mississippi River Bridge Company*, 102 U.S. 24; *Chicago Bridge Company*, 13 Wall. 156; *Peoples' Brooks & Demis*, 48 Wall. 134.)

And that this includes commerce carried on by corporations as well as individuals is evident in *Paul vs. Virginia*, 8 Wall. 182, in which Justice Field says: "At the time of the formation of the Constitution a large part of the commerce of the world was carried on by corporations. The *East India Company* may be named among the many corporations then in existence

for our good to reduce the rates of canal tolls one-half below that of the Suez Canal in the passage of vessels back and forth from the eastern to the western coast of America," when they come to us and say "We delight in the thought of having a country in the West which we can get to without being compelled to traverse the continent on railroad lines or by doubling Cape Horn, and we have desires and ambitions, glorious expectations in regard to the future of this magnificent country, wealth of commodities, which we desire shall be realized, and you can do it simply giving us the opportunity to take these bonds at 3 per cent, and when we have done so it is capable of demonstration by the example of its twin sister, the Suez Canal, that out of 9,000,000 of tonnage—when you are entitled to 15,000,000 of tonnage per annum through the canal—you will make \$5,500,000 in gold for the people of the United States, to be paid into the Treasury, and the people of the United States will get their canal tolls at one-half the price of the Suez rates."

When the people petition us to employ their credit, which they sustain by taxation, for their advantage and upon security that is perfectly safe, we should grant their requests with alacrity. When they show that in the absence of such relief they suffer, almost beyond endurance, from the grinding of monopoly, it becomes us to give respectful attention to their demands.

The people are willing that we should use their credit when it is for something to their advantage, and not use it merely for the purpose of buying up institutions that live by the interest and usury which they exact from the people. When we come to an enterprise like this, where the people have a chance to participate in the profits and enjoy the reductions of transportation rates that it will bring about, we do good to the people by the use of their credit, and they never object to it. On the contrary they are in favor of it.

It has been said, look at what the Government has done for the Union and Central Pacific railroads in the guarantee of the bonds and in the grants of land, and see how it has operated only to enrich a few men, and to enrich them enormously. I grant all that, and if we dared to shrink from the contemplation of that picture we would do it, but the picture and the reality are upon us and we have to meet them. But how much stock did the Government of the United States have in those railroads?

Sir, if the stock in those railroads had been held by the Government of the United States, and had the cautionary guards around its management that are provided in the bill, there would have been no Credit Mobilier, and there could not have been. If in those railroads the Government owned all or a large part of the stock and derived the income from the roads instead of its going to make multi-millionaires of men who were beggars in their youth, we should now have a Treasury replete with the income from those roads, and a people satisfied with the reduction of the rates of charges on those roads which the Government could have well afforded.

Those enterprises, however, are inside of the country and are amenable to some objections that do not exist as to a corporation or project that is out of it. I shall not stop to discuss those differences, because they have no bearing upon the question that I am now endeavoring to discuss. What I mean to say is that we have a credit established through the sacrifice, yes, the heroic courage and patriotism of the American people, which is to-day the most valuable asset in the world, and to take it off of the people, the advantage of the people consistently with constitutional rights and our constitutional duty, it is, to say the least of it, our privilege to do so.

No man can challenge us when we use the public credit for the purpose of carrying into effect this grand and indispensable improvement which is to connect our coast lines; which is to give us military and moral control over all these Americas; which is to prevent us from now undergoing the necessity of duplicating our fleet as to meet the power of the semicivilized countries of Japan and China; which is to add new life to that splendid domain, the Pacific Coast; which is to draw these States to us by closer bonds of friendship, alliance, interest, and sympathy than we have now; or can ever get when we are dissevered from them as we are; which is to glorify the country of which we are so proud by carrying into effect those conceptions and expectations that Columbus himself indulged and which come down through Humboldt and Maury and all the other scientists, explorers, and engineers of the United States and of the world.

The people will thank us if we use a little of the means that they place under our control to accomplish that for the Government and the people of the United States and the Continent of North America and South and Central America which can not be accomplished otherwise than by building this canal and for which the Creator of the world has placed fountains of water on the crest of the Andes to supply the power to lift the ships and to transport them from ocean to ocean, almost without charge, and with very little delay, so that our country shall be on the highway of that belt around the earth into which all the zones of the earth

and all the seasons of the year will pour their amplest floods of production and transportation.

So, Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I will now leave the matter in the hands of the Senate, unless it becomes necessary for me to answer some objection which may be made, and in that case I shall hope for better assistance from my colleagues upon the committee than I shall be able to render by any means. Inasmuch as an objection is made to fixing a time for a vote on the bill, I will ask a vote of the Senate now.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I desire to submit some remarks to the Senate upon the pending bill and shall occupy perhaps thirty or forty minutes. If Senators do not desire to remain here that long and prefer that the Senate shall adjourn or go into executive session, of course I am willing to acquiesce. But unless there is a desire of that kind I will proceed at this time.

Mr. MORGAN. Will the Senator from Kansas kindly yield to me to have read a paper which has just come to my desk?

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly.

Mr. MORGAN. It is a report from Victor Viquien, consul-general of the United States at Panama, on the subject of freights on the Panama Canal. I suppose the Senator from Kansas would like to hear the paper read before he proceeds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as indicated.

The Secretary read as follows:

Under date of June 1, 1894, Victor Viquien, esq., consul-general of the United States at Panama, transmits to the Department a report upon steamship and railroad lines entering at the isthmus of Panama. With reference to the Panama Railroad, whose termini are Colon, on the Atlantic side, and Panama, on the Pacific, the length of it is 50 miles, he states that there are seven different classes of freight, the rates of which are as follows:

- "Class one, 40 cents per cubic foot.
- "Class two, 12 cents per pound.
- "Class three, eight-tenths of a cent per pound.
- "Class four, six-tenths of a cent per pound.
- "Class five, four-tenths of a cent per pound.
- "Class six, two-tenths of a cent per pound.
- "Class seven, nominal.

"The payment of all dues must be in United States gold coin.

"The freight transported by the Panama Railroad during the year 1893 amounted to 290,628 tons. It has in better years carried as much as 500,000 tons. The number of passengers carried by the line during the same year was 42,018. The line, for the first time in its history, failed to make money in 1893. It lost \$18,000, as stated in the annual report of the Panama Railroad Company for the year 1893, and this was due chiefly to difficulties with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company."

In Consular Reports No. 15, February, 1892, page 57, there is a report by Consul Viquien upon the Adams Express Road, in which the classification of freight is given. The rates are the same as stated above, except that in the seventh class are included certain articles and rates not specified in the first six classes, and under this head the rates are given for a variety of articles.

Mr. DOLPH. Will the Senator from Kansas yield to me to submit a report from a committee?

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly.

AMERICAN REGISTERS FOR VESSELS *LINDA* AND *ARCHER*.

Mr. DOLPH. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2358) to provide American registers for the vessels *Linda* and *Archer*, to report to it without amendment and submit a report thereon. I make this report by the written direction of all the members of the committee now in the city. I ask for the present consideration of the bill, which consists of but five lines.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HAWLEY. Let the bill be read.

Mr. DOLPH. Yes; let it be read.

Mr. PEPPER. I do not wish to yield for the purpose of having the bill considered. I merely yielded so as to afford the Senator from Oregon the opportunity to submit the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is objection to the present consideration of the bill, and it will be placed on the Calendar.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Will the Senator from Kansas yield to me to make a motion, the nature of which he knows?

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. VEST. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GALL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (when the name of Mr. DENNIS was called). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], but will excuse the privilege of voting, and vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. I

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That during the present week the privilege of the floor of the Senate be extended to the members of the council of the State of New Hampshire and to the members of any expedition which have been adopted by the Senate in connection with the ceremonies on the reception of the statues of John Stark and Daniel Webster.

INCOME-TAX REGULATIONS.

Mr. HILL presented the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with a copy of any regulations which have been adopted by his Department in relation to the collection of the income tax.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that he was directed by the House to request the Senate to furnish the House with a duplicate copy of the joint resolution (S. R. 34) authorizing Dennis W. Mullan, United States Navy, to accept a medal presented him by the Chilean Government, the original having been mislaid.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7489) to amend section 3 of an act to withdraw certain lands from private entry, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1889.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 8092) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 8093) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 8125) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896; and

A bill (H. R. 8148) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

EXROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were, thereupon, signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 2650) providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents; and

A bill (H. R. 4320) for the relief of Dollie E. Vedder.

BRIDGE ACROSS CONTENTINEA CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. RANSOM. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 2416, which is a bridge bill. It will only take a minute to pass it. It is reported unanimously from the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2416) to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Contentine Creek, at Grifton, Lenoir County, N. C., and to establish it as a post-road," approved August 23, 1894.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NEWARK BAY BRIDGE.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7839) to bridge the Newark Bay.

Mr. HUNTON. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from New Jersey to the fact that the bill (S. 1708) to establish a national university, came over from the morning hour of the last day the Senate was in session.

Mr. MCPHERSON. The bill I desire to have considered will not lead to debate. If it gives rise to any debate, I shall withdraw my request for its consideration.

Mr. HUNTON. All right.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7839) to bridge the Newark Bay; which was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, in section 1, line 7, after the words "New Jersey," to strike out "now or hereafter to be granted; and in line 8, after the word "they," to strike out "or either of them;" so as to read:

That the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties of Hudson and Union, in the State of New Jersey, or the legally constituted authorities of the city of Bayonne and the city of Elizabeth, as may be determined by the authorities of the State of New Jersey, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to locate, build, maintain, equip, and operate a bridge across Newark Bay, in the State of New Jersey, between the city of Elizabeth, in the county of Union, and the city of Bayonne, in the county of Hudson, at a point not less than 500 feet above the present bridge structure known as the Central Railroad bridge etc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

A bill (H. R. 8092) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 8093) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 8125) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896; and

A bill (H. R. 8148) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

COMMANDER DENNIS W. MULLANE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLACKBURN in the chair) laid before the Senate the request of the House of Representatives to furnish the House with a duplicate copy of the joint resolution (S. R. 34) authorizing Commander Dennis W. Mullan, United States Navy, to accept a medal presented to him by the Chilean Government, the original having been mislaid; and by unanimous consent was ordered to be complied with and the duplicate furnished to the House of Representatives.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. HUNTON. I ask for the consideration at this time of the bill (S. 1708) to establish a national university, which came over from the morning hour of the last legislative session.

Mr. HALE. Let me ask what is before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia has asked to take up a bill which came over from the morning hour of Thursday last, the title of which has been stated.

Mr. HALE. If that is the university bill, it does not come up unless by a vote of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands the bill was not to come up except upon the request of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. HALE. There was no agreement that the bill should come up by request; it went to the Calendar, and can only come up by motion, to be decided by the Senate, whether it will take the bill up or not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the Secretary that the bill is properly on the Calendar, as stated by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. Therefore the Senator from Virginia should make a motion, if he desires the bill to be taken up.

Mr. HUNTON. If that is necessary, I move that the bill be taken up for consideration.

Mr. HALE. Now, let me ask the Senator whether he makes the motion with any expectation of pushing the bill to its passage in the morning hour this morning?

Mr. HUNTON. No; I do not.

Mr. HALE. But only for the purpose of enabling the Senator from South Dakota to make a speech?

Mr. HUNTON. That is all. I do not expect any other Senator to address the Senate upon the subject to-day, unless some Senator wishes to address the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. HALE. So that nothing further than debate will take place?

Mr. HUNTON. Nothing but debate.

Mr. HALE. Then I do not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1708) to establish a national university.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President, the question has arisen thousands of times in many minds why we have no great national university under the support and care of the General Government. The failure to establish such an institution can not be laid to poverty, for we are one of the richest nations of the earth. We can not say that the people do not want it, for it has been the dream of scholars and statesmen for a hundred years. We can explain our failure to provide it only by the fact that our minds have been wrapped up in the material welfare of a new and rapidly growing nation. A nation is a human family upon a larger scale, and it must necessarily struggle first with the problem of subsistence and development of the material home, leaving the questions of culture and higher education for later years.

But while we can say with pride that the United States stand

It was not deemed important in submitting our first report, nor is it necessary in this, to mark the details of what the institution should be. It may be proper, however, to state in general terms—

1. That it should be broad enough to embrace every department of science, literature, and the arts, and every real profession.

2. That it should be high enough to supplement the highest existing institutions of the country, and to embrace within its field of instruction the utmost limits of human knowledge.

3. That in the interest of truth and justice, it should guarantee equal privileges to all duly qualified applicants for admission to the courses of instruction, and equal rights, as well as the largest freedom, to all earnest investigators, whether natives or foreigners, in the pursuit of acknowledged science.

4. That it should be so constituted and established as to command the hearty support of the American people, regardless of section, party, or creed.

5. That its material resources should be vast enough to enable it not only to furnish, and that either freely or at nominal cost, the best instruction the country can also to provide the best-known facilities for the work of scientific investigation, together with endowed fellowships and honorary investments, open respectively to the most meritorious graduates and to such investigators, whether natives or foreigners, having candidates thereof, shall have distinguished themselves most in the advancement of knowledge.

6. That it should be so coordinated in plan with the other institutions of the country as not only to conflict with them, but on the contrary to become at once a potent agency for their improvement and the means of creating a complete, harmonious, and efficient system of American education.

7. The idea of a national university, then, is as old as the nation; has had the fullest sanction of the wisest and best men of succeeding generations, and is in perfect harmony with the policy and practice of the Government.

There can certainly be no valid objection to establishing a national university. The only real difficulty that confronts us is that of providing funds. But a little generosity and foresight will enable us to see that one-third the proceeds derived from the sale of our public lands could not be used to a better purpose. Our whole public school system is supported in part by a generous donation of public lands. To support a national university by this method will be right in line with policy. From the Government reports we discover that the lands available for settlement are rapidly going, and that the fund derived from their sale is rapidly diminishing. In 1892 the sum total received from sale of these lands was \$4,387,670.27; in 1893, \$4,191,465.29, and in 1894, \$2,674,285.79.

One-third of the sum for 1894 amounts to \$891,428. This sum decreasing at the same rate would amount to— for 1895, about \$650,000; for 1896, \$450,000; for 1897, \$250,000; for 1898, \$150,000; and for 1899, \$50,000, for a total of about \$2,491,428.

This, as all know, is far from extravagance. It is a very small endowment. But with additional appropriations from time to time, and with large bequests from private fortunes, which can surely be counted upon, and with the score of bureaux, art collections, laboratories, departments of governments, collegiate institutions already established here and which would be accessible to the student, an ample endowment and equipment would soon be realized.

Such an institution, Mr. President, would be an honor to our country, and it seems strange that we should differ among ourselves in the face of so great educational possibilities. With patriotic pride the five hundred young men who now go abroad annually for these advantages would turn their steps to Washington. In this city would be congregated the greatest scientists and philosophers of the world. In a generation we should have in this country hundreds of specialists where now we have but few, and our country would contribute her share to the advanced thought of the age.

The structure of our educational system, Mr. President, is to-day incomplete. We have built well from the kindergarten to the State university; but the capstone—the national university—is yet needed to complete the structure. Let us do honor to the nation and to ourselves by finishing the work inaugurated one hundred years ago.

Mr. BLANCHARD rose.

Mr. PRUDEN. I desire to give notice that to-morrow morning, after the routine morning business, I shall call up the bill, which has been before the Senate, to establish a national university.

SULPHUR RIVER BRIDGE IN ARKANSAS OR TEXAS.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2362) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge the Sulphur River in the State of Arkansas or in the State of Texas," approved April 21, 1894.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LITTLE RIVER BRIDGE IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 2363) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge Little River in the State of Arkansas," approved April 21, 1894.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BALTIMORE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask unanimous consent to the consideration of the bill (S. 2343) in aid of the proposed to be held under the auspices of the Baltimore Centennial Association, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. The preamble recites that the Baltimore Centennial Association, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Baltimore, will hold during the year 1897, in Baltimore, Md., an exposition showing the resources, development, and progress of the United States of America, and particularly of the Southern States, embracing the arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea, and it is desired to make the exposition of a national and international character, so that all the nations of the world may participate.

The bill provides that all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Section 2 provides that it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell for delivery during or at the close of the exposition any of the goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue, and for the collection of the import duties, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. But no such sales shall be made during the progress of the exposition without the consent of the director-general of the exposition, and all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of the importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

Section 3 extends all of the provisions of the joint resolution authorizing foreign exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits, approved August 5, 1892, to, and makes them applicable to, the Baltimore Exposition to the same extent as if the Baltimore Exposition was therein specifically named.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

WILLIAM F. BUCKMASTER.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 234) for the relief of William P. Buckmaster. The bill was reported favorably by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] from the Committee on Claims. A similar bill has already been favorably considered by the Senate.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, in line 8, after the word "cents," to strike out "with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent from and after the 23d day of December, 1865;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William P. Buckmaster, surviving partner in the firm of Murphy & Co. of New York City, the sum of \$2,286.41, the same being a balance due for labor and material furnished by James Murphy & Co. in the construction of machinery for the double ender vessel Oregon in 1862 and 1863, as per report of a board of officers organized by the Secretary of the Navy in pursuance of a resolution of the United States Senate adopted March 19, 1865.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on the 13th instant, approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 2318) for the relief of B. F. Beatty;

An act (S. 634) to provide for the better organization and satisfaction of outstanding military bounty land warrants and certificates of location of bounty land, and to amend an act approved June 2, 1888, and

An act (S. 447) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of a certain land warrant to Emma A. Ripley.

coinage were free, would furnish circulation and deprive them of their subsidy. That is the object. They want silver demonetized to get it out of the way; they want their subsidies so that they can get those bounties. They want silver out of the way and greenbacks out of the way, so they can get \$500,000,000 of indebtedness which they can use to obtain subsidies.

The banking fraternity is ever present. They have active agents in every town and village. There are three thousand, seven hundred of these banks, I believe. They can control all your conventions. It is idle to say that six or seven banks can not get delegates to a convention, whether it be Republican, Democratic, or Populist, it makes no difference what. They will be there, and they will take such action as will defeat the party or give them control of it. They can defeat the Democratic and Republican parties, select a well-tried and true friend of the banks, whom they can trust under all circumstances; they nominate him and then insert in the platform ambiguous language to prevent the people voting upon this plain question of whether the banks shall own the country or whether the people shall be free. That is the issue before the country.

So long as you pay subsidies to the banks, so long as you pass legislation from which they can make from \$1,800 to \$3,600 a year out of the investment of \$100,000 and have their money besides, so long as you hold out the inducements to them by your legislation, you will find them everywhere to prevent legislation adverse to their rule. This is a bank-governed country. Your conventions and your Congress are influenced by this powerful agent, the banks. The press is under obligations to the banks. Many of them are stock companies, and their stock is placed with the banks. The stock of that great disseminator of information, the Western Union Telegraph Company, has money value, and is held in the banks as collateral security on margins, and voted by the banks.

Every scheme presented by this Administration, by the last Administration, and by all Administrations which we have had for the last twenty years, has been to aggrandize the banks, to secure bank subsidies. The people are prostrate before the banks.

You put out \$15,000,000 per annum of interest when you put out \$500,000,000 of bonds, and it is suggested to charge only one-fourth of 1 per cent interest on it. They want to increase the subsidy to the banks. Under any bill offered or suggested the banks would get at least \$100,000,000 annually from the \$15,000,000 interest on \$500,000,000 3 percent bonds. Ten millions a year would be sufficient corruption fund, besides making banking profitable. So long as you subsidize the banks through your legislation, so long they will be at your conventions, so long will they use the press to dominate public opinion.

Under the condition of the country after twenty years of bank rule. We have had thirty years of peace and abundant harvests. No man can point out whence the calamities which now afflict the country have come, other than from banks. What has been adverse to the prosperity of the country but financial legislation, causing a scarcity of money? The banks by making you demonetize silver—and they made you do it—by that doubled the value of money in which they deal, and doubled the obligation of every poor debtor who is struggling to make a home.

The banks have now become defiant. They moved cautiously until the spring of 1893, and then they brought on a panic, and they have kept it on to force legislation. By that means they secured the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, and by continuing that panic they expect to get this subsidy and get those bonds, retire your legal tenders, and place the whole country at their feet. That is why this panic is kept up. There was no necessity for any panic in this country. Our laws were the same as in England and Germany. They and we had the option to pay our obligations in either gold or silver, and in this country there was something more.

In the Sherman Act it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to coin silver and to redeem the Treasury notes issued under it. In disregard of that duty the Harrison Administration refused to coin silver and promised to pay gold, and Cleveland's Administration continued the same policy of paying gold, and then proclaimed that bankruptcy was coming. The whole bank-and-money system declared that it was at hand when they commenced pulling out the gold. France and Germany stood without being disturbed at all. They said, "We have the right to pay in either silver or gold, and we will protect the interests of the Government," and they do that to this day; but, instead of our doing likewise, it was said to be necessary for our credit that gold should be paid out and taken away; that it was necessary for our credit that we should pay more gold and have it taken away, and now it is necessary for our credit that we shall destroy the legal tenders of every description and give bankers a subsidy for every dollar of money the people have and which the banks circulate on the credit of the Government. Has the credit of the Government been benefited?

The same men now point to the \$1,100,000,000 of circulation in the country, consisting of greenbacks, Treasury notes, bank notes,

and silver certificates, all to be redeemed in gold. It is necessary in order to do that to do what? To buy gold and increase the interest-bearing debt \$500,000,000. If any of these plans be carried into effect upon the policy that you buy gold at any price to maintain the gold standard, you will give a subsidy to the banks for issuing money, and then the people are at the mercy of the banks, all their rights and privileges are gone, for bank rule has brought this country to its present distress, and bonds mean money for the banks and poverty and want for the people.

Every Administration has been in harmony with the banks. For twenty years we have had bank rule in the Treasury Department, and we have had bank construction and bank control in the two Houses of Congress, by which we have been sent to the gold standard. Now it is proposed that we shall go to the bank standard and pay the banks for every dollar of money we are permitted to issue. Before the people shall have any money we must give the banks the privilege of expanding and contracting the currency as shall best suit the ends of the rings of speculators who surround the banks.

The gold of the world is hoarded for war or used for speculation, and none can be had unless our masters are willing to let us have it. We have \$90,000,000,000 of indebtedness resting upon this country, public and private, with no means of getting money to pay it, unless we pay tribute to the banks in the way of a subsidy. That is what each Administration bill proposes. We must pay in gold; we must continue to sell our products lower and lower; we must continue to carry out the schemes of those who are plotting against free institutions. The goldites of Europe tell us frankly that gold contraction will stifle democracy and the government of the people and secure the rule of concentrated capital. Their plan is to rule this world by concentrated capital. In order to crush the spirit of liberty they deprive the people of money. They know full well that if you take the money from the people they soon become weak, miserable, cowardly, and submissive. That is the way to blot out human liberty; and in this question between the rights of the people and the banks civilization itself is involved.

So far as any money scheme is concerned which shall aggrandize the banks, I am opposed to it. I am in favor of the money of the Government, and if that is not good enough with the security of the Government, issue bonds and put those bonds into the Treasury, but do not give them out to others to draw interest on them from the Government. The national bank notes are Government money upon which we pay interest to the banks, for whose redemption we are responsible; and if this paper is issued upon the credit of the Government and bonds are necessary, let the Government own the bonds and cease to give the money to the speculators who have brought distress to every household in the land.

Twenty years of bank rule has produced a condition of distress in this country the like of which has never been witnessed since the discovery of America. No wars, no famine, have produced such distress as now prevails in this land.

Then it is said that you must have a larger army to suppress anarchy. This country for a hundred years was a sanitarium for the cure of the worst anarchist. Residence in this country was supposed to cure the worst anarchist. Anarchy is the progeny of oppression and hard times. If you bring about oppression and hard times in this country, you will make the people discontented and you will create the necessity for standing armies to keep the peace. That is what our enemies want. Banks want a strong government to protect them in their heartless rule.

The banks know that extortion and oppression lessen military rule. They know that the iron hand of despotism also curtails the extortion of the people in submission, but they will not cease their oppression. I undertake to say that there is no interest except the bank interest against the remonetization of silver. The arguments against returning to the money of the Constitution amount to nothing. We have answered them time and time again. Nobody can show that we will be injured by opening our mints to silver; nobody can show that we will be injured by gold going to a premium, but we can point you to prosperity wherever such conditions exist.

I merely wish to say that although I may be in the minority, although I may stand alone, I shall stand for the right of the people to have the money of the Constitution restored, to have the Government taken from the banks and restored to the people, that they may again have prosperity, as they had once, years during the better days of the Republic. I shall continue to stand for the return of those conditions, and those conditions are the same as I have promised; it is either the banks or the people; that is the issue.

CHANGES OF RESIDENCE.

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residence will please see information thereon in the Government Printing Office, and their address in the margin of the RECORD.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 14, 1895.

Prayer by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia, Pa. The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 857) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James McConnell, late private in Company B, Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Infantry.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1135) granting a pension to Mrs. Katharine Todd Crittenden, with an amendment; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7590) to pension Samuel F. Tenant; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also communicated to the Senate the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives commemorative of the life and services of Hon. George B. Shaw, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE SHAW.

Mr. VILAS. I ask that the resolutions just received from the House of Representatives in regard to the death of Hon. George B. Shaw, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, may lie upon the table until some future time, when I shall call them up. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be so ordered.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, which was read and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

STATE OF MAINE.

Memorial to Congress relating to free-ship bill, so called.

The State of Maine has long been the largest builder of sailing ships of any State in the Union. For over a century and a half ship building and ship owning and the trades dependent on them have been an important industry and have added to the population of our coast. In fifty of our towns these are the principal trades known to our people. The prosperity of a population of 200,000 people within our borders is inseparably connected with American shipbuilding, the building, the owning, and the sailing of ships.

To the agitation of measures pending in Congress, which our people believe encompass the destruction of this industry, older than our State or nation, projected almost from the nation's birth by the laws which it is now proposed to repeal, our State can not remain a silent witness.

If our registry laws have been enacted to increase our tonnage engaged in the foreign trade, which is now protected from foreign competition, yet in domestic tonnage, where they give full protection, we have built up a fleet larger than any other nation.

For our own State these laws have done more; they have enabled our shipbuilders to meet the change from wood to steel, and to establish within our borders extensive timber yards, which have been the mainstay of our merchant marine unsurpassed by any similar vessels in the world.

We ask our countrymen to recall the fact that under these laws in the crises of three great wars, Maine has been enabled, far out of proportion to her numerical strength, to contribute to the national glory and success upon the seas, and to take warning that a repeal of these laws, while it means ruin to so many of our people, will be a deadly blow to the national security and national defense. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the name of our State, united in common defense, with-out regard to party, we protest against any change in these laws, and that a copy of this resolve be sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the State's delegation in Congress.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 11, 1895.

Read and passed finally.

LEWELLYN POWERS, Speaker.

IN SENATE, January 11, 1895.

Read and passed finally.

GEORGE M. SEIDERS, President.

JANUARY 11, 1895.

Approved.

HENRY B. CLEAVES, Governor.

Mr. WILSON presented resolutions adopted by the Baconian Scientific Club of the State University of Iowa, of Iowa City, Iowa, favoring the passage of House bill No. 119, providing for the protection of the forest lands of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. PEPPER presented the memorial of M. V. Decker and sundry other citizens of Lincoln, Ohio, remonstrating against the issue of bonds by the Government, and praying for the enactment of a free-coinage bill, at the ratio of 16 to 1, with the issued other legal-tender money by the Government, that the aggregate circulation of gold, silver, and paper, may be not to exceed \$30 to the head of population; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALLISON. I present a petition in behalf of the Sac and Fox Indians of Mississippi, residing in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of such legislation as will secure to those Indians the adjustment of their claims for their proportionate shares of the annuities and other moneys inuring to the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi under their treaties. There are a good many tables and statements of account accompanying the

petition. I should be glad to have the petition and the statements printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be so ordered, if there be no objection.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Lebanon County, Pa., remonstrating against the enactment of any legislation looking to the repeal of the free-alcohol provision of the existing tariff law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CALL presented a petition of sundry colored citizens of Fernandina, Fla., ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of the late war, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the settlement of their pension claims and claims for back bounty; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of sundry citizens of New Tripoli, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for the inspection of immigrants by consular officials; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Executive Committee of the Commercial Interests of the State of Louisiana, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure the payment of the bounty on the present sugar crop to the sugar producers of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PUGH presented the petition of F. S. Ferguson and 6 other members of the bar of Birmingham, Ala., praying for the creation of the office of United States district judge for the northern district of Alabama; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. VEST presented a memorial of the members of the Mississippi and Ohio River Pilots' Society, of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of House bill 5645, unless the amendment proposed by Senator COCKRELL, which provides "that no bridge constructed under this act shall be located within a distance of 2 miles above or below the present bridge, known as the Eads Bridge," be made a part of that bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2331) providing an additional district judge for the southern district of New York, reported it without amendment.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon. I am instructed by the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (S. 90) to provide for the formation and government of municipal corporations in Alaska, to report it back with the request that it be referred to the Committee on Territories. It properly belongs to that committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be so ordered.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2361) to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Maryland and Washington Railway Company," approved August 1, 1892, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Mr. HAWLEY. I present the annual report of the National Academy of Sciences, which is required by the charter of that institution. I have done so for many years, and I have been in the habit of presenting a resolution for the printing of the report, but that is now provided for in the new law concerning printing, which was, I understand, signed by the President on Saturday. So this report takes its usual course and goes to the Printer, I suppose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received. Shall it be referred to the Committee on Printing or ordered printed?

Mr. HAWLEY. I think it is not necessary to make the usual reference to the Committee on Printing, because the new law concerning public printing distinctly provides for this document, among others.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and ordered printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 2560) to promote peace among nations by international arbitration; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 2561) to enable certain Indian nations and their citizens and freedmen to sue and be sued in United States courts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. RANSOM introduced a bill (S. 2562) to authorize the city of Charlotte, N. C., to beautify and use as a public park the United States mint property in said city, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 2563) granting an increase of pension to Anna Lamar Walker; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2564) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, in the county of Dakota, in the State of Nebraska, and in the city of Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury, in the State of Iowa; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (S. 2565) for the establishment of a light-house and fog signal at or near Plum Beach, Narragansett Bay, R. I.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KYLE introduced a bill (S. 2566) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Forest City, by the Forest City and Sioux City Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon introduced a bill (S. 2567) for the relief of N. M. Kimball, administrator of the estate of N. S. Kimball, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2397) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to army officers in certain cases; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. KYLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN (for Mr. Pennington) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 7359) to pension Samuel F. Tenant, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

I. H. HATHAWAY & CO.

Mr. COCKRELL. If the morning business is through I ask the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is concluded, and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. QUAY. I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 8075) for the relief of I. H. Hathaway & Co., of which I gave notice Saturday. It now lies upon the table, having been received from the other House.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand that a similar bill has already passed the Senate, and that it will lead to no discussion.

Mr. QUAY. In the last Congress a similar bill passed the other House, and it passed this branch the last day of the session, but failed to receive the signature of the President. I am informed, because he could not examine the papers in time. The bill is brief. I send the report of the House Committee to the desk, which may be read if necessary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania asks for the present consideration of the bill indicated by him.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to instruct Thomas H. Handbury, major, Corps of Engineers, to issue a duplicate check for \$10,115.34 on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, in favor of I. H. Hathaway & Co., in payment of contract work done at the mouth of the St. Johns River, Florida, the original check having been lost in transmission through the United States mails between St. Augustine, Fla., and Philadelphia, Pa.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House

had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (S. 142) to remove the charge of desertion from William H. H. Cook;

A bill (S. 2186) for the relief of the widow and legal representatives of the late Orasmus B. Boyd, captain in Eighth United States Cavalry;

A bill (S. 2363) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Texas and Santa Fe Railway Company to bridge Little River in the State of Arkansas," approved April 23, 1894;

A joint resolution (S. R. 112) authorizing Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy, to accept a decoration from the King of Spain; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 79) for the relief of Peter Hagan.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senate to proceed now with the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8148) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending question is upon the appeal of the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] from the decision of the Chair, on which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] is entitled to the floor.

[Mr. STEWART resumed and concluded the speech begun by him on Saturday. The entire speech appears elsewhere in to-day's RECORD.]

Mr. GORMAN addressed the Senate. After having spoken for some time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUSTON in the chair). The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is the bill (S. 1431) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1889.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that the unfinished business may be laid aside temporarily, retaining its place, and that we may proceed with the bill which has been pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be so ordered. The Senator from Maryland is entitled to the floor.

[Mr. GORMAN resumed and concluded his speech, which will be published hereafter.]

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I do not desire to enter into any lengthy discussion of the questions involved in the debate, and especially of those brought into it by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN]. We have departed somewhat from the question immediately pending; the appropriation proposed to be made for the collection of the income tax; but at last we have in a public way in the Senate Chamber disclosed to us what most have known to be the condition and situation of our country. The Senate and the country owe a debt to the Senator from Maryland for truthfully portraying our situation. He occupied but a moment in the discussion or suggestion of any question relating to the currency. He has shown us truthfully that the pressing question before us now is, "What shall we do to carry on the necessary operations of the Government?" He has shown us truthfully that it is not within the power of the two Houses of Congress to reduce materially the appropriations for the purpose of carrying on the Government.

Although we are about to make the appropriations for the next fiscal year and have not yet passed a single appropriation bill through both Houses of Congress except the Military Academy bill, bonds bill, and tells us truthfully, that whatever we may do to carry on the year, but a small diminution of the amounts appropriated from year to year to carry on the Government. He has shown us that in 1894 there was a deficit in our revenues amounting, in round numbers, to \$70,000,000 in the execution of the appropriations which were made the year before. He has shown us that the appropriations for the current year are but a few million dollars less than they were last year.

He has shown us from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that from the 1st day of July, 1894, to the 12th day of January current, the expenditures have increased \$34,000,000 over the revenues; and with all his experience in these affairs of our country he predicts that this deficiency will be increased between now and the 1st of July. He tells us, beyond that, that in the year 1896 our revenues will be largely less than our expenditures for that year. Yet the best commendation the Senator from Maryland can give on the 14th of January, nearly two months before the expiration of the present Congress, is that these are to be relegated as respects the deficiencies in our revenue and the means of carrying on the Government to a House of Representatives and a Senate which under existing law can not convene until December, 1895.

Mr. President, after listening, as I have listened, with deep in-

No. 25.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 15, 1895.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, stating that he had transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 9, 1888, the claim of James Curran, postmaster at Hoboken, N. J., for a credit of \$6,566, on account of postage stamps stolen from his office, and recommending that it be submitted to the Congress for such action as in its judgment may be justified by the facts in the case: which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the appointment of a currency commission; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Builders' Exchange of St. Paul, Minn., and a memorial of the mercantile committee of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Chatfield, Minn., remonstrating against the adoption of certain proposed amendments to the bill H. R. 7273, relating to the legalizing of pooling by common carriers; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. VOORHEES presented petitions of sundry citizens of Fort Wayne, Dunfee, Greene, Gas City, Marion, Jonesboro, Monroe, and Monroeville, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. GRAY presented petitions of sundry citizens of Delaware City and Milford, in the State of Delaware, praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. MCPHERSON presented a petition of 700 citizens of Ocean, Cumberland, Essex, Middlesex, and other counties in the State of New Jersey, praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CROCKRELL. I present a petition very numerous signed by citizens of St. Louis and elsewhere in Missouri favoring the passage of House bill 5246, known as the Stone immigration bill, praying that anarchists, mafias, or members of any other society whose principles are inimical to our Government, be added to the excluded classes, and that a nonpartisan commission be appointed to investigate the evils of immigration, etc. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY presented a petition of Cigar Makers' Local Union, No. 180, of Danbury, Conn., praying for the passage of House bill No. 7756, providing for the appointment of a nonpartisan labor commission; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. VILAS, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6946) granting a pension to Sarah M. Brown, reported it without amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2415) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Stewart Whiting, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2414) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Helen Morell

Carroll, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2199) granting a pension to Charles F. Holly, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2351) granting a pension to C. E. Jones, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 14th instant, intended to be proposed to the Post-Office appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and that it be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. VOORHEES. I am authorized by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1667) to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Colo., to report it without amendment. I ask that the bill, together with the communication from the Treasury Department, be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the Calendar, and the order to print in the RECORD will be made in the absence of objection.

The bill and accompanying paper are as follows:

A bill to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Colo.

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter there shall be carried on at the branch mint of the United States at Denver, in the State of Colorado, the coinage of gold and silver.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of sections 3496 and 3497 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby made applicable to the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., and that so much of sections 3558, 3559, 3560, and 3561 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as relates to the mint at Denver, Colo., are hereby repealed; and that the compensation of the officers of said mint shall be the same as those of the mint at Carson City, Nev.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in force in relation to the mints of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, shall be applicable to the mint at Denver.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETAR

Washington, D. C., December 2, 1897

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement in regard to the establishment of a mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., as contemplated by Senate bill No. 1667, transmitted to the Department in your letter under date of July 27, 1894.

The following tabular statement exhibits the production of gold in Colorado and the adjacent States for the calendar years 1892-94, and also the estimated production for the calendar year 1895:

States.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Colorado.	\$5,300,000	\$7,527,000	\$11,357,000
South Dakota.	3,700,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
Arizona.	1,600,000	1,184,000	1,600,000
New Mexico.	800,000	853,000	1,200,000
Utah.	600,000	750,000	1,000,000
Idaho.	1,731,000	1,047,000	2,200,000
Montana.	2,800,000	3,370,000	4,500,000
Total.	16,292,000	19,708,500	28,077,000

It is not probable that any gold would be sent to Denver outside of that produced in States above mentioned, and I should estimate that about one-half of the gold produced in these would be sent to Denver for coinage in case of the establishment of a mint at that point.

The gold bullion deposited at the assay offices at Boise City and Helena could be sent to Denver at cheaper rates for transportation than to the mint at Philadelphia, to which the same is now sent.

In case of the establishment of a coinage mint at Denver, the depositors of gold bullion would be paid in coin or in the bars, as they might prefer, and there is no doubt but that it would have a tendency to increase the circulation of gold coin in Colorado and the adjacent States and Territories. So long as silver is not coined by the Government there would be little if any, of that metal deposited at the Denver mint, but if the coinage of silver should ever be resumed to any large extent by the Government, there is no question but that silver bullion would go to Denver.

The present mint building at Denver was purchased by the government in 1862; it is in need of constant repairs, is unsafe. It is not suitable for either the operations of the mint or the assay office. The lot upon which the building stands is in the business part of the city and could no doubt be sold upon advantageous terms and a site purchased in a section of the city where land is not so valuable and equally as well suited for the construction of a

building for these operations of either a mint or assay office, which the present building is not adapted to.

The present indications are that the amount of gold bullion deposited at the Denver mint for the current fiscal year will be at least \$600,000, and the cost of the little doubt but that it will continue to increase for a series of years to come.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

Hon D. W. VORHEES,
Chairman Committee on Finance,
United States Senate.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 11th instant, intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, providing for the survey of the lands of the Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, the Creek tribe of Indians, the Seminole tribe of Indians, and the Cherokee tribe of Indians, reported it without amendment, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2428) for the relief of Henry A. Webb, reported it with amendments.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2497) for the relief of Wilbur F. McCue, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 293) to supplement the act of June 27, 1890, as to pensions, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GRAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 246) authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Cotton States International Exposition, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits, reported it without amendment.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, submitted adverse reports thereon; which were agreed to, and the bills were postponed indefinitely:

A bill (S. 822) for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas L. Young; and

A bill (S. 472) for the relief of William W. Lowe.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Joint Commission of Congress to Inquire into the Status of Laws Organizing the Executive Departments I report a bill which I ask be read twice by its title.

The bill (S. 2574) to repeal section 2 of the act of May 14, 1880, relating to contested land cases, was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the same commission I submit a written report to accompany the bill just reported by me, and also to accompany House bill No. 8491, which is in the same language. I move that the Senate bill and the accompanying report be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to.

KENNEBEC RIVER LIGHTS, ETC.

Mr. FRYE. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8077) authorizing the establishment of lights, fog signal, and beacon on the Kennebec River, Maine, to report it favorably without amendment. As it will take but a second to pass the bill, I ask the indulgence of the Senate for its present consideration.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. Its proposes to establish on Kennebec River, Maine, a light, range lights, and fog signal at or near Doubling Point; a light at Ames Ledge; a light at or near the southwest point of Perkins Island; a light at or near Squirrel Point, and a day beacon on or near Ram Island; and authorizes the Light-House Board to lease the land necessary for the sites of these aids to navigation, pending the acquisition of titles in the manner provided by law. But the cost of the lights, fog signal, and beacon, together with the sites, shall not exceed \$15,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS.

Mr. FRYE. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8172) to provide for the measurement of vessels, to report it favorably without amendment. It will not take a second to pass the bill. There is no earthly objection to it; and I ask unanimous consent that it may be acted upon.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It provides that upon application by the owner or master of an American vessel in foreign trade collectors of customs, under regulations to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall attach to the registry of such

vessels an appendix, stating separately, for use in foreign ports, the measurement of spaces and gross and net tonnage, according to the rules in force in the foreign nation for which the vessel may clear.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 2568) to extend to Port Royal and Beaufort, S. C., the privileges of the first section of the act approved June 10, 1880, in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORRILL (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2569) to authorize the purchase of the property known as the Corcoran Art Gallery, in the city of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 2570) extending the time of payment to purchasers of lands of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KYLE introduced a bill (S. 2571) to create a forestry commission; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 2572) for the relief of George E. Tyson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2573) granting a pension to James W. Dunn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. PALMER, it was ordered, That Lovea Hall leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate certain papers therein on file.

WHISKY, ETC., TAKEN OUT OF BOND.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to the Senate the number of gallons of whisky, high wines, alcohol, and proof spirits taken out of bond each day for the sixty days prior to the 25th day of August, A. D. 1894, and the amount of duty and excise tax paid for the same, with the names of those paying said tax, and the locality of all warehouses from which said spirits were taken.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR IN SUMMER OF 1894.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to the Senate the amount of sugar of all grades imported into the United States during each day of the sixty days prior to the 28th day of August, A. D. 1894, and state the names of all importers, the place of importation, and the duties paid thereon.

F. C. CAUGHMAN.

Mr. BUTLER submitted the following resolution, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay F. C. Caughman the difference between the amount of compensation received by him as an employee of the Government, on the labor of the Senate, and the salary of the Secretary of the Senate, which duty he performed from the 1st day of September, 1893, to the 1st day of September, 1894, out of the appropriation for salaries of officers, clerks, messengers, and others, not included in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

RAILROAD BRIDGES IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to call up the bill (S. 2461) authorizing the Little Rock and Pacific Railway Company, its successors and assigns, to construct and maintain bridges across the Fourche La Pevre and Petit Jean rivers, in Arkansas.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? The Chair hears none.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I move to substitute a House bill which is on the table, and which is in identically the same language as the Senate bill reported from the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives.

referred the bill (H. R. 8164) to authorize the Laporte, Houston and Northern Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across Galveston Bay, Buffalo Bayou, and Clear Creek, in the State of Texas, reported it without amendment.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5365) for the relief of H. W. McConnell, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads; which was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2408) granting pension to Martha Allen and children, the widow and children of Robert A. Allen, of Company I, Second Regiment Kansas State Militia Volunteers, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 2361) granting a pension to Martha Allen; which was read twice by its title.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2561) for the relief of Moses W. Carpenter, of Johnson County, Ark., Mexican war veteran, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2348) authorizing the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. KYLE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2422) to revise the scale of wages of certain employees of the Government Printing Office, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3590) granting a pension to Martha A. Geer, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

NETTIE N. SEEVER.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2555) to repeal the act entitled "An act granting a pension to Nettie N. Seaver," to report it favorably without amendment, and as it is a bill to repeal an act passed during the present Congress, which it is desirable shall be repealed, I ask for its immediate consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to repeal the act entitled "An act granting a pension to Nettie N. Seaver," received by the President August 8, 1894, and which became a law without his approval.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 2576) to provide for the erection of a public building at Paris, Ky.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2577) for the benefit of J. C. Rudi; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2578) for the benefit of Haiti, in relation to the claim of A. H. Lazare; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill (S. 2579) to create the eastern division of the northern Federal judicial district of Georgia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 2580) for the relief of the legal representatives of John W. Branham, late an assistant surgeon in the United States Marine-Hospital Service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 2581) for the relief of Theophilus Fisk Mills; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 2582) for the relief of the estate of Ely Moore; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2583) for the relief of the estate of Daniel Woodson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2584) to amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act to regulate the civil service of the United States," approved January 15, 1883; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 2585) relative to Rock Creek Railway Company of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 2586) restoring the pension

of Martha E. Miller; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2587) for the relief of Robert McFarland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2588) for the relief of Robert McFarland; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2589) granting pension to the Historical Museum, Des Moines, Iowa; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McPHERSON introduced a bill (S. 2590) to compel the attendance and require the testimony of civilian witnesses before naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2592) granting a pension to Ellen J. Mahoney; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2593) granting a pension to A. S. Elwood; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTIN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. CALL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms is directed to furnish Senators three copies of a room and the services of employees in the building room to arrange and mail the public documents to their order.

Mr. CAMDEN subsequently reported the resolution adversely from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and asked that the resolution be placed on the Calendar with the adverse report of the Committee; which was agreed to.

RECIPROCAL TRADE PROVISIONS.

Mr. ALDRICH submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interests to transmit to the Senate all correspondence, with communications from the representatives of the Government of any other country in relation to the enforcement of any of the provisions of the tariff act of August, 1894, or in relation to any of the agreements entered into in accordance with the provisions of the third section of the tariff act of October, 1890.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. PROCTOR. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2005) to provide for continuing the system of trunk sewers in the District of Columbia, to provide for sewage disposal, to lay out highways, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont asks the unanimous consent of the Senate that the bill be now considered. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it will be read as in Committee of the Whole.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. CAMERON. That is a very important bill, and I do not think it should be considered in the morning hour. I think it had better go over. I shall object to its consideration at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There being objection, the bill goes over.

COINAGE AT BRANHAM MINT AT DENVER, COLOR.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask unanimous consent of the Senate for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1267) to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Colo. It was very short bill, which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Finance, accompanied by favorable letters from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported twice by its title, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIS MANASSA.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 5589) to pension Willis Manassa, which was favorably

reported from the Committee on Pensions this morning, be now considered.

There being no objection, the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Willis Manasco, of Eldridge, Howard County, Ark., who served in Captain Philpot's company of Alabama Volunteers, Creek Indian war, and to pay him a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6321) authorizing certain officers of the Navy to administer oaths.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment in line 6, after the word "Navy," to insert "and the adjutant and inspector, commanding officers and recruiting officers of the Marine Corps," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, That judges advocate of naval general court-martial and courts of inquiry, and all commanders in chief of naval squadrons, commanders of naval yards and stations, and officers commanding vessels of the Marine Corps be, and the same are hereby, authorized to administer oaths for the purpose of the administration of naval justice and for other purposes of naval administration.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths."

On motion of Mr. MCPHERSON, the bill (S. 1779) authorizing certain officers of the Navy to administer oaths was postponed indefinitely.

COTTON STATES INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA, GA.

Mr. WALSH. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of House joint resolution 246 with reference to the Cotton States International Exposition. The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and has been reported favorably without amendment.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. Res. 246) authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Cotton States International Exposition to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits.

Mr. SHERMAN. I inquire whether the usual provisions in regard to the freedom of importation of goods for this exposition have been inserted in the joint resolution? If not, they should be, because without those provisions all the other provisions contained in the joint resolution will be of no effect.

Mr. WALSH. I think that was provided for in the original act making an appropriation of \$200,000 for the exposition.

Mr. SHERMAN. If that has been done, it is all right.

Mr. WALSH. I have just sent for a copy of the original law. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed by the Secretary that the provisions suggested by the Senator from Ohio were made at a former session.

Mr. WALSH. That is the way I understand it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Then it is all right.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed. The preamble was agreed to.

MOSES W. CARPENTER.

Mr. BERRY. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a small bill which was reported by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN] this morning. It is the bill (H. R. 2561) for the relief of Moses W. Carpenter, of Johnson County, Ark., Mexican war veteran.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of Moses W. Carpenter, of Johnson County, Ark., Mexican war veteran, at \$15 a month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH SAN CARLOS INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. STEWART. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 2338) granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, at the end of section 1, to insert the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That no right of way shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right-of-way herein provided for until patents therefor, made upon actual survey for the definite location of said railway, and including the plans for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation provided for has been ascertained, *but provided further*, That when any public road or highway is interfered with by said railway, said company shall repair the same or construct a new road where such interference may occur in such manner as not to obstruct the public use of such road or highway.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the end of the bill to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 6. That Congress shall have at all times power to alter, amend, or repeal this act and revoke all rights hereunder.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE O'NEILL.

Mr. CAMERON. I desire to give notice that on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, I shall call for consideration the resolutions of the House of Representatives in reference to the death of Hon. Charles O'Neill, my late colleague in that body.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 5912) for discharge of Julius L. Briggs as sergeant was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COURTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2173) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1889, and an act entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved May 3, 1890, to provide for the restricting of the Indian Territory for judicial purposes, for an additional judge and more United States commissioners, and to prescribe the jurisdiction, duties, and authority of such judges and commissioners, and for other purposes.

Mr. TELLER. I move that the amendments of the House of Representatives be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1683) to authorize the Secretary of War to issue four condemned iron guns and projectiles to the officer in charge of the Government lot in Oakwood Cemetery, near Chicago, Ill.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills: in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 3724) for the relief of Dennis McIntyre; and

A bill (H. R. 7474) authorizing Lieutenant-Colonel Forwood and Dr. George H. Penrose to accept certain testimonials from the Argentine Government.

HENRY C. LA POINT.

Mr. DUBOIS. I ask that the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 90) for the relief of Henry C. La Point, late a first lieutenant in the Second United States Cavalry, and that the bill and accompanying papers be withdrawn from the files of the Senate. It is a bill which was introduced by myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). If there be no objection, the committee will be discharged and the bill and accompanying papers withdrawn, as requested.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 3724) for the relief of Dennis McIntyre was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The bill (H. R. 7474) authorizing Lieutenant-Colonel Forwood and Dr. George H. Penrose to accept certain testimonials from the Argentine Government was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8148) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

a party who brought suit a few days ago rights which he did not have when the suit was commenced?

Mr. HILL. That will be the effect of the amendment. I am frank to say that will be its effect. In case it shall be held by the court that that statute is an objection to the suit, it will be so held. I think counsel will argue that a statute which prevents the bringing of an equitable suit to restrain the payment of an unconstitutional tax is void; but I am one of those who believe it is at least a very serious question whether Congress can pass a statute, and then can say in another statute that no litigant shall have the right to prevent the collection of that tax by the well-known ordinary equitable remedies which exist in our courts.

Mr. President, as I was saying when I was interrupted, the Government has already raised the question. Senators have read the argument in the morning papers.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to put one question to the Senator.

Mr. HILL. Wait until I answer this. The Senator will have ample opportunity.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well.

Mr. HILL. Senators are aware that the Attorney-General's Department already raises the point that this equitable action to restrain the collection of this tax upon the ground of its unconstitutionality can not be maintained because of this very statute. Supposing the Government succeeds in that technical point. The object of this amendment, the object which I supposed we all sought, was to have a speedy, fair and judicial settlement of this question. Is there a lawyer here who says that the questions involved are not serious? I think no one will claim to the contrary. These questions are not only serious upon the point of the unconstitutionality of the statute, but serious as to its details. There are Senators sitting around this circle who have written elaborate opinions upon the question as to what constitutes a direct tax. Senators have not forgotten the fact that upon the great question of the cotton tax the court was equally divided. Then, can we shut our eyes to the point that this is not a most serious question?

What is a direct tax? Have we not in this very law we passed authorized the collection of a tax for rents of land? Have we not authorized a tax upon the products of land? Have we not authorized provisions in the law which involve substantially the very question raised in the cotton-tax case, upon which the court was equally divided? Can we shut our eyes to the fact that the legal profession throughout the country regards this question as the most serious in their character? Is there a litigation pending in this city or anywhere else, which has been brought in good faith to raise the question in the courts, will it benefit us, will it make this law more popular, will it add to its efficiency, will it give our side, the Democratic side, a better standing before the people who have that suit tumbled out of court upon this miserable technicality? I think not. I think it best we should have this question disposed of as speedily as possible.

Mr. President, I do not think it is any objection to this amendment if it only reaches one case. There have been one or two other suits brought. One of them was brought by one of the ablest firms of lawyers in the city of New York, Messrs. Clarence A. Seward and others. I notice in the newspapers that they have brought suit to test this question. They can avail themselves of this statute if it shall be passed. If there be but one, and that suit here in the District of Columbia, where the parties are, who they can expedite it immediately to the Supreme Court, is there any harm done? I fail to see any. I can not see what possible objection there can be to it.

I am not disposed to say that the construction given by the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from California that the amendment applies only to pending litigation is not the correct one. If that is so, and anybody objects to it upon that ground, the Senator from Missouri suggested an amendment which would cover any action which could be brought; but I am inclined to think from the criticism which has been made that it is better to leave the amendment as it is; that it is better to recognize the fact that the question can be disposed of in one suit, and let the rest of the tax go on. The only point is that the suit can be expedited. If you tumble them out of court upon the technical point which is raised, that a suit can not be brought to restrain the collection of taxes, you will have lost three or four months' time. My object is to give whoever has brought an action the right to proceed with it and get a decision upon the point.

The Senator says it is a reflection upon our legislation to provide a way by which it can be reviewed. I think not. The statutes are full of provisions whereby a citizen may institute suit to determine the illegality of actions under them, in substance providing for the determination of the constitutionality of the statute itself. I do not believe that we have a right to hedge ourselves in by any statute which substantially deprives a litigant of his usual common law right of determining the question of the constitutionality of a statute. But what is the use of putting these hindrances in the way? What is the use of placing obstacles there? What good does it do? This question is going to be decided sooner or later.

Why annoy the people with these matters? Let them have free access to the courts.

Mr. President, as I said the other day, the objection then made was that everybody was going to bring suit. To-day the objection is narrowed down to a statement that there is a suit pending here, and the amendment, if adopted, will help that suit out. That may be one of the merits of the amendment. I do not see what is to be gained by voting down the amendment from a party point of view, a patriotic point of view, or any other point of view. I conceive the ordinary rule to be that we should avoid special legislation. But that this is an extraordinary situation no one can be so blind that he can not see it. This tax presents a most interesting legal and constitutional question. The features of the act also present these questions. They have been argued and they are being argued by the bar all over the country. I think the wisest course for us to pursue is to provide some simple remedy whereby the constitutionality of the law may be tested in the courts.

If the amendment in some of its details is defective, if other Senators are opposed to having any provision for contesting the constitutionality of the tax, and think the party must be remanded to the necessity of paying the tax, then bringing suit afterwards, and then, after a judgment is obtained, having to come to Congress to get an appropriation to pay it back, I do not concur in any such view. There is no good to be subserved by putting a citizen to all this trouble to obtain his rights.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. May I ask the Senator from New York a question?

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I am with the Senator from New York, as he already knows.

Mr. HILL. In spite of my argument.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I wish to make a suggestion to the Senator. Suppose the amendment is not adopted and the collection of the tax is proceeded with all over the country; no suit can then be brought, as I suppose is generally conceded, until the tax is collected and paid into the Treasury.

Mr. HILL. I think there is some doubt whether suit can be brought then.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Suppose the amendment is not adopted and the tax is collected, will not the effect be to enable the rich men of the country, who are able to employ lawyers to go into court and test the matter, and recover the money, while the great majority of the taxpayers, whose incomes are small and whose taxes are small, will not be able to go into court, and they will thus be placed at a disadvantage in comparison with men who are able to employ lawyers to go into court and recover the money?

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Oregon has hit the nail exactly on the head. If these litigants in the District of Columbia are willing, while it is for their own personal benefit, to employ at their own expense able counsel and substantially have the question settled for the taxpayers of the whole country, why should they not have the opportunity?

Mr. WHITE. I desire to ask the Senator from New York whether he knows of any principle which justifies the passage of a law by Congress giving the payer of an income tax a right which other taxpayers do not possess? Why should such a discrimination be made?

Mr. HILL. I need not repeat what I have said here, because the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COKKELL] is anxious to get a vote upon the bill, as I see from his looks and his manner. But I simply say our internal-revenue tax laws have been upon the statute books a great many years, and every constitutional question about them is pretty nearly well settled. So of our tariff taxes, in the main.

We do not need as to those laws any such exceptional legislation as this; for I admit it is exceptional. But I do submit that under the circumstances which surround the imposition of these taxes, the doubtful questions that arise not only in regard to the main question, but upon the details of the law, should be judicially determined. For instance, even if it is not a direct tax, and if it is held to be an excise tax, I doubt, in view of the constitutional provision that taxation must be uniform, if the constitutional power of Congress to provide that a family shall be entitled to only one exemption. I doubt the constitutionality of the provision of the statute which says that a man is entitled to that exemption, but that if he be married and his wife have a separate estate, as she is allowed to have under the laws of nearly all the States in our Union, she is not entitled also to the same exemption. Yet the law is called uniform. I do not believe in any such discrimination.

Sir, it is not uniform or just in some of the numerous questions that I have. I have simply stated some of the numerous questions that are involved in the case. I do not believe Congress has a right to compel a man to pay an income tax upon the interest of State or municipal bonds. I believe that the municipality and the State government have a right to issue bonds, and that the National Government can not reduce the value of those bonds or affect them

by taxing them. That is a most serious question involved in the enforcement of the law. The income-tax law contains provisions of doubtful legality, doubtful constitutionality, doubtful propriety. But we have discussed all those subjects before, and I am not going to discuss them again.

I do not speak of the question of propriety; that has been determined. We have launched our ship and it must sail. I merely wish now to provide against the breakers that it must meet. I desire that as little annoyance be given the people in its enforcement as possible. I think that if one litigation, instituted in good faith, will determine the question, the sooner it is done the better. If the gentlemen who disagree with me are right in their contention, then we will soon realize the advantage of this magnificent and beneficent tax. If, on the contrary, it should turn out that I am right in my views, then we can soon provide some other means of revenue to take its place. It will save litigation; it will save annoyance; it will save trouble, and I say it is better not only for the party to which I belong, but better for the people of the whole country.

Mr. PALMER and Mr. COCKRELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER].

Mr. PALMER. Does the Senator from Missouri desire to make a request of me?

Mr. COCKRELL. I desire to move to lay on the table the appeal from the decision of the Chair, unless the Senator from Illinois wishes to discuss the appeal.

Mr. PALMER. No; I do not desire to discuss that question.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to lay on the table the appeal from the decision of the Chair on the question of order.

Mr. HILL. What is the object of that motion? What is the effect of it?

Mr. COCKRELL. We can take a vote on the amendment if the Senator is willing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved that the appeal from the decision of the Chair be laid on the table.

Mr. HILL. On that I wish to have the yeas and nays.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Chair to state the parliamentary situation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state it. The Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] offered an amendment to the pending bill. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] made the point of order against the amendment, which was sustained by the then occupant of the Chair, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER], from which decision the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] appealed. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] moves to lay the appeal on the table. On that the Senator from New York demands the yeas and nays. Is the demand seconded?

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President—

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to make a statement. This morning the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] asked to withdraw the point of order and let the whole thing fall, so that we could take a vote directly upon the amendment. The Senator from New York objected. If the Senator from New York will now consent that the Senator from Alabama may withdraw his point of order, I am perfectly willing that the Senate shall take a vote directly upon the amendment.

Mr. HILL. I merely objected to the withdrawal of the point of order because it was so very clear that the point of order was not well taken, and I produced the precedents to show it, that I thought it unfair to the then presiding officer of the Senate, who was here this morning, that the question should be thus disposed of. I do not care what about it, sir. The question ought to be settled by some proper decision. Otherwise, when it arises again it never will be known which is the proper way to decide it. But I am willing to expedite the matter. I do not want to stand here in the attitude of desiring to prevent a fair vote upon the question; and unless some other Senator objects, if the Senator desires to withdraw the motion to lay the appeal on the table I have no objection.

Mr. QUAY. I shall object, Mr. President. I think it is important that a vote be had both on the amendment and the appeal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will remind Senators that debate is not in order.

Mr. QUAY. If the Senator from Missouri can suggest any method of arriving at that conclusion I will withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair must remind Senators that debate is not in order.

Mr. COCKRELL. We certainly can vote if we stop discussion.

Mr. QUAY. I desire a vote on the amendment, the Senator will understand, as well as upon the appeal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Missouri to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL. I will withdraw the motion for the purpose of hearing what the Senator from Pennsylvania has to say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is withdrawn temporarily.

Mr. QUAY. It seems to me that if the decision of the Chair is sustained and afterwards the amendment is reoffered and the Senator from Missouri does not raise the point of order upon it, we might reach a conclusive vote upon both questions.

Mr. COCKRELL. If the Senate will, without further discussion, take a vote upon the appeal, I am perfectly willing that that course shall be pursued.

Mr. VOORHEES (to Mr. COCKRELL). Otherwise you will insist on the motion.

Mr. QUAY. Then we are to have a vote on both questions?

Mr. GRAY. No; you do not have a vote on both questions if the appeal is not sustained.

Mr. QUAY. Yes; I will reoffer the amendment.

Mr. HILL. Let me ask what is proposed to be done with the appeal?

Mr. QUAY. I will offer the amendment to another part of the bill. I do not desire to have a vote upon both questions.

Mr. COCKRELL. Well, we will take a vote on the point of order. I will withdraw the motion to lay the appeal on the table, and let us take a vote now on the question of order.

Mr. QUAY. Will the Senator from Missouri consent to have a vote afterwards on the amendment?

Mr. COCKRELL. I will, if it can be had without debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. HILL. Are we to take a vote? I supposed it was understood that the question was to come to a vote.

Mr. COCKRELL. It was.

Mr. HILL. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New York desire the yeas and nays?

Mr. COCKRELL. I agree to withdraw the motion to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. HILL. Is there any objection to a withdrawal of the appeal?

Mr. QUAY. Yes, I object to it, because I desire a vote on the appeal as well as on the amendment. The Senator from Missouri has agreed, and it is unanimously consented to, I believe, that votes shall be taken on both questions.

Mr. GRAY. I do not consent to it. I consent to a withdrawal of the appeal if we can get a vote on the point of order, but I do not consent that the point of order shall not be made again.

Mr. HILL. If the Senate will to a withdrawal of the motion to lay the appeal on the table, I have no objection now to the withdrawal of the appeal from the decision of the Chair, if the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] desires to withdraw the point of order or thinks it best to do so. That will bring us to a vote directly on the amendment.

Mr. MORGAN. That is what I offered to do this morning.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Not at all, because then if the decision of the Chair stands, the amendment is not received. The decision of the Chair is to the effect that the amendment is not in order.

Mr. WHITE. It can be reoffered.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. If the appeal is withdrawn, that is the end of it, I take it.

Mr. QUAY. I think it is well understood that we now take a vote directly upon the appeal, the motion to lay the appeal on the table being withdrawn, and that afterwards when the amendment is offered we shall get a vote on it.

Mr. HILL. That involves a parliamentary question, and not the merits of the proposition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. HILL. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GEORGE (when Mr. COKE's name was called). The Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE] is detained at his room by illness. He is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], and vote "yea."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired generally with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], but I am assured that he would vote with me on this question, and I therefore vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I do not know that. I simply call the attention of the Senator from Alabama to the fact that I produced a decision

made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] himself involving this very question.

Mr. PUGH. He agrees with his colleague.
Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], and withhold my vote.
Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN]. I will transfer my pair to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER], and vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. VILAS. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin] was called away from the Chamber and is paired on this question and generally with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. DOLPH], who is necessarily absent from the Senate, is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE].

Mr. HUNTON. My colleague [Mr. DANIEL] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE].

Mr. HARRIS (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRIS], who, I believe, has not voted. I will transfer that pair to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM], who, I believe, has not voted, and let my vote stand. I voted "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] who I understand has not voted. I will withhold my vote. If he were present I would vote "yea."

Mr. DANIEL. Before the result is announced I wish to state that I have a general pair with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE]. I beg leave to transfer my pair to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN], and I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—40.

Aldrich,	Daniel,	Smith,
Allen,	Prye,	Stewart,
Allen,	George,	Teller,
Bate,	Gordon,	Turpie,
Borah,	Gorman,	Yess,
Blanchard,	Gray,	Vilas,
Brice,	Hale,	Verobee,
Butler,	Harris,	Webb,
Cann,	Morgan,	Wilson,
Cockrell,	Hunton,	Wolcott.

NAYS—6.

Davis,	Hill,	Pettigrew,	Quay.
Dunkley,	Mitchell of Oreg.,		

NOT VOTING 34.

Blackburn,	Faulkner,	Martin,	Platt,
Caffery,	Gallinger,	Mills,	Power,
Call,	Gibson,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Trevelyan,
Cameron,	Hansbrough,	Morrill,	Ransom,
Carey,	Hughes,	Murphy,	Roch,
Chandler,	How,	Palmer,	Schum,
Coke,	Irby,	Pasco,	Squire,
Cullum,	Jones of Nev.,	Patton,	Washington
Dickinson,	McPherson,	Perkins,	White.
Dolph,	Manderson,		

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The decision of the Chair is sustained.

Mr. QUAY. The bill is still open to amendment, I understand.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still open to amendment.

Mr. QUAY. Under the agreement I offer pro forma an amendment to come in at the end of the bill, constituting an additional section.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of the bill:

Nothing in any law to the contrary shall preclude any court of the United States, having jurisdiction of the parties, from considering and determining as to the constitutionality or validity of so much of said act, or any part thereof, as relates to the taxes upon gains, profits, and incomes therein mentioned whenever, by any proceeding which shall have been commenced, or begun, in such court, such question shall be presented.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have the yeas and nays on that amendment.

Mr. GRAY. I raise the point of order that was raised on the former amendment. It is the same amendment.

Mr. QUAY. I understood it was distinctly agreed that the vote should be taken on this amendment.

Mr. GRAY. I distinctly announced when the question was put that it would do it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unless such an agreement was reached the Chair will sustain the point of order.

Mr. QUAY. I certainly understood that to be the agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Pennsylvania that he can reach the same result by offering the amendment in the Senate.

Mr. QUAY. We may as well dispose of it now. The same point of order would be raised when the bill is in the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is compelled to sustain the point of order made by the Senator from Delaware. It is the same amendment which has just been voted down.

Mr. LODGE. I now move the amendment of which I gave notice the other day. I move, on page 5, at the end of line 16, to insert: And all offices created in the preceding paragraph relating to annual revenue service shall be placed in the classified service as provided in the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission as now provided by law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, when I spoke the other day on the matter of the income tax I said a few words in regard to the amendment. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] then objected to the amendment that it was counter to the usual principle which had been pursued in regard to the different offices, that a bonded officer should not be placed under the civil-service law. I knew that at one time such had been the practice, but I felt quite confident that there had been many exceptions made in regard to it, and that the practice had been practically abandoned. I have since then procured the statistics upon this point, and find that, instead of no bonded officers being included under the civil-service law, all the letter carriers, 11,736 in number, give bonds to the Government, which are approved by the Post-Office Department, and that all stamp clerks and a large number of other clerks having custody of money in post-offices give personal bonds to the postmaster, which is precisely parallel to the case of these officers. There are probably more than a thousand of such clerks in the postal service alone who thus give personal bonds. Some of the clerks give bonds as high as \$10,000 to different postmasters.

There are now under the civil-service law twice as many bonded officers as are proposed to be covered by the amendment which I have offered. All the eighty-eight Indian superintendents are bonded officers, being bonded from \$10,000 to \$30,000. They have the charge of purchasing supplies and the care of supplies, and know, an extremely responsible position. The Secretary of the Interior has lately stated that he has had no difficulty in getting thoroughly efficient and good men, capable of giving bond, from the classified service. In all the Departments there are scattered here and there employees who give bonds and who are taken from the eligible list. There is therefore nothing in that point.

The theory on which the old practice existed was that if a bonded officer who gave bonds to his immediate superior was taken from an eligible list he in some way confined the right of choice of the superior officer. As a matter of fact, in the case of these deputy collectors and other positions of that kind, the collector or superior officer has no right of choice in picking them out. They are selected for him by Senators or by Representatives, or by some persons eminent in politics, who desire to have them placed in the service. He has much less choice than he would have if he should take his deputies from the eligible list. He is not obliged to take a man whose testimonials as to character and fitness are not satisfactory. He can reject any or all. There is not the slightest evidence from the large number of bonded officers now in the classified service that there is any difficulty in getting them.

There is, therefore, no objection in practice; and there is no practical reason for not taking these men in under the classified service; and the reasons for doing it seem to me of the very strongest kind. It is a part of the duty of the Government to have the power of examining the books, the affairs, the intimate personal and pecuniary concerns of every business house, of every one who pays an income tax in this country. There can be imagined a class of officers where there will be a larger opportunity for favoritism or for blackmail or for corruption. They are places of high temptation and of great difficulty. These men will receive under the seal of confidence business information of the gravest kind. It is a part of the iniquitous character of this tax that the investigation into the private concerns of individuals, corporations, and business firms should be necessary, but it is necessary.

These men must be sent into every business house. They have the right to go into every business firm and look at the books, the Greater care and better character are required with such duties as these, of no class of men than men charged with such duties is but a small part of the duties. The tax will be largely paid in checks to the collector. The opportunity for fraud in that way will be very little, but these men have the opportunity secretly to greet persons who will afterwards publish accounts of what men's poverty may be what their debts may be. They load the Government with one. Is it conceivable that men appointed purely on political grounds, I do not care from which party, should not be in this important duty of the Government from their past as well as their present conduct.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that we never have understood

to create a class of officers where we should guard the choice more strictly than we do here. This amendment I consider entirely germane and appropriate to the bill. The bill creates these offices, and if it can create them it certainly can regulate the appointment. It carries no general legislation that is not already in the bill. It involves no expenditure of the public money. When we are going to create these offices it seems to me that we should do something to see that the very best men can be secured. I do not say that the system which is proposed here is necessarily an ideally perfect system, but it is infinitely better than the haphazard way of picking them out, especially in some of our large cities.

I know in my own city the class of men who would be selected under the present system are not a class of men to whom the merchants and business men of that city would care to open their books and private affairs. It is not a large number of officers, but they are very important ones. The President has already begun the extension of the civil service to this branch of the Government. It seems to me this is a mere continuance of that extension, and that it is doing something to make an obnoxious law less obnoxious in its administration than it would otherwise be.

Mr. COCKRELL. The President of the United States has ample authority to place all these officers under the civil-service law. We have always left that question to him. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. LODGE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri moves to lay the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts on the table, on which the yeas and nays are demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GEORGE (when Mr. COKE's name was called). I repeat the announcement of the pair of the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE] with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. I make the announcement for the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (when Mr. GALLINGER's name was called). The present occupant of the Chair is paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], who is detained by illness. If he were present, the occupant of the Chair would vote "yea."

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). My pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] I transfer to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRELL], and I vote "nay."

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). Having a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRELL] and the Senator from Maine having transferred his pair to that Senator, I vote "yea."

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I will transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], and vote "yea."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH].

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I announce my pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. If he were present I think he would vote for the amendment of his colleague, and I would vote "yea" on the motion to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUF]. I will transfer my pair to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN] and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PUGH. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] to the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO] and vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. VEST (after having voted in the affirmative). I wish to make the announcement that I have a general pair with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] which has been transferred to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER]. This announcement will apply to all the votes by yeas and nays until I shall change the statement.

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 17; as follows:

YEAS—34.

Albion,	Candlish,	Jones of Ark.,	Teller,
Bate,	Cockrell,	Kyle,	Turpie,
Berry,	Dubois,	Lindsay,	Vest,
Blackburn,	George,	McLauren,	Vilas,
Blanchard,	Gordon,	Morgan,	Voelcker,
Brice,	Gorman,	Pettigrew,	Walsh,
Butler,	Harris,	Pugh,	White,
Buflord,	Hatch,	Smith,	Stewart,
Call,	Jarvis,		

NAYS—17.

Aldrich,	Hawley,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Wilson,
Chandler,	Hill,	Power,	Wolcott,
Davis,	Lozier,	Proctor,	
Frye,	McMillan,	Quay,	
Hale,	Manderson,	Sherman,	

NOT VOTING—34.

Allison,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Perkins,
Cabot,	Gilson,	Miller,	Power,
Carney,	Gray,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Ransom,
Coke,	Hansbrough,	Morrill,	Roach,
Craig,	Higdon,	Murphy,	Shoup,
Daniel,	Hoar,	Palmer,	Squire,
Dixon,	Irby,	Pasco,	Washburn,
Dodge,	Jones of Nev.,	Perkins,	
Faulkner,	McPherson,	Poffert,	

So the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. DUBOIS. I desire to call up the amendment which I offered the other day and which was printed.

Mr. QUAY. Will the Senator from Idaho yield to me for a moment until I reoffer the amendment I presented a few moments ago?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. DUBOIS. Certainly.

Mr. QUAY. I reoffer the amendment which was just now ruled out on a point of order, to come in after the first section, constituting the second section of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add as section 2 of the bill:

Nothing in any law to the contrary shall preclude any court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties from considering and determining as to the constitutionality or validity of so much of said act, or any part thereof, as relates to the taxes upon gains, profits, and incomes therein mentioned whenever, by any proceeding which shall have been commenced, or be pending, in such court, such question shall be presented.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays are demanded on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (when Mr. GALLINGER's name was called). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I will transfer for the day my general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY]. I vote "nay."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] to the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO], and vote "nay."

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUF]. I will transfer my pair to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN], and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAFFERY (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER]. Having voted inadvertently, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. ANIEL. I beg leave to state that I have a general pair with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] I transfer that pair to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN], and vote "nay."

Mr. ROACH. I transfer my pair with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER], and vote "nay."

Mr. HARRIS (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRELL], and I had transferred that pair to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] before he came in and voted. I must withdraw my vote, not knowing how the senior Senator from Vermont would vote if present.

Mr. DANIEL (after having voted in the negative). I beg leave to withdraw my vote. Since voting I have been informed that the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] has made the transfer which I announced for myself.

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—19.

Aldrich,	Hale,	Manderson,	Quay,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Sherman,
Davis,	Hill,	Pettigrew,	Smith,
Frye,	Lozier,	Platt,	Wilson,
Gray,	McMillan,	Proctor,	

For subject see Index.

NAYS—32.

Allen,
Bates,
Berry,
Blackburn,
Blanchard,
Butler,
Call,
Camden,

Cockrell,
Dulac,
George,
Gordon,
Gorman,
Huntton,
Jarvis,
Jones of Ark.,

Kyle,
Lindsay,
McLaurin,
Morgan,
Pugh,
Ransom,
Roach,
Stewart,

Teller,
Turpie,
Vest,
Vase,
Voorhees,
Walsh,
White,
Wickett.

NOT VOTING—34.

Allison,
Brice,
Caffery,
Cameron,
Cannedy,
Coke,
Cullum,
Daniel,
Dixon,

Dolph,
Faulkner,
Gallinger,
Gilson,
Hansbrough,
Harris,
Higgins,
Hear,
Irby,

Jones of Nev.,
McPherson,
Martin,
Pauls,
Mitchell of Wis.,
Morrill,
Humphry,
Palmer,
Pascuo,

Patton,
Peffer,
Perkins,
Powder,
Shoup,
Squire,
Washington.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DUBOIS. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. After line 14, on page 8, it is proposed to insert:

For incidental and contingent expenses, including labor, for the United States assay office at Boise City, Idaho, \$100.

Mr. DUBOIS. I desire to say that this appropriation is necessary for the purpose of carrying on the operations of the assay office at Boise City, Idaho. The gold output in Idaho has increased very largely. The reports show that the output of gold was one-third more in the last year than the year preceding, and it is altogether probable that the gold output will continue to increase. In consequence of this the work of the assay office has been running behind, and there is not sufficient money to carry on the business there.

I believe the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations accepts the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. We did not have this amendment before us in the Committee on Appropriations. The Senator from Idaho has secured the indorsement and recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for it since the bill was reported, and I have no objection to agreeing to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Idaho.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I desire to offer an amendment, to be inserted after the clause providing for the expenses of the income tax.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. It is proposed, on page 5, after line 16, to insert:

And for additional clerks and other officers to perform the additional work made necessary by the clause providing that alcohol used in the arts shall be free from internal-revenue taxation, \$300,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury may make regulations assessing cost of ascertaining title to exemption or of refunding in proportion to amount used in business.

Mr. HILL. I suggest to the Senator that it might be proper to refer that amendment to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

Mr. LODGE. I shall consider that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I will say a word in regard to the amendment.

The tariff law carries, as everyone knows, an exemption for alcohol used in the arts from the internal-revenue tax, and the Treasury Department do not carry out the law because they say they have not sufficient money to do it. I can not see why the carrying out of that part of the law does not rest on precisely the same ground as carrying out the income-tax provisions of the law. The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that, whether Congress made appropriations or not, he would carry out those provisions of law for the collection of the income tax, but he makes no provision to carry out this exemption. The persons who are entitled to this exemption are entitled to it clearly under the law until it is repealed. There can be no question of that. The proposition of my amendment is to throw the burden of the expense on those who claim exemption.

I take \$300,000, not quite half of the first estimate of the Treasury Department. They have since raised their estimate from \$500,000 a year to \$1,000,000; but I have taken less than half of the first estimate, because it seems to me it is more than enough if the expenses of making the exemption were assessed upon those who claim it. As it now is, the persons entitled to that exemption will pay the tax, and the Government will then be deluged with law suits to recover it. It is absolutely clear that there will be no possibility of withstanding a suit on that exemption. I believe myself that it is a proper exemption. But, however that may be considered, there is no doubt that it exists in the law, and that the persons using alcohol in the arts are entitled to it; and, it being in the law, I can not see why it is not just as plainly our duty to enforce that as any other provision of the law.

There is an immense body of manufacturers, of druggists, of persons engaged in many industries, who are directly interested in this. With the law unenforced we compel them to endless litigation, instead of giving them relief. We involve the Government in additional expense and in the ultimate loss of revenue. It seems to me a most short-sighted policy not to carry out that provision of the law, and therefore, Mr. President, I have moved the amendment in the hope that it will be placed on the same ground as the income-tax provision, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the law as it now exists.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, there is no estimate for this proposed appropriation. A report was made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to this matter, simply showing that it would take \$500,000 for new appointees. It is useless to undertake the execution of that portion of the tariff law, in my judgment, until there is some additional legislation which is not provided for in this bill, and cannot be. If such a provision is adopted, it should be included in some subsequent appropriation bill. There is no urgency in the matter; and I move to lay the amendment on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Missouri to a provision which requires that the deputy collectors shall only be used in executing the income tax. I think that provision should be stricken out. I desire to move to strike out all after the word "law," in line 5, on page 5, down to and including the word "incomes," in line 7.

Mr. COCKRELL. I will accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Iowa will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 5, line 5, after the word "law," it is proposed to strike out "and" to carry into effect the act of August 28, 1894, imposing a tax on incomes;" so as to read:

For salaries and expenses of 363 additional deputy collectors, including stationery and printing, said deputies to be employed in the same manner as now provided by law, being for the six months ending June 30, 1895, \$211,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to strike out the same language in line 13, after the word "law," down to and including the word "incomes," in line 15.

Mr. ALDRICH. I intend to move to strike out that whole paragraph, but I suppose that will make no difference so far as the amendment of the Senator is concerned. I wish it understood, however, that I shall have the right to do that.

Mr. ALLISON. That will be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Iowa will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 5, line 13, after the word "law," it is proposed to strike out "and" to carry into effect and enforce the act of August 28, 1894, imposing a tax on incomes;" so as to make the clause read:

For salaries and expenses of ten additional revenue agents, to be employed and paid in the same manner as now provided by law, being for the six months ending June 30, 1895, \$16,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] has just given notice that he intends to move to strike out the entire paragraph. I think, however, it may be necessary to have two or three of these special agents.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should not object to two or three, but the idea of appointing ten revenue agents with a roving commission to go and investigate the business of everybody in the United States is an outrage.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am perfectly willing to reduce the number to four. I think there should be four. There are now twenty allowed by law, and nineteen were in the service in 1893. This would bring up the number allowed by law to twenty-four, and I do not think that would be too many.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should be willing to agree to three.

Mr. ALLISON. I think, if the Senate will allow me, three will be ample for the remainder of this fiscal year, whatever may be necessary thereafter. Surely, in the preparation of these plans, etc., three revenue agents will be ample to do all that is necessary to be done, in addition to the nineteen or twenty already employed.

Mr. COCKRELL. Very well; let the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 11, on page 3, before the word "additionally," it is proposed to strike out "ten" and insert "three," so as to read:

For salaries and expenses of three additional revenue agents, to be employed and paid in the same manner as now provided by law, and to carry into effect and enforce the act of August 28, 1894, imposing a tax on incomes, being for the six months ending June 30, 1895, \$16,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 5, at the end of line 16, it is proposed to insert:

Provided, However, That no part of the sums appropriated in this act for the revenue and collection of the act of August 28, 1894, imposing a tax on incomes, shall be used in compliance or requiring any individual taxpayer to answer any questions or submit to any interrogatories, except answers showing the sources and amounts of his gains, profits, and income and the nature and amount of the deductions claimed, notwithstanding any forms, blanks, or regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the contrary.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in framing the income-tax law it was carefully provided that the collector of internal revenue should have no power in the first instance to ask any questions or to put any interrogatories to the taxpayer.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] this afternoon alluded to the fact that the tariff law was perfected in the Senate. I think that some of the amendments which were made tended more carefully to guard the rights of the taxpayer. The provisions of existing law do not authorize any interrogatories to be put or require any answers to be made by the taxpayer in the first instance. I read from the law, section 3173:

And if any person on being notified or required as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to render such list or return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person who is required to deliver a monthly or other return of objects subject to tax fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the collector, is false or fraudulent or contains any undervaluation or understatement, it shall be lawful for the collector to summon any and every other person having possession, custody, or care of books or account containing entries relating to the business of such person, or any other person he may deem proper, to appear before him and produce such books, as at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories, under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof.

The power is to be exercised only in two instances. First, where the party refuses or neglects to make a return; second, in case the collector has reason to believe that the return contains false statements.

The law provides in another section—and that is the necessity for this amendment—that these returns shall be made according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is not a proper construction of the law that in prescribing these forms and regulations the Commissioner can administer interrogatories to the taxpayer. That was the very thing we guarded against when we authorized the collector only to do that first, in case the party fails to make a return; second, in case the collector has reason to believe afterwards that the statements are not correct. Then he is authorized to summon the party and under oath to compel him to answer the questions and produce his books and papers. Then it is provided how that summons shall be made, and the statute carefully guards his rights.

I hold in my hand the forms and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which he has assumed to administer under this law, and which are to accompany the annual return in the first instance and in which a large number of questions are put to the taxpayer. I am referring now simply to the individual taxpayer, whose rights I am proposing to protect, if possible. Here are a large number of questions, irrelevant, improper, unauthorized, I think, by any existing law.

My amendment can do no harm. It is better, I submit to the Senate, that we determine in the appropriation for carrying out this law that we did not mean, in giving the Commissioner power to make forms and regulations, that he should have the right to put any number of interrogatories to the parties summoned. That is the object of my amendment. In other words, the collector of internal revenue has a right to ask the taxpayer to give up the items of receipts; that is all right; and all the items of deductions; that is all right; and to verify them; but he has no right to compel an answer to any question; he has no right to submit to the taxpayer a lot of interrogatories which he must answer upon the pain and penalty of having a subsequent proceeding made.

Therefore, I have proposed in my amendment, what? Simply that in the making of his annual returns a party shall not be compelled to answer any interrogatory or question, but only to make returns; that is, to give up the items, and amount of his income, and the nature of the deductions claimed. It seems to me that is right. There can not be any serious objection to that amendment; and I think it should be adopted when we are proposing to make an appropriation to carry out the law.

Mr. President, I submit the amendment without further argument.

Mr. COCKRELL. The Senator has very clearly demonstrated that his amendment is legislation pure and simple. Therefore I make the point of order on it.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present occupant of the chair is inclined to the opinion that the point of order is not well taken; but under Rule XX will submit the question to the Senate for its decision.

Mr. ALLISON. Let the amendment be again read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The Secretary read the amendment proposed by Mr. HILL.
Mr. COCKRELL. I withdraw the point of order and move to lay the amendment on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is withdrawn and a motion made to lay the amendment on the table. The question is on that motion.

Mr. HILL. I desire the yeas and nays on that motion. I regard this as an important amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator from Missouri to withdraw his motion for one moment.

Mr. COCKRELL. I will.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is withdrawn, and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] is recognized.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire the Senator from New York to point out again—perhaps he did so, but my attention was not called to it—anything in these regulations which requires persons making a return to answer specific questions.

Mr. HILL. I hold in my hand the form which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has authorized on his form No. 365, which I shall read:

The person making the foregoing return is required to answer the following questions—

I do not object to anything on the first page of the form; that is all right. I will turn the paper over to the Senator.

The Commissioner has the right subsequently if he thinks the return is false, if he has any reason to doubt it, or anything of that kind, or if the party refuses to make it, to issue a summons compelling him to bring his books and papers; but he can not put the party on oath. We carefully guarded against that, as I think the Senator from Missouri recollects in the debate we had. By these regulations the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is virtually evading the law.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to ask the Senator from New York a question.

Mr. HILL. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. LODGE. I understand the Senator to state that the law as it now exists on the statute books does not permit these interrogatories except in the case of persons who neglect or fail to make a return.

Mr. HILL. Or after the return has been made, if the return is not satisfactory, in the opinion of the Commissioner, then the party may be brought in, and he has due notice, etc.

Mr. LODGE. If the commissioner has any doubt about the truthfulness of the return?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. LODGE. But there is absolutely no provision in the law, as I understand it, authorizing interrogatories of that character in the first instance.

Mr. HILL. Unless it can be claimed that the authority to make forms and regulations gives him that right, which I think it does not.

Mr. PLATT. What section authorizes the Secretary to prescribe forms and regulations?

Mr. HILL. The first part of section 3173.

Mr. PLATT. Nowhere else?

Mr. HILL. Nowhere else.

Mr. LODGE. Does not that section confine the forms and regulations to the subjects enumerated?

Mr. HILL. They all relate, of course, to the subjects enumerated.

Mr. GRAY (to Mr. HILL). Read the section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations.

Mr. HILL. I say:

That it shall be the duty of any person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation, made liable to any duty, special tax, or other tax imposed by law, when not otherwise provided for, in case of a special tax, on or before the first Monday of March in each year, in case of income tax on or before the first Monday of March in each year, and in other cases before the day on which the taxes accrue, to make a list or return, verified by oath or affirmation, to the collector or deputy collector of the district where located, of the articles or objects, including the amount of annual income, charged with a duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a tax, the several rates and aggregate amount, according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation is liable.

Mr. PLATT. That is from the forms and regulations for income returns?

Mr. HILL. Certainly. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] suggests to me—and puts it very pointedly—the party is cross-examined in advance.

Mr. LODGE. Does the series of questions which the Senator has been reading very much enlarge the authority granted by law to the Commissioner?

Mr. HILL. Certainly it does.

Mr. LODGE. And therefore would give rise probably to further litigation?

Mr. HILL. I submit the question, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from New York.

Mr. VEST. I should like—I have not been able to see these regulations—to see how they enlarge the tariff law or go beyond it. Let us see what are the regulations which are not authorized by the statute.

Mr. HILL. I shall read them:

[Form No. 36.]

United States internal revenue—Income tax on persons, 1894. Instructions relative to annual returns—

Then there follow eighteen different instructions, which are in accordance with the law. They do not quote the law exactly, but they state its substance. Then follows the return. Form No. 365. Then, on the third page, after the return is made, and all that, there follow a number of questions, which I shall read:

The person making the foregoing return is required to answer the following questions, namely:

Question 1. Had your wife or any minor child or children of yours any income last year?

Answer 1. _____

Question 2. Have you included such incomes in this return?

Answer 2. _____

Question 3. Have you kept books of account?

Answer 3. _____

Question 4. Is your income herein estimated or taken from your books?

Answer 4. _____

Question 5. Are the "necessary expenses" of "Losses" set forth by you opposite paragraph 6 of "Deductions," and when did each occur?

Answer 5. _____

Question 6. Are you a citizen of the United States, and what is your occupation?

Answer 6. _____

Question 7. How do you determine that debts returned by you as "worthless" could not be collected?

Answer 7. _____

Question 8. What were the "necessary expenses" and the amount of each class included in the amount set opposite paragraph 5 of "Deductions"?

Answer 8. _____

Now, I would not be particular about this, but I am advised that these are intended to be enlarged; that the question is being discussed as to whether they are sufficient. I simply desire to have it understood that these questions can not be answered, and are intended to be answered in the first instance, and, as the Senator says, they can not cross-examine on oath the maker of the original return.

Mr. CHANDLER obtained the floor.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am going to accept the amendment, if that is what the Senator from New Hampshire rises to discuss.

Mr. CHANDLER. All right. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri, however, whether when the bill goes into conference he will insist upon keeping the amendment in the bill with the tenacity that is characteristic of him in every case he undertakes.

Mr. COCKRELL. If I am under the same impression I am now as to the language of the amendment, as explained briefly, and think it right, I shall do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole. Is it the desire to have separate votes on concurring in the amendments?

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendments be concurred in in gross.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I desire to have a separate vote on the amendment in line 21, page 2.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Let it be reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 21, page 2, after the word "uncurrent," the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, inserted the word "fractional," seems to read:

Resigning of silver coins: For resigning of the uncurrent fractional silver coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$300,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole, with the exception of the one which has just been stated, will be concurred in. The Chair hears none, and the amendments are concurred in. The question is on concurring in the reserved amendment.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Mr. President, when the bill was under consideration in the Senate as in Committee of the Whole I objected to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations proposing that the word "fractional" should be inserted after the word "uncurrent," in line 21, page 2 of the bill. The following colloquy was had in reference to the matter at the time my objection to the amendment was made:

Mr. BLANCHARD. I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations why the word "fractional" is put in this paragraph? I understand that there are silver coins, other than fractional coins, in the Treasury which might be denominated uncurrent. Why should they not be received?

The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations replied as follows:

I understand that there is not a sufficient amount to justify such resigning at this time and the appropriation of this particular sum for that purpose, and the committee did not think it necessary to provide for it in this deficiency appropriation bill, but it is necessary in regard to uncurrent fractional coin, because otherwise it cannot be withdrawn, and the result is represented by certificates and is practically an operation.

To which I made the following reply:

Mr. BLANCHARD. There are silver dollars, I believe, in the Treasury of the United States which are uncurrent, as there are silver halves and quarters and dimes. It seems to me that all uncurrent silver coins should be received. The House of Representatives adopted this paragraph of the bill in such terms would enable all silver coins needing it to be received, including dollars as well as halves, quarters, and dimes, and it seems to me it would be best in that form for the Senate. I should like to have a vote at least upon the adoption of this amendment.

Then, after some further colloquy between the chairman of the committee and myself, and between the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] and myself, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] made the following remarks in support of the amendment of the committee and in opposition to what I had said as to the advisability of receiving the silver dollars uncurrent in the Treasury:

Mr. TELLER. I understand this is the usual annual appropriation for this purpose. The Department has not indicated that it had any uncurrent silver dollars, and, as a matter of fact, there are none.

That was the emphatic statement of the Senator from Colorado. He then continued:

No matter what the Senator from Louisiana may imagine, as a matter of fact there are no uncurrent silver dollars in the Treasury; therefore the provision is not of any consequence except to keep it in accordance with the recommendations of the Department. That is all there is of it.

Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado is recognized on this floor and throughout the country as an authority on all matters relating to silver. There is no gentleman in this Chamber or the other whose information is more extensive upon that subject than that of the Senator from Colorado. Whenever he rises in the Senate and makes a statement in respect to silver it is accepted by the Senate as absolutely true. Therefore when the Senator from Colorado made the statement to which I have alluded, it was held to import absolute verity.

There are sitting within ten feet of me at least two Senators whose votes upon the proposition were changed by the unqualified statement of the Senator from Colorado.

We are told in mythological classics that Jupiter himself sometimes nods. The Senator from Colorado himself is not an exception to that old maxim of such universal application to mankind, that "To err is human." The Senator from Colorado was mistaken in his statement—a statement that influenced the action of the committee. I myself was disposed to accept what he said, so great was my belief in his knowledge of all facts relating to the silver question. I was not at that time in possession of the facts to refute his statement, but after the vote was taken I concluded I would test the accuracy of his knowledge—that there were no uncurrent silver dollars in the Treasury. I accordingly dispatched to the Treasurer of the United States, the Hon. D. N. Morgan, the following telegram:

Are there any uncurrent silver dollars in the Treasury? I mean by uncurrent, silver dollars of old date and of light weight, or which should, for any reason, be removed before used or put again into circulation. Please answer as soon as possible and give amount.

To which within a half hour I received the following reply, dated Treasury Department, January 10:

In reply to telegram of this date I have to state there are in the Treasury 1,000 uncurrent silver dollars and 22,000 fractional silver absolutely unfit for circulation. Also \$500,000 fractional silver of these dates, which should be received.

D. N. MORGAN,
Treasurer United States.

To Hon. N. C. BLANCHARD.

One hundred and eighty-two thousand silver dollars may, it is true, be put "a drop in the bucket" when compared with the several hundred million silver dollars in existence in the United States; and it may be true that it is too small a matter to be taken into consideration by Congress when providing for the resigning of uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury. But as small as the amount may be, it numbers 182,000 things strong against the dogmatic assertion of the Senator from Colorado. It stands 182,000 protests, and silver protests at the statement of the Senator from the State of Colorado.

Mr. KYLE. Will the Senator from Louisiana allow me?

Mr. BLANCHARD. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. KYLE. Was it not also large enough matter for the Appropriations Committee of the Senate to take notice of and change the phraseology of the House bill by inserting in the paragraph the word "fractional"?

Mr. BLANCHARD. It was. The proposition as it passed the House of Representatives omitted the word "fractional." As House of Representatives it permitted the resigning of all uncurrent

silver coins in the Treasury of the United States, whether they be fractional coins or silver dollars. That action of the House was based upon the recommendation of the Treasury Department. The Appropriations Committee of the Senate, when it inserted the word "fractional," disregarded the recommendation of the Treasury Department, and added a word of their own to the words forming the estimate upon which the appropriation is based. I hold the estimate in my hand. It reads as follows:

Recoinage of uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1895, \$100,000.

The Treasury Department asked Congress to appropriate \$100,000 for the recoinage of uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury; not the uncurrent fractional silver coins there. I repeat that the House of Representatives placed the appropriation in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill just as the Treasury Department had asked for it, but the Appropriations Committee of the Senate changed the wording of the estimate of the Treasury Department, changed the wording of the appropriation as adopted by the House, by confining it to the recoinage of fractional silver coins in the Treasury. As adopted by the Senate the provision prohibits the recoinage of the 182,000 silver dollars which, the Treasurer of the United States says, are in the Treasury uncurrent and which can not be used or put again in circulation until recoined.

Mr. President, the Senator from Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, did not himself venture the assertion that there were no silver dollars uncurrent in the Treasury. He confined his statement to saying that, as he understood it, there were not enough uncurrent silver dollars in the Treasury to justify an appropriation for their recoinage at this time. He further went on to state that the wording of the appropriation, which included the word "fractional," was in accordance with previous appropriations which had been made under this head for the recoinage of uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury.

He insisted that the phraseology used now should be the same as that used in the sundry civil appropriation bill and perhaps in bills anterior to that. I hold in my hand the estimate of the Treasury Department, upon which an appropriation of \$100,000 was made, to recoin the uncurrent fractional silver coins in the Treasury, in the sundry civil appropriation act passed at the last session. In that bill the word "fractional" was used. Why was it used? Because the Treasury Department in its letter distinctly asked for an appropriation to recoin the uncurrent fractional silver coins. It is different from the estimate which the Treasury Department made for such purpose at the present session. I have here the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury upon which the appropriation in the sundry civil appropriation act of the last session was based. It is addressed to the President of the Senate, and is as follows:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 2, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication from the Treasury of the United States, dated the 1st instant, relative to an appropriation of \$500,000 for the recoinage of uncurrent fractional silver coins, and to recommend that an appropriation for that object be made in the following terms:

Recoinage of uncurrent fractional silver coins: "For recoinage of the uncurrent fractional silver coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$500,000."

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

But when it came to the present session the word "fractional" is omitted in the estimate. Why? Because there are uncurrent silver dollars in the Treasury which need recoinage. The word "fractional" was omitted, and by its omission the Secretary of the Treasury enlarged his recommendations so as to include the recoinage of all uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury.

It is well known, Mr. President, that the mints of the United States located in Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco are short of work. Since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act it has been with the greatest difficulty that work has been found for the mints in operation. The mint in the city of New Orleans, in my own State, has once or twice since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act almost closed down on account of there not being work enough to keep it going. Only within the last few weeks the statement went forth from the Director of the Mint here that a large reduction in the force of the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans would have to be made on account of the insufficiency of work to justify the retention of the present force to keep the mints in operation. In such a case, the Secretary of the Treasury having asked for an appropriation "to recoin all uncurrent silver coins" in the Treasury, I think it would be wise to omit the amendment of the committee to the proposition as it passed the other House, and leave it in such shape that the uncurrent silver dollars may be recoined along with the uncurrent fractional silver coins.

I have noticed that in both Houses of Congress in recent years whenever a proposition rises that looks to the coinage of silver

money tries to strike it down. Here was a proposition which passed the other branch of Congress that did authorize the recoinage of the silver dollars that are uncurrent in the Treasury, but when it gets to the Senate somebody must strike it out by embracing the word "fractional" in the amendment, which confines the recoinage to the uncurrent fractional coin and discriminates against the silver dollar, which is likewise uncurrent in the Treasury. I think this discrimination against the silver dollar ought to stop. While this is a small beginning, I say to the Senator from Colorado, let us begin right here. If there be a single silver dollar in the Treasury uncurrent which should be recoined, let us recoin it. There are 182,000 of them. Let them go in along with the \$2,500,000 of uncurrent fractional silver coins.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations recommended the insertion of the word "fractional" for very good and sufficient reasons, and not because they were attempting to strike at silver directly or indirectly.

In the first place, this is an urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The \$100,000 herein provided for this purpose will not recoin one-half of the uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury. There are in the Treasury 182,000 uncurrent silver dollars at the most, while there are two and a half millions, I believe, of uncurrent fractional coins. You do not coin it away by the appropriation of this question is, which shall we appropriate for the uncurrent fractional silver coins or the uncurrent silver dollars, and take this money, \$100,000, and pay it out for doing what? To put 182,000 silver dollars into circulation, say.

Why do that, when the Secretary of the Treasury to-day has the full right, power, and authority to coin 150,000,000 ounces of silver bullion into standard silver dollars without the appropriation of a cent to do it? We do not want to waste the \$100,000 a hundred times more than the uncurrent silver dollars in the Treasury amount to—150,000,000 ounces of silver without one particle of appropriation. Why shall we allow him to use the \$100,000 proposed to be appropriated in the recoinage of uncurrent standard silver dollars when he has the authority to coin ten times, aye, a hundred times, a thousand times more than the uncurrent silver dollars in the Treasury aggregate and place the money in the Treasury, and that without any appropriation? We do not want to waste the \$100,000 proposed to be appropriated in recoining only 182,000 silver dollars, or a part of them, when the Secretary has the power to coin 150,000,000 ounces of silver. He may coin silver to that extent and put the silver dollars in the Treasury.

Mr. GEORGE. Has the Secretary of the Treasury that authority? Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly he has; the law expressly provides for it. There is no question about it in the world. That was the reason why we inserted the word "fractional." We desire to have that silver in circulation, his we do not want to waste the \$100,000 proposed to be appropriated in recoining only 182,000 silver dollars, or a part of them, when the Secretary has the power to coin 150,000,000 ounces of silver. He may coin silver to that extent and put the silver dollars in the Treasury.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I made a little speech the other day which brought forth the discussion that then occurred, and elicited the remarks from the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], which has now caused the renewal of the debate. I must say, sir, that my vote then was influenced almost entirely by his remarks. When he asserted that there were no silver dollars uncurrent in the Treasury I was satisfied of his correctness, and voted along with him. I see, however, from the facts as they are now presented through the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] that there are, although a small number, 182,000 uncurrent silver dollars in the Treasury. It is a matter of principle with me, and that is why I made the objection the other day.

As much respect I feel for the members of the Committee on Appropriations and for their attention to their duties, nevertheless I beg to differ with them in this instance, and vote against their recommendation. I do it upon principle. And although the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has just stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has the right under the seigniorage act to coin that silver—

Mr. BLANCHARD. I beg to say that the uncurrent standard silver dollars in the Treasury, but other silver coin.

Mr. COCKRELL. To the extent of 150,000,000 ounces.

Mr. BATE. That is immaterial. Suppose it is so. I am one of those who desire to give an emphasis to the fact that the Secretary ought to recoin all the uncurrent silver, and especially the uncurrent silver dollars. I do not believe in giving a black eye to the silver dollar under any circumstances, and I shall not aid in doing it. I want to be heard in its defense, and I stand up for its defenders. Upon both principle and sentiment—for there is a sentiment connected with the silver dollar—we should recoin this uncurrent silver, and I shall vote in that direction contrary to my vote the other day, which was influenced by the statement of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BLANCHARD. When the bill was before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole the reasons which actuated the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate in recommending this

dation on which the glory, the prosperity, and the immortality of all that is good will rest forever.

Mr. McCREARY of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, as several gentlemen who desired to make remarks on this occasion are absent, I ask unanimous consent that they be allowed to print their remarks in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRETZ) (at 3 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.). In accordance with the resolutions already adopted, the House now stands adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill (H. R. 5395) for the relief of Robert B. Tubbs; which, with the accompanying report (No. 1619), was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PICKLER: A bill (H. R. 5890) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out, in part, the provisions of "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in Dakota, in separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1889, and making appropriations for the same, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 5881) to provide for the purchase of lands for Absentee Wyandotte Indians, and to amend an act approved August 15, 1894—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TURPIN: A bill (H. R. 5891) to incorporate the Washington and Brighton Railway Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LAPHAM: A joint resolution (H. Res. 264) to authorize Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, Fifth United States Artillery, and Capt. Edward C. Carter, assistant surgeon United States Army, to accept medals from the British Government—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMINETTI: A resolution to suspend action on all pending relations by railroad companies on land included in railroad grants until Congress settles the question of their classification—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HARTMAN: Resolutions requesting suspension of action on railroad selections under rules of July 9, 1894—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HITT: A resolution requiring a naval vessel be sent to Honolulu, favoring a submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, and against abandoning our treaty rights in favor of any other power—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 5882) granting a pension to Michael Scherer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 5883) for the relief of Rebekah Wilkins, widow of Jesse Wilkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5884) to pension Sarah J. Bicknell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 5885) to increase the pension of Victor Beauchoucher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 5886) granting a pension to Andrew Litzelfelner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 5887) for the relief of Patrick Farrell—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAMMOND: A bill (H. R. 5888) granting a pension to Elizabeth New, widow of the late Jethro New, of Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5889) granting an honorable discharge to William T. Shaffer, late a member of Company D, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 5890) for the relief of N. M. Kimball, administrator of the estate of N. S. Kimball, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 5892) granting a pension to Sarah E. Brown Blake—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BLAND: Petition of citizens of Cole County, Mo., for placing the Missouri Enrolled Militia on the pension roll under act of 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Memorial of Col. Henry, Leavenworth Garrison, No. 75, Regular Army and Navy Union, Leavenworth, Kans., for the retirement of regular soldiers and marines after thirty years' honorable service—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. COOPER of Indiana: Papers to accompany bill to pension Sarah J. Bicknell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN of Michigan: Petition of Michigan Association of Naval Veterans, to place enlisted men on the retired list—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HEINER of Pennsylvania: Memorial of 2,000 citizens of the Twenty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for the passage of House bill 5240—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIEFER: Petition of Minnesota Board of Architects, in favor of the McKaig bill relating to awards of plans for public buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McNAGNY: Papers to accompany House bill 8574—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAGUIRE: Petition of citizens of Anacostia, D. C., for passage of Senate bill 655, increasing civil jurisdiction of justices, courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEIKLEJOHN: Protest of the Nebraska State Pharmacists' Association against the internal-revenue tax on alcohol used on the arts or in medicinal or other like compounds—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORSE: Petition by the Central Labor Union of Boston and vicinity, asking for the passage of the Maguire bill, intended to remedy evils in our merchant-marine service—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. REILLY: Petition of citizens of Schuylkill County, Pa., in favor of bill H. R. 5846, providing for consular inspection of immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RYAN: A plan by Mr. John H. Gwynne for retiring and canceling United States legal-tender notes, with suggestions as to providing a sound and satisfactory national banking system—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Iron Molders' Union, No. 173, Yonkers, N. Y., per Thomas F. Keegan, corresponding representative, urging the passage of sundry bills designed to improve the condition of American sailors—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE: Resolution of Pittsburg Coal Exchange for payment of bounty for 1894 to sugar growers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TURNER of Virginia: Memorial of John Vilwig—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TURPIN: Memorial from the bar of Tuscaloosa, urging the creation of the office of United States judge for the northern district of Alabama—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 19, 1895.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, an estimate prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated to pay the annuities accruing and falling due each year from July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1902, under the treaties between the United States and the Sioux Indians, entered into in 1851, to the scouts and soldiers, and their descendants, of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Minniconjou, and Wahpapakia bands, who were enrolled and entered the military service of the United States and served in wars with the Indians, and the break of 1892," etc., which, with the accompanying papers, was, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, I have pleasure in presenting the credentials of John M. Mander, elected to the Legislature of the State of Nebraska a Senator from our State for 1895.

term beginning March 4, 1895. I ask that the credentials be read and placed on file.

The credentials were read, and ordered to be filed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present resolutions adopted by the Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., favoring some legislation for the better protection of our seamen, such as is suggested in the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. JAMES G. MACGILL, of California, to remedy the evils inflicted upon American seamen in the merchant marine. I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of the Hat Makers' National Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5693, amending the shipping laws; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Tower, Shenandoah, and Gettysburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. SQUIRE. I present a petition of the president of the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., the faculty, consisting of 25 professors, and several members of the board of trustees, in favor of the establishment of a national park in the State of Washington in accordance with the memorials that have been heretofore presented by me in behalf of the Geological Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, also the National Geographic Society and other associations. The petition prays Congress to provide for such a park in the State of Washington by appropriate legislation. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SQUIRE. I also present a petition of pioneers of the Pacific Northwest, praying that Indian war veterans and their dependent widows be placed upon the pension roll. It is fully set forth in this petition that those pioneers having entered the wild country there many years ago, were forced by the savages to take up arms and defend their homes from the butchering tomahawk and scalping knife of the native tribes who disputed their right to that fair land, and the petitioners claim that they deserve recognition from the General Government. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SQUIRE. I also present a petition of citizens of Seattle in the State of Washington, praying Congress to deny any attempt to place the conduct and control of the surveys of public lands under the United States Geological Survey. The petitioners give their reasons in full for making the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SQUIRE presented the petition of Mrs. Julia H. H. Crosby, of Binghamton, N. Y., praying that she be granted an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COKE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Texas, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5246, providing for consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. MANDERSON presented a petition of local union No. 375, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Lincoln, Neb., praying for the passage of House bill No. 7756, providing for a strike commission; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

TREASURY CLAIMS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of the Treasury and one from the Comptroller of the Treasury, regarding the claims of the St. Louis Floating Dock and Insurance Company and the Globe Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis, now pending in the Department. I move that the communications be printed as a miscellaneous document, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2159) to regulate Canal street, etc., in the city of Washington, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. KYLE, from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 9th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SQUIRE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2616) to increase the pension of Julia H. H. Crosby; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2617) to amend an act authorizing the Denison and Northern Railway Company to construct a road through Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs now present to this bill, that speedy action may be taken on it. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 2618) for the relief of General Roberts, M. D.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 2619) to amend section 1, chapter 92, Session Laws, Fifty-second Congress, an act entitled "An act granting to the Topeka Water and Electric Power Company of Kansas the right to erect an dam, to maintain a dam or dams across the Kansas River within Shawnee County, in the State of Kansas;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HILL (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2620) to provide an American register for the steamer *Southerly*; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 122) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use \$15,000 out of the \$300,000 appropriated by the act approved March 3, 1893, for renewing buildings at the act approved March 3, 1893, in addition to the \$70,000 appropriated by the act approved July 26, 1891; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. MARTIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the amendment providing for the payment of outstanding certificates issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under act of Congress approved July 14, 1892, for cost of improvements upon the street connecting Columbia road with Connecticut avenue extended, which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying memorial of A. J. Warner, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yesterday I reported an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill by authority of the Committee on the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. I am informed by the assessor of the District of Columbia that that amendment is possibly not comprehensive enough and that the bill which passed the Senate covers the ground much more thoroughly and carefully. I desire to submit as an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill what I send to the desk, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MORGAN. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the Naval appropriation bill, which I ask to be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed. I ask also that it be read at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection the amendment will be read.

The amendment was read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed, as follows:

For dredging a ship channel through the bar at Pearl Harbor, in the island of Oahu, in the Republic of Hawaii, and for the purchase or hire of a dredge of Oahu, to be employed in said work, and other necessary expenses, pay for labor to be employed in said work, and other necessary expenses, pay for labor to be employed in said work, and other necessary expenses, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, \$100,000. And so much of this sum as shall be necessary may be applied to the further survey and improvement of the said ship channel, and to the purchase or hire of a dredge, and to the purchase or hire of a ship channel to be sufficient with and depth to safely admit the passage and navigation through the same of ships of war of the largest size.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 2295) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to correct errors where double allotments of land have erroneously been made to an Indian, to correct errors in patents, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 2338) granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to

A bill (H. R. 6321) authorizing certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the Farmers and Laborers' Union of Madison County, Tenn., praying for the passage of House bill No. 7756, to appoint a joint strike commission; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of Local Union No. 563, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Scranton, Pa., praying for the passage of House bill No. 7756, to appoint a joint strike commission; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Connellsville, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for the consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Shenandoah, Pa., and a petition of sundry citizens of Waynesburg, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of local union, No. 113, of Everett, Pa., and a petition of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, amending the shipping laws; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Johnstown, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill, and praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the Granite Cutters' National Union of America, praying for the passage of the so-called Maguire bill, providing for the better treatment of seamen in the American merchant marine; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of the Medical Society of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying for the establishment of a national department of health; which was referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., praying for the establishment of range lights in Boston Harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Boston, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called Maguire bill, providing for the better protection of our merchant seamen; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Lesters' Protective Union of Boston, Mass., and a petition of the Central Labor Union of Lawrence, Mass., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to amend the laws relative to shipping commissioners; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also (for Mr. Hoar) presented the petition of Asa S. Richardson and 26 other citizens of Groveland, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for consular inspection of emigrants before embarkation; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also (for Mr. Hoar) presented petitions of the Lesters' Protective Union, of Boston, of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, of Boston, and of the Central Labor Union, of Lawrence, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to amend the laws relative to shipping commissioners, etc.; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also (for Mr. Hoar) presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., praying for the establishment of range lights in Boston Harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also (for Mr. Hoar) presented the petition of Edward C. Cabot and 35 other architects of Boston, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called McKaig bill, providing for the appointment of a commission of architects to inspect the public buildings of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Hoar (for Mr. Hoar) presented the petition of Anne Whitney and 31 other members of the American Forestry Association of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation provid-

ing for the better protection of our forests; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also (for Mr. Hoar) presented memorials of the Board of Trade of Leominster; of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Southern New England; of the Arkwright Club of Boston; of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston; of the Board of Trade of Barre; of the Business Association of Norwood, and of the Board of Trade of Northampton, all in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill, and praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAULKNER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Moundsville, Elk Garden, Centerville, Graysville, and Wetzel and Hancock Counties, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5246, providing for the consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of 25 skilled mechanics employed in the Government Printing Office, comprising machinists, carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc., praying that the bill now pending in the House of Representatives for the restoration of wages to compositors be so amended as to include mechanics other than compositors, pressmen, and bookbinders, thereby placing all on the same basis of \$4 per diem. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.
Mr. SHEPHERD presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Chillicothe, Ohio, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill, and praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Chillicothe, Ohio, favoring the construction of a ship canal from the Lakes to the Ohio River, and calling attention to the fact that the route along the Ohio Canal is the only one touching the coal, iron, and mineral region; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a letter from W. Randal Cremer, M. P., of London, England, transmitting a memorial of 354 members of the British House of Commons, expressing their willingness to cooperate with the Government of the United States in settling disputes between the two countries by means of arbitration; which was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PLATT presented a memorial of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, remonstrating against the Government appropriating any money for the maintenance of sectarian societies, schools, or institutions; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FRYE. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2395) to establish a life-saving station at or near City Point, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, to report it favorably without amendment. The bill is accompanied by the House report on the same measure, which I ask may remain with it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the Calendar, with the accompanying report.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7854) for the relief of the bona fide purchasers of land in section 36, township 1 north, range 9 west (San Bernardino meridian), in the State of California, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2032) for the relief of the bona fide purchasers of land in section 36, township 1 north, range 9 west (San Bernardino meridian), in the State of California, and to quiet their title to the same, reported adversely thereon and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2373) to provide for the payment of certain claims for compensation for publishing advertisements of lists of lands in the Territory of Oklahoma, opened to settlement by proclamation of the President April 19, 1892, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 2621) for the removal of saw, ice, dirt, sand, and gravel from sidewalks in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and for other purposes; which was read twice by general order.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 108) to empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to use and enforce regulations to remove the removal of saw, ice, and dirt from the sidewalks in the District of Columbia, submitted an advance report thereon, and the joint resolution was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5854) granting a pension to Mary Finimerty, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Resolved, That there be printed, in paper covers, 2,500 extra copies of the annual report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point for the year 1894; of which number 2,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 500 for the use of the Senate members of said Board.

MICHAEL SCANLON.

Mr. ALLEN. I am instructed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5923) for the relief of Michael Scanlon, to report it favorably, without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay to Michael Scanlon, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$200 to reimburse him for the loss of a life-saver through the dishonesty of a postoffice United States land office at North Platte, Nebraska.

Mr. COCKRELL. How was the liability of the Government caused?

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Scanlon was required to pay \$200 as an advance to the receiver upon the entry of a piece of land, and the receiver absconded and never made any account of the money. When a receiver was appointed subsequently he was compelled to pay the \$200 again before he could get title to the land, and the bill is to reimburse him.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STATEMENTS OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] on the 12th instant, to report it without amendment; and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed as a Senate document and the usual number thereof the statements presented by the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen to the Committee on Printing, and the "Days Committed" by the Senator to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, which statements accompanied as exhibits thereto the report of said Commission to the Secretary of the Interior, heretofore printed and the charges, as Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 24, Fifty-third Congress, third session.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let the resolution go over.

Mr. COCKRELL. And be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go over and be printed.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas subsequently said: I withdraw the objection I now have to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection to its present consideration, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. BATE on the 10th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed, in paper covers, 2,500 extra copies of the annual report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point for the year 1894; of which number 2,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 500 for the use of the Senate members of said Board.

RHES INTRODUCED.

Mr. LODGE. In behalf of my colleague [Mr. HOAR], who is unavoidably absent, I introduce two bills.

The bill (S. 2622) for the relief of Lizzie M. Sibley was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (S. 2623) for the relief of Francis Brown was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2624) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure and present suitable bronze medals to the officers and men who volunteered for the Fort Hudson storming column, under General Orders No. 49, Department of the Gulf, Nineteenth Army Corps, before Fort Hudson, June 15, 1863; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2625) for the relief of the heirs and devisees of Jonathan Kirkwood, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2626) to create the northern judicial district of the State of Pennsylvania and fixing the time

and places of holding court therein; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2627) to authorize the entry of land for reservoir purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2628) to amend the act approved March 3, 1891, granting the right of way upon the public lands for reservoir and canal purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 123) authorizing the mayor and city council of Baltimore to occupy for a period of five years and erect a building thereon a certain lot in the city of Baltimore owned by the United States, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. MORRILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEPPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. HILL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be prepared and submitted to the Senate an estimate of the quantity of material required to be removed in order to complete the improvement of Bay Ridge channel, New York Harbor, by dredging and opening the same from a point at its junction with the Gowanus Creek channel, near Twenty-eighth street, running along and in front of Gowanus Bay and Bay Ridge to a point where the said Bay Ridge channel so to be opened encounters a 25-foot contour or depth of water, so that the channel so to be opened shall be of a uniform depth of 25 feet at mean low water, and a width of 50 feet, together with the estimated cost of dredging said channel and removing said material, and said estimate of cost to be exclusive of the amount which has been allotted and appropriated separately to this Bay Ridge channel by the engineer of the United States Army at the port of New York, out of the sum of \$150,000 which was appropriated by the river and harbor act which passed August 7, 1894, and became a law August 7, 1894, and became a law August 7, 1894, and also an estimate of the quantity of material to be removed from the triangular area lying between the Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels in order to secure a depth of 25 feet at mean low water, together with the estimated cost of dredging said area and removing the said material therefrom.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. LODGE. I submit the resolutions, which I send to the desk, and ask for their present consideration.

The resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate cordially approve the dispatch of a ship of war to the Sandwich Islands on Saturday last, and is of opinion that an American man-of-war should be for the present kept at Honolulu.

Resolved, That proper measures be taken to construct or promote the construction of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, and that no part of the rights and privileges secured to the United States by article 4 of the existing treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Government should be abandoned or waived in order to enable any other government to secure a foothold or lease upon any part of the Hawaiian Islands.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate immediate steps should be taken to secure possession of the Sandwich Islands by their annexation to the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks the unanimous consent of the Senate that the resolutions be now considered.

Mr. VEST. I object.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Let them go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Being objected to, the resolutions will go over under the rule.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. COCKRELL. If the morning business is closed—
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is not yet concluded. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over at this hour, which has just been passed.

The SECRETARY. A resolution by Mr. CALL directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to have the Senate employees in the folding room

Canada will be a criterion of the United States when the eagle takes distinction from the humming-bird.

The total population of all the provinces composing Canada is less than 4,800,000; the population of the State of New York alone is 5,500,000; population of the United States is 62,000,000. The circulation of all the checks and bills of Canada are less than \$500,000; the gold coin in the clearing-house banks of New York City, November 25, 1894, was \$20,000,000. The aggregate resources of all the clearing-house banks of New York City exceeded the aggregate resources of the clearing-house banks of the State and national banks east of the Rocky Mountains \$2,000,000,000.

Canada's bank act was "assented" to May 16, 1890. It had no stain upon it. Thirty-nine banks composed the system which it governs. The United States printed the laws proposed by Secretary Carlisle, would govern \$500,000,000 (State and National).

I desire, finally, to mention that the resolution of the committee the following day, concurred in the introduction of the bill in the Senate by Senator Matthews, December 6, 1894, which passed the Senate January 25, 1895, and passed the House promptly thereafter:

Resolved, That all the bills of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the seal of the United States shall be printed in plain language, principal and interest, of the coinage of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing all the grains each of standard silver; and that no bill of exchange, such silver coin as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

Stanley Matthews died a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I trust you will overlook the defects of my statement. My nervousness is due to my severe cold, which kept me coughing half the night. I apologized for it in advance; and I thank the committee for its kind attention.

THE HOUSE OF OUR FATHERS, the hearings be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

Eulogy on the Late Hon. J. Logan Chipman.

REMARKS

OF

HON. BENTON McMILLIN,
OF TENNESSEE.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, September 15, 1895.

The House having under consideration a resolution announcing the death of the late Hon. J. Logan Chipman—

Mr. McMILLIN said:

Mr. SPEAKER, I feel ill prepared for the duty assigned me to-day. One of the best friends of my life, one of the noblest men of earth, is gone. The sad duty devolved on me, as upon my colleague who has just spoken [Mr. CARUTH], of attending a funeral, the most marked in its proportions, the most sorrowful in its characteristics, that I have ever seen in the case of any man. He who is mourned to-day had reached that fullness of years and of experience, had reached that confidence in his fellow-men, which, if years, experience, and confidence could ever make a man ready to die, would have made him ready.

If there ever was a funeral procession which, if it could be known in advance, would make a man satisfied with the part he had taken in this life's affairs, that of J. Logan Chipman was such. Surrounding his home, filling the magnificent church in which the funeral exercises were held, lining every street that lay between there and the beautiful cemetery where he rests, a distance of 34 miles, there was a solid wall of his weeping fellow-citizens. He had exhibited no pomp in this life. He had acquired no wealth to make men love him or honor him for any other cause than for his own generous, noble, distinguished personality. I heard at his funeral the sad song which was the result of his own genius, and I saw the tearful eyes and heard the sobbing sobs that responded in unison to those beautiful lines, which will live as long as song and poetry are appreciated in our language.

There are many things in the life of the distinguished legislator who has gone that are worthy of comment to-day and of commendation hereafter. He had begun early to store his mind with useful knowledge, and he could boast being a ripe scholar. His friends could boast that he was not only a scholar, but a legislator of high order, a jurist of profound learning, a poet of distinguished ability, an editor who had won distinction as such, and a legislator who, from the day he entered this Hall, which tries men so sorely, was recognized as a leader among men and worthy of all imitation. I have seen many trying places and scenes, even in the life that has been allotted to me, but I think the most difficult place on earth to reach to succeed is the House of Representatives of the United States, where J. Logan Chipman did succeed.

He knew no fear. He was too manly ever to oppress the poor; he was too bold to cower before the rich. With equal scale, as a judge, he held up and meted out the laws of his country. It was a subject of comment in the city, both before and after his death, that as an editor he was never known to court public sentiment, but was always found trying to instruct it. You who have heard

his voice in this Hall will bear witness with me that that splendid diction, for zeal for the cause that he ever honored and adorned by his advocacy, for readiness to engage in debate whenever he thought the interests of his constituency or his country demanded it, there was no superior to J. Logan Chipman, either during the days that he was amongst us or during the memory of any man who has served before.

He was reelected to Congress over obstacles that made many of his friends fear and tremble during the campaign. It is not mine to speak of the politics of that conflict, but he had the great heart of that beautiful city of nearly a third of a million people behind him, and they gave him a majority which, under all the circumstances, should be most gratifying to any man. I kept inquiring concerning him, knowing he was sick, and on the day on which this Congress met I received a message requesting that I should select a seat for him. The permission was asked. The House was always exceedingly devoted to him. The courtesy was kindly granted, and a seat was chosen that it is the misfortune of his country that he was never able to fill.

He was stricken down at his home in the midst of preparation for coming here. While he had been very unwell for days, no one thought that there was danger of death. He had his trunk packed, he had his business arranged, he had put his affairs in order, and when his wife suggested the evening before he was to start that perhaps he had better not attempt it, he said, "I must go; the time has come when it is possible that I can save these people that have honored me so long, and I am anxious to be engaged in those conflicts in which I consider that either the weal or the woe of my country is to be determined."

She persuaded him not, but consented that he should start the next day; and in the language of that beautiful song of which he was the author, and which was sung at his funeral, he was "Watching and waiting" for an opportunity to return to the scene of his duties. But he waited and watched in vain. He was taken to the hospital, and even there, when the doctors said that death had marked him, but dare not tell him lest it should hasten by the announcement, he got up one day after day and hour after hour, walked around, looked out of the window, and eastward toward this Hill, his post of duty, and asked at what time he would be permitted to start? Alas! beneath this Dome he was no more to walk; in this Hall he was no more to triumph! But when the inevitable came his greatest triumph came. Evincing that faith which is more honor than man can otherwise achieve here or anywhere else in this life, and taking the hand of his faithful companion in his, he said: "Wife, repeat with me the Lord's prayer." And with the last words of that wondrous prayer, "For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever," his life went out, and this House and this country lost one of the most faithful and useful Representatives it ever had.

Dying with such faith—

O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?

Indian Appropriation Bill.

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES CURTIS,
OF KANSAS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, January 22, 1895.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 874) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes—

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: One part of that amendment asks for payment for certain ponies taken by the United States to present the Indians from going on the war path. There never was any provision made for the payment of these ponies by treaty stipulations, or by the kind. The report says that there were some five thousand of these ponies taken; and they were sold by the Government at an average amount of \$5.50 each. This amendment asks this Congress to make an appropriation to pay the Indians at the rate of \$30 a head for the ponies taken; and I raise the point of order against it, as it is new legislation and is an expenditure.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Was the gentleman's question a point of order?

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. I will be glad to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Were these ponies taken from the Indians in a state of hostility or were they peaceable?

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. A part were on the war path and a part were not.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. A part of the tribe were on the war path?

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. Some of the tribes were on the war path, others were not.

Mr. MADDOX. I want to ask the gentleman from Kansas a question.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. MADDOX. Is it not true that the report showed that our representatives and General Crook agreed to pay these Indians \$40 a head for these ponies?

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. General Crook did agree to recommend that the ponies be paid for; but it was because two other tribes, Red Cloud and Red Leaf, had been paid. And he said at the time he agreed to recommend payment that Red Cloud and Red Leaf ought not to have been paid.

Mr. MADDOX. Well, did not he say at the same time that this Government would pay \$40 apiece for these ponies; and do you not believe we ought to do it as we were under contract to do so?

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. No; I do not believe we ought to do so, because these ponies were sold at auction at \$5.50 a head, and the amount of money was invested in cattle for these Indians.

The appropriation asked for in this amendment is not limited in amount. It provides for the payment not only for the ponies taken but also for ponies stolen since 1868. I do not know how many ponies it is claimed were stolen, but understand they number several thousand.

The Sioux Commission report that there were 5,000 ponies taken from the Indians about whose loyalty there was no question; they were taken as a precautionary measure, or, in other words, to prevent their possible use by war parties.

These ponies were sold at auction by the War Department, and the proceeds, after deducting all expenses, expended in the purchase of cows for the Indians.

The ponies brought about \$27,000, the expenses attending sales, forage for animals, hire of herders, etc., amounted to something over \$6,000.

This appropriation, if made, will amount to at least \$150,000 for ponies which were sold for \$27,000, and most of it, I believe, would go into the pockets of claim agents and not to the Indians.

Mr. MADDOX. But do not you believe that we ought to comply with the contract as made by General Crook?

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. General Crook did not make a contract, and there is no provision for the payment in the act of March 2, 1889, and General Crook and other members only agreed to recommend that the ponies be paid for.

Mr. MADDOX. Does not General Crook say \$40 apiece?

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. General Crook told them that he would do the best he could. He thought that as the other two bands had been paid they should be paid, too, but he thought a mistake was made in paying the two tribes.

Mr. MADDOX. But General Crook does say that we ought to pay \$40 apiece.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. He told the Indians that the other tribes were paid \$40 for each pony, and that he believed that they should be paid the same as the other tribes had been and that he would recommend it, but the gentleman must remember that he said it was a mistake to pay Red Cloud and Red Leaf.

Mr. HUNTER. I wish to remind the gentleman from Kansas, when he speaks of the price of these ponies being \$5 apiece, that that was after they had been moved several hundred miles, and that was the value after paying claim agents, commissions, etc.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. I beg the gentleman's pardon. They sold for the average amount of \$5.50 apiece at auction. That was not the price after deducting the expenses. The expenses, all told, amounted to only about \$6,000.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES.

SENATE.

Dr. F. Murphy	The Wornley
Thos. F. Shaw	280 Fourth-street NW.
Edward V. Murphy	49 Second-street NW.
Harry J. Connelley	1018 Thirtieth-street NW.
Dan B. Lloyd	Bowie, Md.
M. W. Thompson	148 Fourth-street NW.

HOUSE.

David W. H. Brown	124 Oregon-avenue
John H. White	1502 Vermont-avenue.
Asahel A. Deane	146 Thirtieth-street NW.
A. C. Weston	122 Third-street NW.
Fred Ireland	121 Twelfth-street NW.
John J. Campbell	Myers's Hotel.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1895.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. HALE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

CREDENTIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented the credentials of JAMES McMILLAN, chosen by the legislature of the State of Michigan a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1895.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed. The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented the credentials of JULIUS C. BURROWS, chosen by the legislature of the State of Michigan a Senator from that State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Francis B. Stockbridge in the term ending March 3, 1899.

The credentials were read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will lie on the table for the present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8148) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8063) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the amendment thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. WASHINGTON, and Mr. BINGHAM managers at the conference on the part of the House.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 8148) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes; and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General relative to the investigation of judgments of the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases under the act of August 23, 1894, and transmitting a full exhibit made by the Assistant Attorney-General disclosing full Department information relating to the cases; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PEEFFER. I present the petition of William B. Matchett, who was chaplain of the Tenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, praying that he be granted a pension. The petitioner sets forth certain facts in relation to his military history, and also some facts in connection with his more recent experience, and asks legislation for his relief. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Greensburg, Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for the consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the national executive committee of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5903, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Verona and Oakmont, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for the consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 224, of Harrisburg; of Local Union No. 86, American Flint Glass Workers, of Jeannette; of Castle Lodge, No. 65, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, of New Castle; of Mantua Lodge, No. 160, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Philadelphia, and of the Hat Finishers' Trade Association of Philadelphia, all in

Senate this morning and am ready to go on as soon as the routine business is concluded, I shall object.

Mr. SQUIRE will state that it will not take any time to dispose of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The present consideration of the joint resolution is objected to, and it will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1819) to correct the military record of James P. McGee, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5603) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the laws relative to shipping commissioners," approved August 19, 1890, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 244) granting a pension to James Callison, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. ALLEN, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2599) granting a pension to Caroline E. Wessels, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1732) for the relief of Phebe Norwood;
A bill (S. 2125) to increase the pension of Mrs. Eunice Ida Rhodes; and

A bill (S. 2542) granting a pension to Alice Warren.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4734) for the relief of Edward Chastain, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1469) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Amos Clark, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 23d instant intended to be proposed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. KYLE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. HUNTON on the 23d instant, reported it without amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and be printed; which was agreed to.

SUGAR-BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon. I am chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Claims having under consideration sundry bills looking to the payment of certain sugar bounties alleged to have been earned under the revenue act of 1890. These claims are of different kinds. One is a claim for bounty on domestic sugars actually produced in the United States prior to August 28, 1894, and claims for which had prior to that date been presented to the Treasury Department and adjudicated. That is one class.

Another class is claims for bounties on sugars produced and actually made prior to August 28, 1894, claims for which had been presented prior to that date to the Department and were on that date pending in the Department, but had not been adjudicated.

Then there is a third claim for sugars produced since August 28, 1894 (when the revenue act of 1890 was repealed), from the raw material that had been planted, cultivated, and was ready for harvest at the date of the repeal of the revenue act of 1890, but from which sugars had not yet been made.

In order that we may have certain information from the Treasury Department to enable us to know precisely how the matter stands, I am instructed by the subcommittee to offer a resolution, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate at his earliest convenience the following information:

First. How many pounds of domestic sugar were actually made from cane, sorghum, beets, and molasses in the years 1893 and 1894 prior to August 28, 1894, when the revenue act of 1890 was repealed, and on which no bounty has yet been paid, and the claims for bounty on which had been presented to the Department prior to the repeal of the revenue act of 1890, stating separately the amount actually made in each of those years, together with the name of the claimant for bounty in each case, and the amount claimed by each.

Second. The amount of domestic sugar made in the year 1893 and claims for bounty on which were on file but not yet adjudicated by the Department when the repeal took effect, August 28, 1894, together with the name of each claimant and amount claimed by each and the date of filing of each claim.

Third. The amount of domestic sugar made in 1894 prior to the repeal, August 28, 1894, and claims for the bounty on which were on file but not yet adjudicated by the Treasury Department when the repeal took effect, August

28, 1894, stating in the answer to this and the two preceding inquiries from what the sugar in each case was produced—whether cane, sorghum, beets, or molasses, and where produced.

Fourth. State what claims, if any, have been filed and the dates thereof respectively, when filed, and the amount of each claim for sugar made in 1893, but not made August 28, of that year, and made on file and made on file, cane, sorghum, beets, and molasses, the crop of which was harvested during the year 1894.

Fifth. State any information in the possession of the Department as to the amount of sugar produced in the United States made after August 28, 1894, but from the crop of raw material harvested during that year, and on which no bounty has yet been paid, and the claims for bounty on which had been presented to the Department and adjudicated prior to August 28, 1894, and on which no bounty has been paid.

Sixth. An estimate of the additional amount of money necessary to pay all claims under the act of 1890 for sugars produced in 1893 and 1894 prior to August 28, 1894, and claims for which were on that date pending in the Treasury Department but not then adjudicated.

Seventh. An estimate of the amount of money necessary to pay the bounty provided by the act of 1890 for domestic sugars actually produced after August 28, 1894, but from crops cultivated, produced, and harvested in the years 1893 and 1894 on which no bounty has been paid.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon asks unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. MILLS. I object to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon. Let it be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Being objected to, the resolution will be printed and go over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 2646) to prevent the wrongful taking of news dispatches from telegraph or telephone wires; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 2647) to amend the military record of John H. Skinner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2648) making appropriation to pay the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska for lands, unpaid annuities, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2649) granting a pension to Francis Sherman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2650) granting a pension to Mary G. Isbell, widow of David S. Isbell; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present to accompany the bill the petition and affidavits of P. C. Cooter, James A. Cooter, W. W. Short, Margaret P. Austin, and J. H. Logston. I have also a copy of the marriage license, and a certificate of the military service of David S. Isbell, the husband of the petitioner, together with a letter from the Pension Office. I move that the papers be referred with the bill to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. HUNTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2397) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to army officers in certain cases; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KYLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VILAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

POLICY REGARDING HAWAII.

Mr. ALLEN. I submit a resolution, which I ask may be printed and lie over.

The resolution was read, and ordered to lie over and be printed, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate, the revolutionary having now become the established Government of the Hawaiian Islands, that a wise and enlightened foreign policy requires that steps should be taken by this Government, without unnecessary delay, to annex those islands to the United States as a part thereof; and that, in the meantime, the personal and property rights of American citizens in said islands should be protected by the presence of a sufficient naval force.

NEPOMSET RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate such information as he has in regard to the necessity for an improvement in Nepomset River, in the State of Massachusetts, together with his opinion, or that of the Chief of Engineers, as to the propriety and cost of such improvement.

ADDITIONAL TAX ON BEER, ETC.

Mr. SQUIRE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of privilege. I find in the RECORD this morning the following:

He said—

Mr. SQUIRE—

submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him as a substitute for the bill (H. R. 7368) to place upon the free list bituminous coal, shale, slack, and coke, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

I believe that the RECORD is correct, but the language is such as to leave the impression on the mind of the reader that I proposed to place coal upon the free list, which was not my intention. The amendment proposes to impose a tax on all beer, lager beer, and porter, and all other malt, brewed, or fermented liquors manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, of \$2 for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for any fractional part of a barrel.

I will simply state that I favor a duty on coal, and I wish to correct any false impression which might be conveyed by the RECORD in that respect.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (H. R. 6323) to amend the Articles for the Government of the Navy relative to punishment on conviction by court-martial; and

A bill (H. R. 8552) to authorize the appointment of cadets to the Naval Academy.

The bill (H. R. 7602) to pension Mary R. Williams was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 8253) to establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Pa., was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 8336) to provide an American register for the barkentine *James H. Hamden* was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 8479) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there are no further concurrent or other resolutions, the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions submitted by Mr. LONGE on the 21st instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate cordially approves the dispatch of a ship of war to the Sandwich Islands on Saturday last, and is of opinion that an American man-of-war should be for the present kept at Honolulu.

Resolved, That prompt measures should be taken to construct or promote the construction of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, and that no part of the rights and privileges secured to the United States by article 4 of the existing treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Government should be abandoned or waived in order to enable any other government to secure a foothold or lease upon any part of the Hawaiian Islands.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate immediate steps should be taken to secure possession of the Sandwich Islands by their annexation to the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate agree to the resolutions?

Mr. GEORGE resumed the speech begun by him on Tuesday. After having spoken for some time,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHANDLER in the chair). The Senator from Mississippi will suspend. The hour of 2 o'clock has now arrived, and the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated,

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1481) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 29, 1889.

Mr. GEORGE. I said I shall be able to conclude what I have to say in fifteen minutes, if I am allowed to proceed.

Mr. WHITE. I was about to take the floor on the subject of the bill now pending as the unfinished business, but I will yield, if there be no objection, to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be informally laid aside until the Senator from Mississippi can conclude his remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be informally laid aside, and that the Senate continue the consideration of the resolution which has been before the Senate. Is there objection?

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the Senator from Mississippi allow me to make a suggestion in connection with his argument?

Mr. GEORGE. I want to get through with what I have to say.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will take but a single second.

Mr. GEORGE. I want to proceed. I am entitled to the floor, and should be glad not to be interrupted.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator has not the floor, as I understand.

Mr. GEORGE. I ask the Senator from Rhode Island to take his seat and not interrupt me.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President—

Mr. GEORGE. I claim the floor. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair desires to state to the Senator from Mississippi that the question before the Senate is, Will unanimous consent be given to laying aside the regular order that the Senate may proceed with the consideration of the resolution which has been pending? Is there objection?

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I have no objection to make, but I think the ordinary courtesy which obtains between members of the Senate, or which should obtain between members of the Senate, ought to permit the Senator from Mississippi to allow me to make the suggestion I was about to make.

Mr. GEORGE. I do not want to hear the Senator's suggestion. I will promise to get through in fifteen minutes by the clock, and I am very well satisfied that the Senator will make no suggestion that will attract any attention of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to granting members of the Senate, at the request of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS]? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] will proceed.

[Mr. GEORGE resumed and concluded his speech, which will be published entire hereafter.]

Mr. MILLS. I should like, if no other Senator then desires to speak on this question, to do so to-morrow morning after the routine morning business is over. If some other Senator desires to speak to-morrow he may do so.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to request that if, at the close of the discussion on the unfinished business to-day, there be any time remaining, the Senate devote a half hour to the consideration of pension bills on the Calendar reported favorably by the Committee on Pensions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAY in the chair). The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that, after the close of the discussion to-day on the pending bill, half an hour may be given to the consideration of pension bills favorably reported on the Calendar. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INDIAN RIVER INLET IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. QUAY. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce to report favorably a bill which I send to the desk, and which I ask may be immediately considered.

The bill (S. 1482) is one that is available for the appropriation for the dredging of the channel at the Indian River Inlet, Florida, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas by act of Congress which became a law August 7, 1891, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," it is provided—

"For improving Indian River, Florida, dredging channel of the Indian River between the Negro cut to the bar at the Indian River Inlet, \$50,000, and in addition hereto the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to expend in making said improvement the \$15,000 appropriated by act approved July 13, 1892."

And whereas the sum of \$30,000 is required and was intended for said improvement at the Indian River Inlet, and the sum of \$15,000 appropriated by act approved July 13, 1892, was expended during the year 1894 by the Secretary of War in the improvement of the original purpose of that appropriation, and is therefore not available.

Be it enacted, etc., That in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated

the sum of \$15,000 shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for dredging the channel between the Indian River Inlet, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. JARVIS. Mr. President, the legislature of North Carolina has elected Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard a Senator from that State to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Vance. I hold his credentials in my hand, and ask that they may be read and that the oath be then administered to him.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be read. The Secretary read the credentials of Jeter C. Pritchard, chosen by the legislature of the State of North Carolina a Senator from that State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Zebulon B. Vance, in the term ending March 3, 1897.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be placed upon the floor of the Senate. The Senator-elect will please come forward and take the oath of office.

Mr. Pritchard advanced to the Vice-President's chair, escorted by **Mr. JARVIS**, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him he took his seat in the Senate.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1481) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1889, the pending question being on the amendment proposed by **Mr. TURPIE**.

[**Mr. WHITE** addressed the Senate in support of the bill. His speech will be published hereafter.]

CLAIM OF SAC AND FOX INDIANS.

Mr. PLATT. I wish to obtain an order to have printed as a document a letter addressed to the Senator from Arkansas (**Mr. JONES**) as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in behalf of the Sac and Fox tribe in Oklahoma, relative to the claim made by the Sac and Fox Indians residing in Iowa. A counterpetition has already been printed as a document, and I ask that an order to print this address may be made.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (**Mr. GALLINGER** in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EVERETT HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. SQUIRE. I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution (H. Res. 254) to provide for the expenditure of the appropriation heretofore made for the dredging of Everett Harbor, which was reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce by the Senator from Missouri [**Mr. VEST**], and to which I referred previously to-day.

Mr. GALLINGER. I call the attention of the Senator from Washington to the fact that a little time ago unanimous consent was given that after debate on the unfinished business should close half an hour would be devoted to the consideration of pension bills on the Calendar.

Mr. SQUIRE. This will take only one moment.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will yield, then, to the Senator.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (**Mr. MARTIN** in the chair). Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution indicated by the Senator from Washington?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. It provides that the appropriation of \$10,000 heretofore made for dredging Everett Harbor, at Everett, in the State of Washington, may be used by the Secretary of War in the construction of a fresh-water harbor at Everett, in that State, in accordance with the project submitted by Capt. Thomas W. Symons, of Corps of Engineers, United States Army, July 9, 1894, and printed in Senate Executive Document No. 139, part 2, second session of the Fifty-third Congress.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HON. THOMAS W. JARVIS.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask my colleague to yield for a resolution that needs to be passed at this time.

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. CHANDLER. I submit a resolution which I ask to have read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to the Hon. THOMAS W. JARVIS the sum of \$75.40, being the compensation of a Senator of the United States for two days, January 25 and 26, 1895, during which he served as a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that the resolution may be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and the acting chairman being now here, I think he will report it back at once.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be so referred.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas subsequently said: I am authorized by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted a few minutes ago by the Senator from New Hampshire [**Mr. CHANDLER**], to report it favorably without amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. If necessary, I ask that the regular order, the Nicaragua Canal bill, be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of private pension bills favorably reported.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire asks that the pending order of business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of pension bills. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The first pension bill on the Calendar under the order will be proceeded with.

MRS. MARTHA CUSTIS CARTER.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 328) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Custis Carter, widow of the late Rear-Admiral S. P. Carter.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to fill the blank with "seventy-five;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$5 per month from and after the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. VILAS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6946) granting a pension to Sarah M. Brown.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (**Mr. GALLINGER** in the chair). The Chair will suggest to the Senator from Wisconsin that the Senate is proceeding under an order of agreement to consider all the pension bills in their order, and the bill indicated by the Senator from Wisconsin will be reached in due time.

Mr. VILAS. I withdraw the request.

PICKENS T. REYNOLDS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5802) to increase the pension of Pickens T. Reynolds, of Hall County, Ga. It proposes to increase the pension of Pickens T. Reynolds, of Hall County, Ga., a soldier of the Indian war of 1837 and 1838, from \$8 to \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH M. BROWN.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6946) granting a pension to Sarah M. Brown. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah M. Brown, as the foster mother of George Brown, late private Company I, Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. JANE STEWART WHITING.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2415) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Stewart Whiting.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 5, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred" and insert "seventy-five;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$5 per month from and after the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. HELEN MORRELL CARROLL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2414) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Helen Morrell Carroll.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the name "Carroll," to strike out "Morrell" and insert "Morrell," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred" and insert "seventy-five;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Helen Morrell Carroll, widow of Samuel Spragg Carroll, late a major-general in the United States Army, at the rate of \$72 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.
The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Helen Morrell Carroll."

CHARLES E. JONES.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2351) granting a pension to C. E. Jones.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out "C," and insert "Charles;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" and in line 8, after the word "month," to strike out "said Jones having become practically blind, the result of a gunshot wound, received while in the line of duty. Said pension to commence from the date when said disability occurred, to be ascertained by proper proof by the Secretary of the Interior;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles E. Jones, late photographer for the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, said pension to be at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read, "A bill granting a pension to Charles E. Jones."

MARTHA A. GEER.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3560) granting a pension to Martha A. Geer. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha A. Geer, widow of Thomas Geer, late of Company H, Forty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.

The bill was reported without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA ALLEN.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2591) granting a pension to Martha Allen. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha Allen, of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kans., widow of Robert Allen, deceased, late a private in Company I, Second Regiment Kansas State Militia Volunteers.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5322) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Margaret Smith. It proposes to increase the pension of \$12 per month now allowed to Mrs. Margaret Smith, widow of Richard Smith, deceased, late a member of Company L, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, to \$14 per month, the increase to be for the benefit of her hopelessly idiotic daughter and to continue only so long as she shall continue to be dependent; but in case of the death of the widow the pension of \$14 per month shall be paid to the guardian of the daughter, Helena Smith, as long as she may live and continue helpless.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD R. KNIGHT.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3777) granting a pension to Richard R. Knight. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Richard R. Knight, son of Philip T. Knight, alias Patrick Reardon, late of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NANCY GABRIELLA ANDERSON.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6531) to pension Nancy Gabriella Anderson. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of Nancy Gabriella Anderson, wholly and permanently helpless daughter of Payton W. Anderson, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRIET CLAYTON.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7423) for the relief of Harriet Clayton. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mrs. Harriet Clayton, of Pike County, Mo., widow of Charles C. Clayton, who served as a soldier in the Mexican war, and to pay her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY FINNERTY.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5843) granting a pension to Mary Finnerty. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Finnerty, widow of John Finnerty, late of Company A, Second Regiment Iowa Infantry; but in case John Finnerty shall hereafter be ascertained to be alive the pension granted under this act is to cease.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARCUS D. BOX.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4850), to increase the pension of Marcus D. Box. It proposes to place upon the invalid pension roll the name of Marcus D. Box, late a private of Company D, First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, afterwards First Missouri Artillery, at \$25 per month; provided it be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that he is totally blind and that such a condition is not a result of his vicious habits.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EUGENIA R. SWEENEY.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2511) granting an increase of pension to Eugenia R. Sweeney. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Eugenia R. Sweeney, widow of Thomas W. Sweeney, late a brigadier-general in the Army of the United States, at \$50 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

G. O. GREINER.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5194) to pension G. O. Greiner, of Texas. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of G. O. Greiner, of Texas, a participant in the Mexican war, and to allow him a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN J. PATMAN.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5111) for the relief of John J. Patman. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of John J. Patman, late a private in Capt. William U. Anderson's company, Maj. James Wood's battalion, Georgia Volunteers, in the Indian war of 1836, and to allow him a pension of \$8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROSANNA COBB.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5994) granting a pension to Rosanna Cobb, widow of Edmund Cobb, deceased, late of Sac and Fox war. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rosanna Cobb, of Pike County, Ill., widow of the late Edmund Cobb, deceased, who was a private in McDow's regiment of Illinois Volunteers in the Sac and Fox war, and to allow her a pension of \$12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES CALLISON.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 214) granting a pension to James Callison, which was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment,

morial and the charges therein made, your committee adopted the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That while the committee is not satisfied that Judge Augustus J. Rick has been guilty of any wrong committed while judge that will justify it in reporting a resolution of impeachment, yet the committee can not too strongly censure the practice under which Judge Rick's made up his accounts.

Which resolution a majority of the committee have instructed me to report as its action in the premises, with the recommendation that the same be adopted by the House of Representatives.

The report was referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the minority of the Committee on the Judiciary to submit their views. The statement of our views is prepared, but as one or two members who will sign it are not here at present, I ask leave to file the views of the minority at some time during the day.

Mr. BRODERICK. Will not the gentleman make his request a little broader, so as to permit any member of the committee to file his views on this question?

Mr. BAILEY. I am entirely willing that the gentleman from Kansas shall suggest that modification.

Mr. BRODERICK. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any member of the committee have leave to file his views at any time during to-day or to-morrow.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say in this connection that I had hoped that this report would not be made in the morning hour, so that it might preserve its privileged character; but it has been made, and the minority will file their views under the permission just granted by the House.

Mr. HARRISON. I desire to state—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate is not in order, but the Chair will hear a brief statement of the gentleman.

Mr. HARRISON. In answer to the remark of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] that he had hoped this report would not be made in this hour, I wish to state that he did request that it should be made at another time, and then withdrew the request; and I was directed by the majority of the committee to make the report in this hour.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Alabama is correct in that statement; but he will bear me witness that I said I hoped the report would not be made in the morning hour.

Mr. HARRISON. But I said I would report it at any time the gentleman desired, if he would make his request.

Mr. BRODERICK. I simply want the record to show that any member of the committee has leave to file his views at any time this week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has submitted that request, and permission has been given.

BRIDGE ACROSS RED RIVER.

Mr. DURBOROW, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported back favorably the bill (S. 2391) to approve and ratify the construction of a bridge across the Red River, between the States of Arkansas and Texas, at a point above the town of Fulton, in Arkansas, on said river, built by the Texarkana Northern Railway Company, but now owned and operated by the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company, and to authorize the latter company to maintain said bridge over said waterway, subject to certain stipulations and conditions; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS OF ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

Mr. CUTHWAITE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 8387) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for the loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1885; which was referred to the House Calendar, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill (H. R. 8063) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

SELECTION AND EXTENDING OF LANDS TO RAILROADS.

Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported back with amendment the following resolution introduced by Mr. HARTMAN; which was referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to suspend all action of any lands selected under and by virtue of any railroad company regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior under date of July 9, 1894, and such that as Congress may by law direct, and to finally settle the question of the classification of granted lands.

Mr. LACEY also, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported back, with a recommendation that it lie on the table, the following resolution introduced by Mr. CAMINETTI; which was referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to suspend all action of any lands selected under and by virtue of the provisions of the rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior under date of July 9, 1894, and such that as Congress may by law direct, and to finally settle the question of the classification of granted lands.

Mr. McRAE, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to file, not later than to-morrow, the views of a minority of the Committee on the Public Lands upon the two foregoing resolutions.

MINERAL LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

On motion of Mr. WEADOCK, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Mines and Mining was discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 8551) to provide for the examination and classification of certain mineral lands in the State of California; and the same was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. COBB of Alabama, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back with an amendment the bill (S. 445) supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871, and also an act entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1874; which was referred to the House Calendar, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

SURVEYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HULL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back favorably the bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the accompanying report ordered to be printed.

IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported back the bill (H. R. 8488) to regulate the importation of gunpowder, nitroglycerin, and other explosive substances; which was read a first and second time, referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Under the rules of the House, Mr. Speaker, this day being assigned to the consideration of the Private Calendar, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of bills on that Calendar.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind the gentleman that the motion is not debatable.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it not within the rule to raise the question of consideration?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question of consideration can not be raised. The only way to defeat the motion is to vote it down. The Chair will cause the latter clause of Rule XXIV to be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Third. On Friday of each week after the morning hour, it shall be in order to entertain a motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Private Calendar; and if this motion fail, then public business shall be transacted on other days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion, therefore, of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is in order under the rule.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I desire now, Mr. Speaker, unanimous consent to ask the gentleman from Texas, representing the Committee on Appropriations, how long he believes it will take to conclude the consideration of the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. SAYERS. My judgment, I will state merely to the gentleman, is that it would probably require two hours and a half to complete the bill. But the gentleman knows that such matters are not always within the control of the member having charge of the measure.

Mr. WILSON of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I think I ought to give notice now that I had intended to ask the gentleman of the House to a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means this morning. But as the gentleman from Texas believes that the sundry civil bill can be disposed of in the course of an hour or two, I have given way to him for that purpose. I give notice, however, that I shall ask the House, after that bill is disposed of, to take up the bill in relation to the differential duty of one-fourth of a cent on imported sugars—

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. I wish to make a suggestion, with the consent of the Chair, to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will insist on his motion to take up the regular order of business for to-day. There are many bills undischarged on the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole that ought to be considered, or we had better abolish the rule assigning Friday to that business altogether.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will permit me, I would like to make a suggestion in the way of a compromise, which would probably accommodate all sides, and that is that we substitute a day next week for the consideration of the Private Calendar instead of to-day—

Mr. SPRINGER. I object to that.

Mr. McMILLIN. I agree that there ought to be some time given to those matters which are on that Calendar, but I have no doubt it would answer just as well to substitute a day next week, as has been done heretofore.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. Why not take Friday of next week? Mr. McMILLIN. Well, that day belongs, under the rules, to the Private Calendar already.

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will withdraw his motion.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. The motion I have made, Mr. Speaker, is not debatable, I know; but the House has heard the notice of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WILSON] that if the gentleman from Texas yields the floor to-day he would ask the House to take up and consider a measure reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. Now, the Private Calendar has been deprived of its rights during this entire Congress; and last week, by unanimous consent, in the absence of representatives of the committee on the floor, that day was assigned to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Now, we are perfectly willing to yield to the Committee on Appropriations, but not to everything that comes along; so that I shall insist upon my motion and let the House dispose of it as it sees fit.

Mr. SPRINGER. Regular order.

Mr. SAYERS. With the consent of the House, I wish to say merely this: That if the House votes down the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania I will move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Mr. Speaker, I think I am entitled to say that if the House goes into the consideration of the sundry civil bill, and that does not take up the entire day, then we are notified by the gentleman from West Virginia that he will proceed to take up a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, and thus, if successful, deprive the Private Calendar altogether of that consideration to which it is entitled.

We are entitled under the rules, to this day, and I hope the House will give it to us.

Mr. SPRINGER. Regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is demanded, which is the question on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I demand a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 73, noes 111.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Let us have tellers on the yeas and nays.

Tellers were refused.

So the House refused to proceed to the consideration of the Private Calendar.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SAYERS. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering appropriation bills.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. LESTER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8518) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, and had finished the reading of the bill. The Clerk will now recur to the parts of the bill which were passed over.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desire to ask unanimous consent of the committee to return to page 100 and to offer the following amendment.

The amendment was read, as follows:

On page 100, at the end of line 2, insert the following:
"Provided, That hereafter the estimates for miscellaneous expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be submitted in detail as to salaries paid thereunder and for all other objects."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] asks unanimous consent to recur to that paragraph, for the purpose of offering that amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. I hope that amendment will be reported again. I did not catch it.

The amendment was again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, I now ask the committee to return to page 99, lines 12 to 20, which were passed over yesterday. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUIGG] was then pending, to which I raised a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be better to begin with the first item which was passed over?

Mr. SAYERS. I prefer the other way. I ask consent to return to page 99, lines 12 to 20, to consider an amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUIGG] to which I raised a point of order. I will withdraw the point of order, with the understanding that the gentleman will offer the substitute which we have agreed upon.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] asks unanimous consent to return to this paragraph.

Mr. SAYERS. It does not require unanimous consent; we passed over it.

I ask consent to withdraw the amendment that I offered yesterday, and to substitute the one which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

On page 99, line 14, after the word "New York," insert the following:
"Provided, That all persons employed under section 715 of the Revised Statutes shall be deemed to be in actual attendance when they attend upon the order of the court; and, provided further, That no such person shall be employed during vacation."

Mr. McMILLIN. Reserving the point of order, I should like to hear the gentleman's statement about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the amendment referred to by the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. SAYERS. I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it to this subject?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes.

Mr. McMILLIN. In order that there may be no mistake, I reserve the point of order until I hear the gentleman's statement on the new amendment just offered.

Mr. QUIGG. The facts in this case are just these: This amendment is offered—

Mr. McMILLIN. I will ask that the Clerk read the section as it will stand amended, and then we can see what bearing it will have.

The Clerk read as follows:

For pay of bailiffs and criers, not exceeding three bailiffs and one crier in each court, except in the southern district of New York: *Provided*, That all persons employed under section 715 of the Revised Statutes shall be deemed to be in actual attendance when they attend upon the order of the court; *And provided further*, That no such person shall be employed during vacation; of expenses of district judges directed to hold court outside of their districts, and judges of the circuit courts of appeals, of meals and lodgings for jurors in United States cases, and of bailiffs in attendance upon the same, when ordered by the court; and of compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$50 per 100.

Mr. QUIGG. Now, if the gentleman from Tennessee will listen to me for a moment, I will understand it precisely. Section 715 of the Revised Statutes, to which my proposed amendment relates, covers the appointment of bailiffs and criers for the Federal courts.

Under that section the circuit and district court are allowed to appoint the criers, and the marshals may appoint bailiffs, not exceeding five in number, who are to be paid \$2 a day, and whose compensation is to be paid for actual attendance upon the courts, and for other necessary purposes. The sundry civil appropriation bills during the last ten years have amended this law by reducing the number of bailiffs from five to three. There are in New York seven courts in almost constant session. There is the circuit court of appeals, the circuit courts in five parts, and the district court. There are there 18 bailiffs, less than the number allowed by the law, the number being three to each court, which would admit of 21 bailiffs, but there are now only 18. Their compensation, their pitiful \$2 a day, has been taken up by the comptroller of the Treasury, upon his construction of what the words "for actual attendance" mean. There is a difference of opinion between him and the five judges of the courts as to the significance of those words. The courts assert that when those bailiffs attend upon the order of the courts they are in attendance upon the courts, the courts being in session. The Comptroller contends that in order for them to receive that \$2 a day there must be a court in session. Mr. McMILLIN. Do you propose by this amendment, in any interrupt you there, to have them paid when there is no court in session?

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 25, 1895.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Saturday, the 9th of February, at 3 o'clock p.m., I shall submit resolutions on the death of my late colleague, Senator Stockbridge.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Mansfield, Mass., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Central Labor Union of Holyoke, of the Granite Cutters' National Union of Boston, of the Tack Makers' Protective Union of Whitman, and of the Wood Carvers' Association of Boston, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CALL presented a petition of the Federation of Labor and District Assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor, representing all the organized labor of the District of Columbia, and citizens of the District, praying that a franchise be granted to them, and remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 7677, which proposes to impose a bonded debt of \$7,500,000 on the people of the District of Columbia, thereby increasing the indebtedness of the District to nearly \$30,000,000; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the city council of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2523, to regulate the mode of removal of letter carriers, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of cigar makers' local union No. 360, of Delaware; of cigar makers' local union No. 115, of Canton; of cigar makers' local union No. 48, of Toledo; of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Marietta; of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly of Martins Ferry; of local union No. 80, American Flint Glass Workers, of Fostoria, and of local union No. 7, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, of Toledo, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oregon, praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2202, to repeal an act to amend the laws relating to shipping commissions, approved August 19, 1890; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of local union No. 257, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Lancaster, Pa., and a petition of cigar makers' local union No. 82, of Meadville, Pa., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the faculty of the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., praying that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for the relief of the Navajo Indians of Arizona; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the Fifteenth ward of Philadelphia, Pa., and a petition of sundry citizens of Pottstown, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for the consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which were ordered to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 95, of St. Joseph, Mo., and a petition of Local Union No. 235, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen.

Mr. FRYE. A great many of those petitions are coming in daily to the Senate. They contain very many misrepresentations of fact; but over in the other branch there was an agreement entered up as to a bill which should be reported. That bill was reported and passed the House. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce in the Senate. The Senate committee has agreed to it and it was reported yesterday, or if it was not it will be reported to-day from the Committee on Commerce. The bill was satisfactory to the sailors and satisfactory to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in the House.

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator from Maine will permit me, I will state that the bill was reported by me from the Committee on Commerce yesterday.

Mr. FRYE. It was reported yesterday.

Mr. WHITE. With the amendments, with which the Senator is familiar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petitions presented by the Senator from Missouri will lie on the table, the bill having been reported.

Mr. TURPIE presented petitions of Local Union No. 352, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Anderson; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 332, of Brookville; of Local Union No. 156, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, of Evansville; and of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 215, of Logansport; all in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Granite Cutters' National Union, of Concord, N. H., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PALMER presented resolutions adopted by the house of representatives of the State of Illinois favoring an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Watergen, Ill.; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of local union, No. 47, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Quincy; of local union, No. 267, Machinery, Agricultural and Bench Molders' Union, of Moline; of local union, No. 5, Journeymen Tailors' Union, of Chicago; of local union, No. 109, Cigar Makers' Union, of Ottawa; of local union, No. 197, Journeymen Tailors' Union, of Peoria; of local union, No. 197, Typographical Union, of Rock Island, and of local union, No. 38, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Springfield, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8486) to relieve Abraham D. Prince, reported it without amendment.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2041) for the relief of DeWitt Putnam, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the amendment making an appropriation for paving First street, extended from S to W streets, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 19th instant, intended to be proposed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the amendment making an appropriation for the condemning or purchasing of ground needed to extend and open Thirty-seventh street, between Back street and Tennantown road, etc., reported favorably thereon and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred certain amendments submitted by Mr. PEPPER on the 21st instant, intended to be proposed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, submitted a favorable report thereon, which was ordered to be printed, and moved that they be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2141) granting a pension to Joseph Porter, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY LANDS—BILL RECOMMENDED.

Mr. FAULKNER. I am instructed by the Committee on the District of Columbia to ask that the bill (S. 2468) granting the right to sell burial sites in parts of certain streets in Washington City to the vestry of Washington parish for the benefit of the Congressional Cemetery be recommended to the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be considered if there be no objection. It is so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2476) to amend section 4808 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to patents; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 2664) to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their connecting tributary waters; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2651) granting an increase of pension to James H. Osceola, who was paid twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 2666) to amend an act passed on act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United

States, and acts amendatory thereof; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill (S. 2656) to readjust the pension of Bvt. First Lieut. Francis A. Liebschertz, of Company K, Ninth Kansas Cavalry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. HOAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD; as follows:

For improving the dry-dock facilities at Boston Navy-Yard, either by the enlargement of the existing dock, or the construction of a new one, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, \$200,000.

Mr. MORRILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DISMISSALS FROM GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. FAULKNER submitted sundry amendments intended to be proposed by him to the resolution submitted by Mr. QUAY on the 23d instant, relating to dismissals from the Government Printing Office; which were referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

SUGAR BOUNTY CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a former day, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A resolution by Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate a statement as to the number of pounds of domestic sugar actually made from cane, sorghum, beets, and maple sap in the years 1893 and 1894, prior to August 28, 1894, when the revenue act of 1890 was repealed, and on which no bounty has been paid, etc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The resolution was agreed to.

POLICY REGARDING HAWAII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a former day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. ALLEN, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate, the revolutionary having now become the established Government of the Hawaiian Islands, that a wise and enlightened foreign policy requires that steps should be taken by this Government, without unnecessary delay, to annex those islands to the United States as a part thereof; and that, in the meantime, the personal and property rights of American citizens in said islands should be protected by the presence of a sufficient naval force in Hawaiian waters.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I am of the number in this Chamber who believe that the overturning of the Hawaiian Government in January, 1893, through the instrumentality of Minister Stevens, aided by marines landed from the *Boston*, was inexcusably unlawful. It was, in my judgment, not only a gross and flagrant violation of international law, but it was a violation of the American doctrine of noninterference to war.

On the discovery of Minister Stevens's conduct he should have been promptly dismissed the service.

The presence of a minister of this Government at a foreign court implies that nothing shall be done by him that will in the slightest degree injuriously affect the autonomy or integrity of the Government to which he is sent. It was for the purpose of guarding American citizens and American interests, and for no other purpose, that Mr. Stevens was sent to the court of Queen Liliuokalani to represent this country, and his presence there implied the existence of a lawful government over which she ruled, and with which it was his duty to deal fairly and honorably.

He should, under such circumstances, have studiously refrained from engaging in any alliances antagonistic to that Government and from any conspiracy looking to the overturning of the Government to which he had been sent.

If the President had pronounced upon the wrong inflicted upon the Hawaiian Government in 1893 by Minister Stevens and the marines I would have been found among the number who would have supported him in that step; but he did not do so. He suffered the revolutionary Government to become established and rooted in the Hawaiian Islands to such an extent that I now be-

lieve that it is our duty in the interest of this country and of American citizens residing in the Hawaiian Islands, as well as in the interest of the inhabitants of the islands themselves, to support the existing power, entirely regardless of the circumstances or conditions under which it was established.

In other words, sir, I think we have suffered the wrong to go unredressed for such a length of time that we are now estopped to deny the legality of the present Government, and therefore I am in favor of maintaining a naval force in Hawaiian waters during these perilous and troublesome times to guard the interests of Americans and American property.

I am not of the number who believe in what has, in these latter days, been called a "brilliant foreign policy." I believe in a policy that is just, humane, and safe, not brilliant nor stupid; a policy that will guard every port, every island adjacent to this country, and that will permit no foreign power to obtain a foothold on or menace our territory, our prosperity, or our well being; a plain, resolute, sensible, statesmanlike, and businesslike policy that will maintain American interests at all times and under all circumstances, and which at the same time will be entirely just to foreign powers.

I have not the slightest sympathy with that spirit that is found in certain quarters which has induced this country to take comparatively short time to "bully" small and semibarbarous powers; such conduct I regard as inexcusable in a powerful and just nation.

Mr. President, these islands are highly important to American interests. They are important in our transpacific trade, and we can not in justice to our own country and people suffer them to pass under the dominion of any foreign government. I am well persuaded that the time has come when they must either become a part of the American Republic, or a part of some formidable foreign power; and being of this opinion, I am in favor of opening negotiations for their annexation to this country.

In saying this much, sir, I give expression only to my own views. I do not undertake to speak for the Populist party or for any individual. It is the part of wisdom, in my judgment, to now enter upon a course that will result in the annexation of these islands to the United States as a part of our territory and put at rest for all time the status of these islands.

[Mr. MILLS addressed the Senate. His speech will be published hereafter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. VEST. I submit a resolution which I propose as a substitute for the one pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed substitute will be read.

The Secretary read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the effort to establish republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of absolute noninterference, unless by agreement, with the affairs of other nations and recognize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government unaided and uninfluenced by foreign dictation.

That the Administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations deserves the approval and support of the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute proposed by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST].

Mr. CAFFERY. Mr. President, I propose to discuss the pending resolution in a very brief manner.

Mr. MILLS. I suggest to the Senator from Louisiana to let the gentlemen go over and discuss them to-morrow.

Mr. CAFFERY. I should like to have the resolutions go over until to-morrow, as there is so little time remaining of the morning hour.

Mr. BUTLER. I suggest to the Senator from Louisiana that there is no possible chance to dispose of the resolutions to-day, as only six minutes now remain before the hour of 2, and it would be wise to allow the resolutions to go over until to-morrow, as the Senator from Louisiana desires to address the Senate; and I make that request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that the pending resolution shall go over until to-morrow, retaining its place. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. CALL. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to call up the bill (S. 2578) opening the naval resurvey of the coast of the United States in "Sawaduck and Alouha," a homestead settlement and confirming the title of actual settlers thereon. This is the bill that it was agreed should be taken up yesterday evening, but the right bill was mislaid and it was suggested there had been an adverse report upon it. It is found that that is an error and that the bill was reported favorably from the Committee on Naval Affairs,

In that connection, let me call the attention of the Senate to the correspondence which this thing commenced, and the officers of the Maritime Canal Company. It will be found that the first president of the construction company, Mr. Cheney, offered to construct this work for so many hundred million of dollars, and he said, "as a guarantee of our good faith"—the faith of the construction company—"we propose to subscribe for \$100,000,000 of the stock, and pay for it in cash." That was in June, 1889. This offer was not accepted, and I have never been able to understand why it was not. As Mr. Hitchcock says, they were the same parties in interest—the construction company and the Maritime Canal Company; they could have taken that \$100,000,000 in cash, and constructed the canal for \$70,000,000, and have had \$30,000,000 surplus to be divided amongst them.

It is true they did not accept that proposition, but they afterwards accepted another and a smaller sum which, if I had the time, I should lay before the Senate, as it is found in the report, but that appears beyond any question in the testimony of Mr. Cheney, and in his written proposition, which is copied in the report, that the construction company in June, 1889, proposed to subscribe for \$100,000,000 of the stock of the Maritime Canal Company and pay for it in money.

Mr. PASCO. Mr. President, if I understand this question correctly, the whole basis of this canal construction under the project before us rests upon the concessions obtained from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. I can not accept the idea that the concessions can be charged by inference or by agreements with the promoters or in any other manner than by conventions with the countries which granted them to these promoters. But there are several objections to the concessions, to which I called attention in the remarks which I had the honor to make in the Senate some ten days ago, and I propose at the proper time to offer some amendments to remove these objections.

One of the objections is that these concessions only last for ninety-nine years, and at the end of that time the whole work and everything connected with it goes back to the countries of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator is mistaken about that. They can be renewed for another ninety-nine years.

Mr. PASCO. The right to the privileges ends in ninety-nine years, but the use of the property can then be granted by lease for another ninety-nine years; and at the end of the ninety-nine years' lease the canal and all the property connected with it go back absolutely to those Governments, and the Senator will find that by reference to article 44 in the Nicaraguan concession. Article 4 says:

The duration of the present privilege shall be for ninety-nine years.

In article 44 it is said that:

But the company shall have the right, at the expiration of the aforesaid term of ninety-nine years, to the full enjoyment of the free use and control of the canal in the capacity of lessee, with all the privileges and advantages granted by the said concession, and for another term of ninety-nine years.

I have only five minutes in which to allude to these matters; and therefore I can not go into them as fully as I should otherwise do.

The second objection to which I called attention was the fact that the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua have, under these concessions, the privilege of allowing their vessels engaged in domestic trade and in foreign commerce, when leaving a toll-port, to pass through the canal at one-half the usual rates of toll, and in the remarks which I made in the Senate I said it was unbecoming for us to consent that American commerce should be put to any disadvantage in comparison with that of any other nation in the world.

One of these amendments has been prepared to remove this objection to the bill. The third alludes to the mode by which the committee proposes to control this company—that is, by having two-thirds of the directors appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. I called attention the other day to the fact that this was not possible under these concessions. My views have not been changed at all by what has been said in reference to it to-day. The Senator from Maine [Mr. FAYE] thinks that the provisions in the bill can be made good by the Nicaraguan Canal Company consenting to it. I do not think it can be a matter of consent on the part of the company. There are three parties to each agreement, there are the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the promoters, and the Government of the United States. In my judgment, one of the purposes Nicaragua had in view in placing this provision in the articles of concession was to carry out article 8, to prevent any foreign nation from becoming the owner of these privileges.

The present concession is transferable only to such company of execution as shall be organized by the Nicaraguan Canal Association, and in no case to be sold or to be organized by foreign public powers.

So she is able through this article to control that matter.

Mr. MORGAN. If the Senator will allow me, I wish to call his attention to one point.

Mr. PASCO. If it will not come out of my time I shall yield to the Senator.

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator said it could only be done by a lease. Section 44 of the Nicaraguan concession reads in this way:

The company shall have the right, at the expiration of the aforesaid term of ninety-nine years, to the full enjoyment of the free use and control of the canal in the capacity of lessee, with all the privileges and advantages granted by the said concession, and for another term of ninety-nine years.

In the capacity of lessee, not by making a new lease.

Mr. PASCO. That is what I meant by a lease. The company will take the canal for the second ninety-nine years in the capacity of lessee; and that implies the existence of a lease, whereas actually written out and formally executed of management by this concession. Certainly the company take a second term of ninety-nine years as lessees.

Mr. MORGAN. It is not necessary to have a new lease.

Mr. PASCO. And the property finally goes back to the Nicaraguan Government. I will read the amendments which I propose to offer. The first one is with reference to the period of ninety-nine years, and is as follows:

This act shall not take effect unless the Government of the United States shall first, by convention with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, secure such modification of these concessions made by the said Governments as will make the duration of the privileges guaranteed by such concessions perpetual instead of for ninety-nine years.

The second amendment I propose to offer is as follows:

This act shall not take effect unless the Government of the United States shall first, by convention with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, secure such modification of these concessions made by the said Governments as will place the commerce of the United States on an equal footing with the commerce of the said countries, notwithstanding the terms of article 44 of the concession made by the Government of Nicaragua to the promoters of the canal, and article 40 of the concession made by the Government of Costa Rica with such promoters.

The third amendment I intend to propose is to add at the end of section 13 the following:

And this act shall not take effect unless the Government of the United States shall first, by convention with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, secure such modification of these concessions made by the said Governments as will make the duration of the privileges guaranteed by such concessions perpetual instead of for ninety-nine years.

At the proper time I shall offer these amendments.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the question of this amendment just proposed is concerned, I think it is objectionable in this respect. If Senators are right in assuming that the concession forbids something sought to be done by this bill, that objection may be removed, as stated by a Senator here to-day, by the action of the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, whereas in the present instance, if these amendments are adopted, it will be necessary to make a treaty with those Governments and submit it to the ratification of the Senate, and thus allow one-third of this body to defeat the entire project.

My answer to the proposition of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] is this: First, I would vote for this bill if I believed that this mortgage covered nothing, because I believe that the stock which the Government of the United States will own in this enterprise will be sufficient to secure its control absolutely, and to justify its interposition; secondly, the bill itself clearly contemplates something to be done in the future before it has any effect.

I agree that there are things to be done under this bill which, if not accomplished, will render the measure practically nugatory, but a start must be had somewhere. We are the parties to commence this work, and until we formulate a proposition which we are able to carry into execution we can not expect participation elsewhere.

Plainly the provision of the bill in section 4 presupposes some action upon the part of the Government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, because it is there stated that the mortgage must be recorded in the proper offices in Nicaragua and Costa Rica to be designated by said States. There must be action, and I agree with the Senator from Delaware that if those Governments refuse to act in the matter of course those mortgages can not be carried out or enforced upon the character of property to which he has referred.

But, again, if the stockholders, or the parties in interest, the promoters, the persons with whom we are supposed to deal, constituting the Maritime Canal Company, refuse to go into this stipulation and to abide by the provisions of this act, then also it all must fail. But, Mr. President, we are acting upon the hypothesis that the plan outlined here will be acquiesced in by those whose acquiescence is material.

As I said before, I am satisfied that the benefits to be secured to this country from itself and the ownership of the Government of the United States of the controlling interest in the entire stock of the concern warrant the legislation which is proposed.

Mr. President, so far as the proposition is concerned which has

been made here, to the effect that the United States Government is a holder not for value, I deny it.

One of the objections made is that we are doing too much, that we are assuming too great a risk, but the guaranty is an ample consideration, according to the views of Senators who criticize this bill, for the issuance of stock to the Government of the United States.

Mr. CALL. I should like to ask a question of the Chair. I inquire in what order the amendments to the bill are to be considered, or is there any order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The order in which the amendments will be considered will be the order in which the proposers of amendments are recognized by the Chair.

Mr. CALL. I offered some time since an amendment which I intend to propose, which has been lying on the table, and I now offer it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Florida that there is an amendment now pending. The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the Chair calls the attention of the Senate to the fact that amendments are now in order and will be voted on under the unanimous-consent agreement. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST], which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 4, line 17, after the word "that," strike out:

Prior to the 1st day of July, 1897, no bonds indorsed shall be issued from the Treasury in excess of \$30,000,000, and on or before said date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. VEST. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BATE (when his name was called). I am paired on this proposition with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. I do not know how he would vote on this amendment if he were here, and I therefore withhold my vote. I am opposed to the bill and he is in favor of it.

Mr. TELLER (when Mr. BERRY's name was called). The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], who is absent.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I agreed to pair with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] upon all questions involved in the pending bill. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. PLATT (when Mr. HAWLEY's name was called). I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. HAWLEY] is absent. His pair has been announced with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE]. If my colleague were present he would vote "nay" on this amendment.

Mr. LINDSAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. MCPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. I understand he would vote with me on this question. I vote "yea."

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY]. If he were present I should vote "yea," and I understand he would vote "nay."

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. He would vote "nay" if present, and I should vote "yea." I transfer my pair to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. PALMER. Will the Senator from South Dakota allow me to make a word of explanation? I understood I was paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. Has the pair been transferred?

Mr. PETTIGREW. It was arranged afterwards so that the Senator from Illinois and I can vote, by transferring pairs, so that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] will stand paired.

Mr. PALMER. I am authorized to say that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] would vote "yea" if present. Mr. PETTIGREW. The Senator from Illinois is so authorized, and the Senator from North Dakota would vote against the bill if present.

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the

Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. TELLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUT]. If he were present I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay."

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN]. Can the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] tell me how his colleague would vote on this amendment?

Mr. DAVIS. I am not informed as to how my colleague would vote.

Mr. SQUIRE. I will state that I am informed that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] would vote for the bill.

Mr. VEST. Then I shall not vote.

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. We have arranged in regard to votes upon the pending bill so that both will be at liberty to vote if present. I will vote in his absence. I vote "nay."

Mr. MORGAN. Did the Senator from Iowa say he was paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator from Iowa is relieved from that pair, because the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON] transferred his pair to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. WILSON. I have just stated that by an arrangement which has been made I am relieved from the pair on this vote, and I have voted.

Mr. WOLCOTT (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE]. If he were here I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MARTIN. I am paired with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. I am advised that if he were here he would vote "nay." I should vote "yea" if at liberty to vote.

Mr. MITCHELL (when his name was called). In addition to the statement made by the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE], I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. DOLPH] is detained from the city and is necessarily absent. If he were here he would vote against all amendments and for the passage of the bill.

Mr. DUBOIS. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 29; as follows:

YEAS—24.

Allen,	Daniel,	Irby,	Peffer,
Blackburn,	Davis,	Jones of Ark.,	Pettigrew,
Blanchard,	George,	Kyle,	Power,
Caffery,	Gray,	Mills,	Turner,
Call,	Hill,	Murphy,	Vilas,
Cockrell,	Huntton,	Palmer,	Voorhees.

NAYS—29.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Ransom,
Allison,	Gibson,	Gorman,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Squire,
Burrows,	Butler,	Hale,	Morgan,	Walsh,
Cameron,	Chandler,	Hoar,	Morrill,	White,
Callum,	Callum,	Lodge,	Platt,	Wilson.
Faulkner,	McMillan,	Pritchard,	Proctor,	
		Pugh,		

NOT VOTING—32.

Bate,	Dubois,	McLaurn,	Sherman,
Berry,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Brice,	Hansbrough,	Martin,	Smith,
Camden,	Harris,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Stewart,
Carey,	Ishewley,	Pasco,	Teller,
Coke,	Higgins,	Perkins,	Vest,
Dixon,	Jones of Nev.,	Quay,	Washburn,
Dolph,	Lindsay,	Randolph,	Wolcott.

So the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Wolcott].

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of section 10 and as a part of said section the following proviso:

Provided, That all sums expended in the purchases of material and supplies in and about the construction of said canal, including dredging machinery and ships, shall be purchased in the United States, except such material and supplies as may be grown or produced in Nicaragua or Costa Rica or not grown or produced in this country.

Mr. MORGAN. As the representative of the committee and its chairman, if I am permitted to do so, I will accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Wolcott].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CALL. I submit an amendment to come in on page 16, after line 10.

The SECRETARY. On page 16, after line 10, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof:

The United States of America shall construct a maritime and interoceanic ship canal on the lines and according to the surveys and the concessions

from the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States shall acquire from the owners thereof the concessions from the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and shall pay them a sum of money sufficient to reimburse their reasonable and proper expenditures, and pay the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such amount as is required by the terms of the concessions, and also shall have a reasonable compensation to the persons composing the commissions, and also shall have a reasonable pay for the time and labor expended by them, and such additional sum as may be necessary to pay the expenses of perfecting the assignment and transfer of the concessions to the United States. The whole amount shall not exceed \$500,000.

SEC. 3. That the canal shall be constructed of the depths and widths and except as they shall be altered by authority of the United States, and it shall be constructed under the direct supervision of Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief Engineer of the United States Army, who shall be continued in the same position and direction of the work after he shall be retired from the office of Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

SEC. 4. That Gen. Thomas L. Casey shall be authorized to employ such assistant engineers as he may decide to be useful for the work, and such officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 5. That the superintendent shall order on duty there.

SEC. 6. That the superintendent, Gen. Thomas L. Casey, shall have a discretion to let the work, either in part or in whole, on contract to responsible salary and allowances of a General of the Army and his expenses during the period of construction of the canal.

SEC. 7. That \$500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not appropriated, for the construction of the canal, and annual appropriations shall be made by Congress of such amount as can be usefully expended during the period of construction.

The tolls imposed on ships using the canal shall not be more than sufficient to reimburse the United States for all the money expended in its construction, and after that shall be paid in full, the tolls shall be no more than will be sufficient to keep the canal in good repair and provide for its preservation and maintenance.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be subject to amendment or repeal.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida is not in order until amendments which have been proposed perfecting the text of the bill have been acted upon.

MR. PALMER. Are amendments still in order?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Amendments are in order to the text of the bill or to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TAYLOR].

MR. PALMER. I submit an amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. After the word "years," in line 14, section 13, insert:

And the President shall have power to remove any one or all of the directors appointed by him whenever, in his opinion, the public interests will be promoted thereby, and he may appoint successors to such of the directors as may be removed by him, and he shall report such removals to the Senate.

MR. MORGAN. I think that is a good amendment, and I hope the Senate will adopt it.

MR. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent to suggest to the Senator from Illinois that, while the President can appoint directors only by introduction of an arrangement by which he could remove a director at the Senate, I think the words "with the advice and consent of the Senate" should be inserted.

MR. PALMER. I am entirely willing to accept the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

MR. HOAR. Then the words "he shall report such removals to the Senate" should be stricken out, because they will become unnecessary.

MR. PALMER. I accept that modification.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment as modified will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

And the President shall have power to remove any one or all of the directors appointed by him whenever, in his opinion, the public interests will be promoted thereby, and he may, by the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint successors to such of the directors as may be removed by him.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois as modified.

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

MR. WOLCOTT. I call the attention of the Chair to the second amendment I have submitted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The second amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] will be stated.

The Secretary read as follows:

And no more than 1 per cent of the stock of said company shall be issued for each dollar in truth and in fact expended by said company.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado.

MR. MORGAN and **MR. PLATT** called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

MR. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be read again.

The Secretary again read the amendment.

MR. COCKRELL. I do not see what there is in the amendment to object to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The roll call will proceed on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT].

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

MR. BATE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. Not knowing how he would vote if he were here, I withhold my vote.

MR. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DONAHY]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

MR. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

MR. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

MR. LINDSAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

MR. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

MR. MARTIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

MR. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. In response to a telegram from my wife I have the following:

And for Nicaragua Canal bill I want to be paired in favor of it.

I assume from the telegram that he would oppose every amendment, and I take it for granted he would vote "nay" on this amendment.

MR. PASCO (when his name was called). I announce for the day that I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

MR. ROACH (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS].

MR. TELLER (when his name was called). On all questions connected with the pending bill I am paired with the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUR]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

MR. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

MR. WOLCOTT (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE]. If he were present I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

MR. JONES of Arkansas. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. BERRY] is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

I shall not again announce the pair during the day.

MR. BATE. I desire to add that I do not know how my pair [Mr. HAWLEY] would vote on this proposition, but if he were here I should vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 19; as follows:

YEAS—27.			
Allen,	Daniel,	Irby,	Puffer,
Blackburn,	Davis,	Johnson of Ark.,	Power,
Blanchard,	Fuller,	McMillan,	Turpie,
Burrows,	Gallinger,	Mills,	Wadsworth,
Caffery,	George,	Murphy,	Washburn,
Call,	Hill,	Palmer,	Woolcott,
Cockrell,	Hill,		
NAYS—19.			
Aldrich,	Gilson,	Morgan,	Ransom,
Allison,	Hammond,	McPherson,	Squire,
Butler,	Hale,	Platt,	White,
Cameron,	Huntton,	Proctor,	Wilson,
Frye,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Fugh,	
NOT VOTED—38.			
Bate,	Dubois,	McLaurin,	Roach,
Berry,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Sherman,
Brewer,	Hansbrough,	Manderson,	Shoup,
Cameron,	Harris,	Martin,	Smith,
Carey,	Hawley,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Stewart,
Chandler,	Higgins,	Passe,	Teller,
Coke,	Hear,	Perkins,	Wadsworth,
Cullum,	Jones of Nev.,	Pettigrew,	Washington,
Davis,	Lindsay,	Prichard,	Woolcott,
Delph,	Lodge,	Quay,	

So the amendment was agreed to.

MR. PEPPER. I offer an amendment, to come in immediately after the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] which has just been adopted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The Secretary. At the end of section 8 as amended add the following:

And all laborers employed on the work of the canal shall be citizens of the United States, and shall not be subject to any law or contract which shall deprive them of their rights as such laborers.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. POWER. I offer an amendment.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Rise to make a parliamentary inquiry. The Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] proposed an amendment. Did he withdraw it, or is it still pending?

Mr. FRYE. I did not withdraw it. It is still pending.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask that it may be called up, that my amendment to the amendment may be acted upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER].

Mr. POWER. I should like to have my amendment read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As soon as the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana is disposed of, the amendment of the Senator from Maine will be stated. The amendment of the Senator from Montana will be read.

The SECRETARY. Strike out sections 15 and 16 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 15. That the said canal shall be constructed under the supervision of and according to plans and specifications approved by a board of three officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, one of whom shall be chief engineer and the two others assistant chief engineers of said canal.

That the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, shall detail three competent officers as chief engineer and assistant chief engineers and members of the aforesaid board, and upon the recommendation of the Maritime Canal Company, and thereafter shall detail such additional number of officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, as may be required from time to time by the board of directors in the management of the canal. *Provided*, That the same can be done without detriment to the public service.

That it shall be the duty of the chief engineer in making his surveys and estimates, and the directors in making estimates, to divide the work into such sections and parts as will secure the completion of said canal with the utmost expedition.

That all officers detailed as aforesaid shall be paid by the United States their official salaries, including commutation of quarters, and, in addition, 25 per cent of such salaries and commutation from sums appropriated for that day of the appropriation of the same; the amount thus paid to officers shall be paid annually into the Treasury of the United States by the said canal company.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER]. [Putting the question.] The yeas appear to have it.

Mr. POWER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment submitted by the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE].

The SECRETARY. Insert as section 15:

The directors in letting contracts shall divide the work into such sections and parts as will secure the completion of said canal with the utmost expedition, and all contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after advertisement, they giving bond for the performance of the work, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also prescribe the extent of the advertisement to be required.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] offers an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE]. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add to the amendment—

And the aggregate amount of such bids for the entire completion and finishing of said canal shall not exceed \$700,000.00.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] to the amendment of the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE].

Mr. MORGAN. I do not think I understood the amendment to the amendment. Is the word "bids" in it? The Senator from Colorado did not mean "bids."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be again read.

The Secretary read, as follows:

And the aggregate amount of such bids for the entire completion and finishing of said canal shall not exceed \$700,000.00.

Mr. MORGAN. I call the attention of the Senator from Colorado to the fact—

Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. GORMAN. It should read "awards."

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes; "awards."

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Colorado does not mean "bids."

Mr. WOLCOTT. No; "awards."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated as modified.

The Secretary read as follows:

And the aggregate amount of such awards for the entire completion, etc.

Mr. PLATT. That is not right.

Mr. FRYE. Say "accepted bids," if the Senator from Colorado will allow it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes, "accepted bids" is better than "awards."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment as modified will be stated.

The Secretary reads as follows:

And the aggregate amount of such accepted bids for the entire completion and finishing of said canal shall not exceed \$700,000.00.

Mr. FRYE. That is right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to

the amendment of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] to the amendment of the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Maine as amended.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be read as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Sec. 15. The directors in letting contracts shall divide the work into such sections and parts as will secure the completion of said canal with the utmost expedition, and all contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after advertisement, they giving bond for the performance of the work, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also prescribe the extent of the advertisement of proposals to be required; and the aggregate amount of such accepted bids for the entire completion and finishing of said canal shall not exceed \$700,000.00.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART. I offer a substitute for the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A substitute for the bill is not now in order. Are there other amendments to the text of the bill?

Mr. VORHEES. I offer an amendment to come in after the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER] which was adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Indiana will be read.

The SECRETARY. After the amendment of Mr. PALMER, in section 13, add:

Which directors shall be citizens of the United States, and no two of them shall be residents of the same State.

Mr. MORGAN. I hope the Senate will vote that amendment in the bill. It is a good amendment.

Mr. FRYE. It is all right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VORHEES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PASCO. I offer the amendment of which I gave notice some time ago. I shall ask for the yeas and nays on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of section 13:

This act shall not take effect unless the Government of the United States shall first effect such arrangements with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica as will place the commerce of the United States using the canal and all contracts for the same on a footing as that of those countries, notwithstanding the terms of Article XLIV of the concessions made by the Government of Nicaragua with the promoters of the canal, and Article XL of the concessions made by the Government of Costa Rica with such promoters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO], on which he demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BATE (when his name was called). I am paired on all these amendments, I suppose (such as are material at least), with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. I would oppose the bill and he would favor it were he here. I do not know how he would vote on this question. I should vote "yea" on this amendment if the Senator from Connecticut were present.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I amounce my pair with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES]. I should vote "yea" if I were present.

Mr. LINDSAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN]. I should vote "yea" if he were here.

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS].

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. PERRINS]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. WEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN (when Mr. WOLCOTT's name was called). The junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] desired me to state that he is paired with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. TELLER. On all these questions I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHORR]. I should vote for all amendments that would improve the bill, because I am against the bill. I shall not announce the pair hereafter on the amendments, or state how I would vote. I shall not take the time to do it.

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 26; as follows:

YEAS—35.

Allen,	Davis,	Miller,	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Faulkner,	Murphy,	Vilas,
Blanchard,	George,	Palmer,	Walsh,
California,	Hill,	Power,	Walsh,
Call,	Irby,	Power,	Walsh,
Cockrell,	Jones of Ark.,	Power,	Walsh,
Daniel,			

NAYS—26.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Lodge,	Proctor,
Allison,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Pugh,
Barrows,	Gibson,	Manderson,	Squire,
Butler,	Gorman,	Matched of Oreg.,	White,
Cameron,	Hale,	Morrill,	Wilson,
Chandler,	Hear,	Platt,	
Cullom,	Huntin,		

NOT VOTING—31.

Bate,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Berry,	Gray,	Martin,	Smith,
Brazee,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Stewart,
Campen,	Harris,	Pasco,	Teller,
Caray,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Vest,
Coke,	Higgins,	Puttewell,	Washington,
Dixon,	Jones of Nev.,	Quail,	Wolcott,
Dolph,	Lindsay,	Roach,	
	McLaurin,	Sherman,	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. VILAS. I offer an amendment, and I ask the attention of the Senator from Alabama to it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read. THE SECRETARY. Add to section 151 the following:

No contract for the construction of the whole or any part of said canal shall be let to any company, association, or corporation in which any stockholder or director of the Maritime Canal Company is a member or stockholder, or in which he is in anywise interested.

Mr. FRYE. There is no objection to that amendment.

Mr. MORGAN. I have no objection to the amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PASCO. I move to add to the end of section 13 the following:

And this act shall not take effect unless the Government of the United States shall first secure an arrangement with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by which this section may be made effective, notwithstand the fact that the promoters of the canal under the Government of Nicaragua with the promoters of the canal under the Government of Costa Rica with the Government of Costa Rica with such promoters.

Mr. PASCO. I do not ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment, but I shall demand the yeas and nays on another which I propose to offer.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Florida. [Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. PLATT. Let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. MORGAN. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. KYLE. Let the amendment be read.

The amendment was again read.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BATE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. If he were here I should vote "yea." I do not know how he would vote.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. LINDSAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN].

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHINGTON]. I should vote "yea" if he were present.

Mr. WOLCOTT (when his name was called). I again announce the pair of the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BATES] and myself. If he were present I should vote "yea," and he would vote "nay."

The roll call now concluded.

Mr. McPHERSON. I desire to announce my pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS].

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 30; as follows:

YEAS—22.

Allen,	Daniel,	Kyle,	Robinson,
Blackburn,	Davis,	Miller,	Turpie,
Blanchard,	George,	Murphy,	Vilas,
California,	Hill,	Palmer,	Walsh,
Call,	Irby,	Power,	Walsh,
Cockrell,	Jones of Ark.,	Power,	Walsh,

NAYS—30.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Lodge,	Proctor,
Allison,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Pugh,
Barrows,	Gibson,	Manderson,	Squire,
Butler,	Gorman,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	White,
Cameron,	Hale,	Morrill,	Wilson,
Chandler,	Hear,	Platt,	
Cullom,	Huntin,		
Faulkner,			

NOT VOTING—33.

Bate,	Gordon,	Martin,	Smith,
Berry,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Stewart,
Brazee,	Harris,	Pasco,	Teller,
Campen,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Vest,
Caray,	Higgins,	Puttewell,	Washington,
Coke,	Jones of Nev.,	Quail,	Wolcott,
Dixon,	Lindsay,	Roach,	
Dolph,	McLaurin,	Sherman,	
Dubois,	McPherson,	Shoup,	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. PASCO. I offer another amendment. I move to add at the end of the bill:

This act shall not take effect unless the Government of the United States shall first secure such modification of the concessions made by Nicaragua and Costa Rica with the promoters of the canal as will make the duration of the privilege granted by such concessions perpetual instead of for ninety-nine years.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PASCO].

Mr. PASCO. On that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BATE (when his name was called). I desire to state again that I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES]. I would vote "yea" if not paired.

Mr. LINDSAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN].

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHINGTON]. I would vote "yea" if he were present.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 23, nays 29; as follows:

YEAS—23.

Allen,	Daniel,	Jones of Ark.,	Power,
Blackburn,	Davis,	Kyle,	Turpie,
Blanchard,	George,	Murphy,	Vilas,
California,	Gray,	Palmer,	Walsh,
Call,	Hill,	Power,	Walsh,
Cockrell,	Irby,	Power,	Walsh,

NAYS—29.

Aldrich,	Frye,	McMillan,	Pugh,
Allison,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Squire,
Gibson,	Gorman,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	White,
Barrows,	Hale,	Morrill,	Wilson,
Cameron,	Hear,	Platt,	
Chandler,	Huntin,		
Cullom,	Lodge,	Proctor,	
Faulkner,			

NOT VOTING—33.

Bate,	Gordon,	Martin,	Smith,
Berry,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Stewart,
Brazee,	Harris,	Pasco,	Teller,
Campen,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Vest,
Caray,	Higgins,	Puttewell,	Washington,
Coke,	Jones of Nev.,	Quail,	Wolcott,
Dixon,	Lindsay,	Roach,	
Dolph,	McLaurin,	Sherman,	
Dubois,	McPherson,	Shoup,	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORGAN. I move to amend the bill, on page 22, in line 21, by inserting, after the word "States," the words "in absolute ownership;" so as to make that part of section 7 read:

Seventy million dollars of the capital stock of said company at the par value thereof shall be issued to the United States in absolute ownership in consideration, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN. I further move, on page 26, to amend the bill, in line 9 of section 13, by inserting, after the words "United States," "from time to time during the term of the existence of said corporation;" so as to read:

That 10 of the 15 directors of said company shall be appointed for the President of the United States from time to time during the term of the existence of said corporation, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the substitute offered by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. TURPIE. I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Strike out all of section 8.

Section 11, line 4, strike out all after and including the word "all," down to and including the word "company," in line 8, and insert the following: "Only bona fide subscriptions actually paid to the association that obtained the concession from Nicaragua, or to the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company that succeeded said association and transferred the concession to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua."

Same section, line 11, strike out the word "four" and insert the word "two." Add at the end of the same section the words, "which shall be returned to the bona fide subscribers of the said association and construction company."

Add the following as a new section:

"Sec. —. That no part of the contract for said work shall be let to the Nicaragua Construction Company, or to any other corporation associated with or allied to, or legally succeeding, the said Nicaragua Canal Construction Company. Contracts in said work shall be let only by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and shall be let and paid for only by the officers of said company, subject always to such prior inspection of the said work in sections as completed as Congress may hereafter provide, and subject to the previous approval of the Secretary of War."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. PALMER. Is the amendment proposed by the Senator from Indiana divisible?

Mr. TURPIE. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. PALMER. I ask, then, that it be divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois demands that the amendment submitted by the Senator from Indiana be divided. The Secretary will state the first amendment.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all of section 8 of the bill.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 11, line 4, strike out all after and including the word "all" down to and including the word "company," in line 8, and insert the following:

Only bona fide subscriptions actually paid to the association that obtained the concession from Nicaragua, or to the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company that succeeded said association, and transferred the concession to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In the same section, line 11, strike out the word "four" and insert the word "two."

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of the same section the words: Which shall be returned to the bona fide subscribers to the said association and construction company.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add the following as a new section:

SEC. —. That no part of the contract for said work shall be let to the Nicaragua Construction Company, nor to any other corporation associated with or allied to, or legally succeeding, the said Nicaragua Canal Construction Company. Contracts in said work shall be let only by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and shall be let and paid for only by the officers of said company, subject always to such prior inspection of the said work in sections as completed as Congress may hereafter provide, and subject to the previous approval of the Secretary of War."

Mr. TURPIE. I demand the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment just read by the Secretary, offered by the Senator from Indiana, on which he demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BATE (when his name was called). I am paired with the

Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). Upon all questions connected with this bill I am paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES].

I therefore withhold my vote, and shall probably not announce the pair again.

Mr. LINDSAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN].

Mr. MCPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WATSON].

Mr. WOLCOTT (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE].

The roll call was concluded.

The result was announced—YEAS 24, NAYS 29; as follows:

YEAS—24.

Allen,	Daniel,	Jones of Ark.,	Pettigrew,
Blackburn,	Davis,	Kyle,	Power,
Blanchard,	George,	Mills,	Turpie,
Caffery,	Gray,	Murphy,	Vilas,
Call,	Hill,	Palmer,	Voorhees,
Cockrell,	Irby,	Pfeffer,	Walsh,

NAYS—29.

Aldrich,	Free,	McMillan,	Pugh,
Alison,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Ransom,
Burrows,	Gibson,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Squire,
Butler,	Gorman,	Morgan,	Union,
Cameron,	Hale,	Morrill,	Wilson,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Platt,	
Cullom,	Hunt,	Prichard,	
Faulkner,	Lodge,	Proctor,	

NOT VOTING—32.

Bate,	Dubois,	McLaurin,	Sherman,
Berry,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Camden,	Hansbrough,	Martin,	Stewart,
Carey,	Harris,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Teller,
Coke,	Higgins,	Pasco,	West,
Dixson of Nev.,	Higginson,	Quay,	Washburn,
Dolph,	Lindsay,	Roach,	Wolcott,

So the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the amendment proposed as a substitute by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]. It will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the President be hereby, and is, authorized to appoint three suitable persons, civil engineers, two of whom shall be members of the United States Civil Engineer Corps of the United States Army, and one a citizen from the State not interested in, and not employed nor heretofore employed by the Nicaragua Maritime Company, or any of its allied corporations, who shall proceed to make such survey and estimate of the cost of construction of the canal of the Nicaragua Canal, by the route as reported by A. G. Menocal, chief engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, on the 15th day of May, 1889, and that they shall also make a report of the practicability of said route, and that they shall make a report of the practicability and an estimate of the cost of any other route by way of Nicaragua which they shall deem worthy of consideration.

Sec. 2. That the persons so appointed shall have authority to employ all necessary assistants necessary for the speedy prosecution of such survey and estimate, and to pay the said assistants such compensation for their services as may be agreed upon by them and the Secretary of War. That they shall file their report in writing, with all reasonable dispatch after its completion, in the office of said Secretary, and by him transmitted to Congress.

Sec. 3. That all moneys necessary for the payment of expenses herein incurred are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. TURPIE. I demand the yeas and nays on the amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BATE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. If he were here he would vote "nay" and I should vote "yea."

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I should vote "yea" if I were not paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES].

colleague [Mr. McLAURIN] that a pair had been arranged with his colleague [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. ALDRICH. I did so inform him.

Mr. GEORGE. Yesterday?

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes sir; but I think the Senator from Mississippi intended to be present at the time, and of course my colleague would desire to protect the Senator from Mississippi. I have no question about that; but on the statement made by the colleague of the Senator from Mississippi I have no objection to the arrangement which has been made.

Mr. FRYE. It is but just to say that I myself arranged a pair between the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. GEORGE. Did the Senator see the Senator from Rhode Island in relation to it?

Mr. FRYE. I have not seen the Senator from Rhode Island, but I have seen the Senator from Arkansas, and he told me he understood that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] was to vote for the bill, and he desired to vote against it. He asked me to arrange a pair and speak to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] in regard to it. Then I went back to the Senator from Arkansas and informed him that the pair had been arranged with him.

Mr. GEORGE. My colleague would not vote for the bill if he were present, and he is absent with the understanding that the general pair which has stood between him and the Senator from Rhode Island for several months is still in force.

Mr. ALDRICH. In view of the statement now made by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], there is nothing to be done, of course, but to allow the pair to stand between my colleague [Mr. DIXON] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN], as I am sure my colleague would desire.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I vote "yes."

Mr. McPHERSON (after having voted in the affirmative). I inadvertently voted. I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS] and withdraw my vote.

Mr. BATE. I am paired, as heretofore stated, with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. I do not know how that Senator would vote on this proposition if present, and I therefore forewent my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—12.

Caffery,	George,	Power,
Cockrell,	Irby,	Stewart,
Daniel,	Jones of Ark.,	Wolcott.
	Palmer,	
	Pettigrew,	

NAYS—32.

Abraham,	Faulkner,	Hutton,	Pritchard,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Pugh,
Burness,	Gibson,	Manderson,	Ransom,
Butler,	Gorman,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Scraper,
Cameron,	Gray,	Morgan,	Walsh,
Chandler,	Hale,	Peffer,	White,
Cullen,	Hoar,	Platt,	Wilson.

NOT VOTING—41.

Allen,	Dolph,	McLaurin,	Shoup,
Bate,	Dubois,	McPherson,	Smith,
Berry,	Gowder,	Martin,	Teller,
Blackburn,	Hendrough,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Vest,
Brice,	Harris,	Morrell,	Wells,
Call,	Hawley,	Murphy,	Vilas,
Cameron,	Higgins,	Peckers,	Washington,
Carey,	Hill,	Perkins,	
Coke,	Jones of Nev.,	Quay,	
Davis,	Kyle,	McClure,	
Dixon,	Lindsay,	Sherman,	

So the amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senators amended, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. PALMER. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BATE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. Were he present I should vote "nay," and he would vote "yea."

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. ALDRICH (when Mr. DIXON's name was called). My colleague [Mr. DIXON] is necessarily absent from the Senate. He is paired, as has already been stated, with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (when Mr. DOLPH's name was called). It has been already stated by the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE], but I desire to repeat that my colleague [Mr. DOLPH]

is detained from the Senate. If he were here he would vote for the bill.

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. If he were present he would vote "nay" and I should vote "yea."

Mr. WALSE (when the name of Mr. GORDON was called). The senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON] is paired with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN]. If he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I should vote "nay" if not paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES].

Mr. LINDSAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. GEORGE (when Mr. McLAURIN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. McLAURIN] is absent from the Senate because of indisposition. He is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. If my colleague and the Senator from Rhode Island were present my colleague would vote "nay."

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. If he were here I should vote "nay."

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. If he were present, I should vote "nay," and he would vote "yea."

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). On this, the final vote, I again announce my pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I again announce the transfer of my pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMPEN] to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. If the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] were present he would vote against the passage of the bill, and I understand the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMPEN] would vote for it. I vote "nay."

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. FRICKS]. If he were present he would vote "yea" and I should vote "nay."

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (when Mr. TELLER's name was called). The senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] has been called from the Chamber. He desired me to announce that he is paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUF]. If the senior Senator from Colorado were here he would vote "nay," and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUF] would vote "yea."

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN]. If he were here I should vote "nay."

Mr. TURPIE (when Mr. VOORHEES's name was called). My colleague [Mr. VOORHEES] is paired with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. If my colleague and his pair were present my colleague would vote "nay."

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]

would vote "yea."

Mr. WOLCOTT (when his name was called). I will transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] and vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 31, nays 21; as follows:

YEAS—31.

Abraham,	Frye,	McMillan,	Proctor,
Gibson,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Pugh,
Herrons,	Gibson,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Ransom,
Hutton,	Gorman,	Morgan,	Scraper,
Cameron,	Hale,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Platt,	Wilson.
Cullen,	Hutton,	Peffer,	
Faulkner,	Lodge,	Pettigrew,	

NAYS—21.

Allen,	Daniel,	Jones of Ark.,	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Davis,	Kyle,	Vilas,
Blanchard,	George,	Mills,	Wolcott.
Caffery,	Palmer,	Peffer,	
Call,	Hill,	Pettigrew,	
Cockrell,	Irby,		

NOT VOTING—3.

Bate,	Gardner,	Martin,
Berry,	Hendrough,	Mitchell of Wis.,
Brice,	Harris,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Smith,
Coke,	Higgins,	Vest,
Cole of Nev.,	Jones of Nev.,	Voorhees,
Dixon,	Lindsay,	Washington,
Dolph,	McLaurin,	Quay,
Dubois,	McPherson,	Sherman,
	Shoup,	

So the bill was passed.

the rôle of orator, as that character is generally understood, but he could hold his own in debate, and whenever he took the floor he spoke with effect and commanded respect and attention because he spoke directly to the point and intelligently.

Mr. O'Neill's power as a legislator was due, in a great measure, to his businesslike attention to the measures before the House, and his quiet, persistent, persuasive pursuit of whatever he had in hand. His energy never flagged and his watchfulness never ceased until he had carried his point or exhausted every honorable means to accomplish his purpose. He did not care for show or applause, but addressed himself with quiet energy and zeal to the work he had to do, and usually succeeded in what he undertook. Such men are much more useful in a legislative body than the showy, talking members, whose energies are exhausted in speech making and parade.

Mr. O'Neill was liberally endowed with most attractive qualities. Strong and active in mind and body, he could assert and express himself when the occasion required with power and force, but there were no boisterous or inflammatory elements in his nature. He was quiet, sedate, always courteous and considerate, never wounding the sensibilities of those who for the time were opposing his measures or the objects he was promoting.

Taking him all in all he was a model representative of the people in a free republic, and this was attested by the uninterrupted confidence the people reposed in his ability and worth and by his long and honorable career in public life. The great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the great city of Philadelphia may well enshrine his memory and services in their hearts, and the country at large may fitly cherish his career as one of the most honorable and distinguished in our political history.

Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and at 3 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m., the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 28, 1895, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 26, 1895.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee).

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION DIVISION OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation, submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, for a proposed classification division of the Patent Office; which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRESERVATION AND REPAIR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, revising his estimate of appropriations for care, preservation, and repair of all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department; which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BIG STONE LAKE, MINNESOTA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter of the Chief of Engineers, the report of a preliminary examination of Big Stone Lake, Minnesota; which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following Senate bills; which were severally read a first and second time, and referred to the committees named below:

A bill (S. 2651) to make a preliminary examination of the dredging of the channel at the Indian River Inlet, Florida—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

A bill (S. 328) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Custis Carter, widow of the late Rear-Admiral S. P. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 2415) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Stewart Whiting—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 2414) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Helen Morrell Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 2351) granting a pension to C. E. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 2591) granting a pension to Martha Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 241) granting a pension to James Callison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1735) for the relief of Phoebe Norwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 2512) granting a pension to Alice Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 2132) to increase the pension of Mrs. Eunice Ida Riddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 2559) granting a pension to Caroline E. Wessels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1433) for the transfer of a portion of the exhibit of the Department of State at the World's Columbian Exposition to the Columbian Museum of Chicago—to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 487) for the relief of the widow and heirs of Samuel Kramer—to the Committee on Claims.

EUGENIA R. SWEENEY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the bill (S. 2511) granting an increase of pension to Eugenia R. Sweeney.

Mr. COVERT. I ask that that bill be temporarily on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks that the bill which has just been reported lie on the Speaker's table temporarily. If there be no objection, that order will be made.

There was no objection.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CREW OF CAHOON'S LIFESAVERING STATION.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury relating to the reimbursement of members of Cahoon's lifesaving station for loss of personal property by the burning of the station was received by the House to the Committee on Claims. I move to discharge that committee from the further consideration of that communication, and to have the matter referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

ALASKAN FUR-SEAL FISHERIES.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that of the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to Alaskan fur-seal fisheries, presented the day before yesterday, 500 additional copies be printed for the use of the House, 100 of which may be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury. They will cost about forty or fifty dollars.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will please reduce his request to writing, so that the Clerk may make the order for the printing. The gentleman from Maine asks that 500 additional copies of the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the Alaskan fur-seal fisheries be printed.

If there be no objection, that order will be made.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

GAINESVILLE, McALISTER AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, when the House took a recess yesterday there was an order pending for the yeas and nays on the demand for the previous question on a bill which I had called up for consideration. The gentleman who antagonized that bill is now satisfied it is a proper one and withdraw their opposition, and therefore I ask unanimous consent to vacate the order for the yeas and nays and that the bill be put upon its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the bill, after which the Chair will submit the request.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9082) to grant the Gainesville, McAlister and St. Louis Railway Company the right to locate, build, and to operate the right-of-way therefor through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has made a statement with reference to the status of the bill, which was partially considered on yesterday evening. The yeas and nays had been ordered upon his demand for the previous question on the passage of the bill. The Chair does not see the gentleman from New York [Mr. VAN VOORHIS] who objected. Without objection, the order for the yeas and nays will be vacated.

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I have seen the gentleman from New York, and he told me that he would withdraw his objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has also told the Chair that he withdrew his objection. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question from the committee amendment read and published in the Record.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Ohio, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Lady Stark Council, No. 3, Daughters of Liberty, of Canton, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Medina, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide the preliminary steps for the purpose of securing to the United States Government the building and permanent control of a ship canal across or through Central America, etc.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Patrick Henry Council, No. 84, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Canton, Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of sundry citizens of Illinois, praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2202 to repeal an act to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, approved August 19, 1890; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Mississippi and Ohio Pilots' Society, remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 5645 unless the amendment proposed by Senator COCKRELL, which provides "That no bridge constructed under this act shall be located within a distance of 2 miles above or below the present bridge, known as Eads Bridge," be made a part of the bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HAWLEY presented a petition of Iron Molders' Union, No. 74, of Meriden, Conn., and a petition of local union No. 115, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Bridgeport, Conn., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FRYE. I present sundry resolutions, in the nature of petitions, from citizens of Maine, calling attention to the condition of our sailors. As a bill for their relief has already been reported to the Senate, I move that the resolutions lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I present a petition of the Granite Cutters' National Union, of Concord, N. H., signed by Eugene O'Callahan, president, and Josiah B. Dyer, secretary, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, designed to ameliorate the condition of American seamen. As the bill has been reported to the Senate, and is now on the Calendar, I move that the petition lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of local union No. 276, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Plattsmouth, Neb., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAMERON presented petitions of local union American Flint Glass Worker, of Pittsburg, Pa., and of local union American Flint Glass Workers, of Saltsburg, Pa., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Johnston, Holloway & Co., and of the Whitney Glass Works of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the payment of the bounty for the crop of 1894 to the sugar producers of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the board of agriculture of Harrisburg, Pa., favoring the passage of House joint resolution No. 235, providing for the publication of the Columbian dairy tests; which were referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a petition of the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made to establish a light-ship at Overfalls Shoal, entrance to Delaware Bay; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the passage of House bill No. 8476, relating to the personnel of the Navy; which were ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 329) for the relief of the estate of William B. Todd, deceased, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8165) authorizing the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2438) making appropriation to provide for the expense of completing the Eckington Valley trunk sewer, from U street, Eckington, to Lansing street, Brook-

land, D. C., reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2617) to amend an act authorizing the Denison and Northern Railway Company to construct a road through Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 24th instant, intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, reported it with amendments, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. PLATT on the 26th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it with an amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. KYLE on the 18th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it with an amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 24th instant, intended to be proposed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, reported it with an amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. BRICE. I am directed by the Committee on Pacific Railroad, to whom was referred the resolution of October 13, 1893, directing that committee to investigate and report to the Senate if the Union Pacific Railway Company has passed into the hands of a receiver, and, if so, by what action and under what circumstances, and what steps, if any, are necessary to protect the interests and secure the indebtedness to the United States of said railway company, and to inquire into and report upon the extent of the authority of Congress over said road, to submit a partial report in response to the resolution. I ask that the report be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it will be so ordered.

APPEALS IN INJUNCTION CASES.

Mr. HOAR. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5216) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, to report it with an amendment. It is a very small bill, and I ask that it be put upon its passage. Let the bill be read for information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. HOAR. Now let the amendment reported by the committee be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment reported by the Committee on the Judiciary will be read.

The SECRETARY. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add:

Provided further, That the court below may, in its discretion, require a certain time additional for the filing of the appeal.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ALLEN. I desire to object to the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. HOAR. I will state to the Senator from Nebraska that a very strong motive of personal interest requires me to leave the Senate to-day or to-morrow morning, to be absent for some time. This bill, which was referred to me a year ago, is now before me. I merely provides that the appeal which now is allowed in cases of appeals for injunction may be made to the circuit court of appeals in case of refusal of an injunction by the lower court. That is the whole of it. It is a very simple matter.

Mr. ALLEN. I think the bill ought to go over.

Mr. HOAR. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Being objected to, the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2656) granting a pension to Philena B. Bateman; which was read twice by its title, and,

with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill (S. 2860) to pay Margaret Doyle, administratrix of James Doyle, for certain captured cotton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 2661) authorizing the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BRICE introduced a bill (S. 2662) to increase the pension of James Judkins; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. RANSOM introduced a bill (S. 2663) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Winston-Salem, N. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. TURPIE introduced a bill (S. 2664) to increase the pension of Mrs. Mary Tassin; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a bill (S. 2665) to authorize the donation of certain machinery and other materials to the sugar factories at Fort Scott and Medicine Lodge in Kansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. MANDERSON. I give notice of an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 2297) to provide for the reestablishment, settlement, and payment of dues to army officers in certain cases. This bill having been reported and now on the calendar, I move that the amendment be printed and lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DUBOIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SQUIRE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PROCTOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I present an amendment which I intend to propose to the sundry civil appropriation bill. It provides for a small appropriation to investigate and report respecting the advisability of establishing a fish-hatching station at some suitable point in the State of New Hampshire. I move that the amendment be printed and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PEPPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7273) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7977) to amend the internal-revenue laws of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KYLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR.

Mr. HARRIS. The late Secretary of the Senate is in the Capitol. By a singular omission or oversight of the Committee on Rules, we have failed to extend the privileges of the floor to ex-Secretaries of the Senate. I therefore ask unanimous consent that ex-Secretaries of the Senate be given the privileges of the floor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF NICARAGUAN CANAL BILL.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask an order for the printing of the Nicaraguan Canal bill as it passed the Senate on Friday last.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order to print will be entered.

STATE WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. BRICE submitted the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, directed to cause to be ascertained, from the claims of the several States, now on file in the Treasury Department, under act of July 27, 1811 (22 Stat., 226), the amounts due them for expenses incurred in raising troops, as provided for by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of February 8, 1862, and to report the same to the Senate.

REVENUE DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what is the estimated deficiency in the revenues of the Government to pay current expenses between the 31st day of December, 1894, and the 31st day of December, 1895, and if the deficiency in the balance in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1894, will be sufficient to meet such deficiency.

PAYMENTS FOR BONDS.

Mr. PEPPER. I submit a resolution, for which I ask present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what kind of money or currency, and what amounts of each kind, were received in exchange for the United States bonds issued and sold under the provisions of the refunding act of 1870.

Mr. ALDRICH. There is no refunding act of 1870, that I know of, which authorizes the issue of any bonds.

Mr. PEPPER. The only refunding act we have had was in 1870, July 14, I think.

Mr. ALDRICH. The issues of bonds have been under the act of 1875.

Mr. PEPPER. It does not refer to the resumption act at all.

Mr. ALDRICH. Bonds were issued under the authority of the act of 1875.

Mr. PEPPER. The bonds referred to in the resumption act were the bonds authorized to be issued under the act of 1870.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. PALMER. I wish to ask the Senator from Kansas if it is his purpose to limit his inquiry to the two last issues of bonds?

Mr. PEPPER. No; I do not care anything about that. The last two issues were made ostensibly in pursuance of the resumption act of 1875; but the resumption act of 1875 refers to the bonds that were issued under the provisions of the act of 1870; that is to say, the resumption act simply required, so far as the bonds were concerned, the Secretary of the Treasury to sell such bonds as were authorized under the act of 1870, in order to procure a fund with which to redeem the outstanding Government notes. What this resolution calls for is information as to the kind of money or currency and what amounts of each were received in exchange for bonds which were sold under the provisions of the act of 1870, no matter at what time, with the exception, of course, of the last two issues, which I do not care anything about, but I did not expect those.

Mr. PALMER. I object to the present consideration of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection, and the resolution will go over under the rules, and be printed.

COST OF ARMOR PLATES.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to the Senate a statement showing the prices paid per ton for armor plates for vessels of the Navy, comparing the same with the prices paid by other nations, and also explaining in the Record of January 28, and to inquire whether to American manufacturers for armor plates for other nations.

PRESS-GALLERY PRIVILEGES.

Mr. CHANDLER. I submit a resolution, for which I ask present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be directed to examine the newspaper article recited in the remarks on Saturday last of the senior Senator from Florida, concerning in the Record of January 28, and to inquire whether there has been compliance by the writer of the article any violation of the privileges of the press gallery of the Senate.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let that go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the present consideration of the resolution, and it will go over under the rule.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 5062) to grant the Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Company the right to build two branch lines and to grant the right of way therefor through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 5624) to authorize the Oklahoma Central Railroad

rather have the information of the Senator from Colorado upon it than to trust my own remembrance.

Mr. WOLCOTT. If the Senator will take all his information from the same source he will make a very short speech.

Mr. VILAS. No doubt the Indians would be very quickly deprived of their rights, too.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it becomes the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 4909) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, I beg to appeal to the Senator from Mississippi that he suspend the bill which has been under consideration to continue in its onward course. We have had a large part of the speech of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. VILAS); and if that speech can be finished now I believe the bill can be speedily concluded. There are reasons, as I explained to the Senator and the Senate on Saturday, which make it of great importance not only to the people of Colorado, but to the people of Utah, and of vast importance to the United States, that this question shall be settled.

This bill has passed the House of Representatives, and our only chance to bring about a settlement of this difficulty which has produced so much friction and trouble lies in the passage of some bill at this time. So I ask the Senator from Mississippi if he will not permit this bill to keep its place until it shall be acted upon. I beg to assure him that I believe there is no one to speak at length except the Senator from Wisconsin, and I believe the bill will take but a short time.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like very much to make an agreement which would be satisfactory to the Senator from Colorado, but the bankruptcy bill has been delayed now beyond all expectation. It was one of the first measures which it was expected would be considered at this session. The Nicaragua Canal bill, however, got the right of way. We are now approaching the last month of the session. I do not feel at liberty to make any agreement by which any portion of the time which may be assigned to the bankruptcy bill may be assigned to some other measure, unless there can be an agreement fixing a day and hour at which a final vote will be taken.

Mr. CULLOM. On what?

Mr. GEORGE. On the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. CULLOM. We had better discuss that bill a little while before fixing a time to vote on it.

Mr. ALDRICH. An agreement as to a vote on that bill can not be made at present.

Mr. GEORGE. If such an agreement can be had, then any indulgence I might consent to would not have the effect of postponing, and probably endangering for want of time, the passage of the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. May I suggest to the Senator from Mississippi that possibly we may be able to procure from the Senator from Wisconsin and from others interested in the question an agreement that we may vote on the Ute bill at some certain hour in the near future, which would limit the indulgence which is asked for from the Senator from Mississippi, and possibly make him more lenient with respect to letting the bill go through. We shall dispose of it to-day; and I do not think the Senator from Wisconsin will care to stand in the way of an agreement, he having the floor.

Mr. VILAS. Not in the least.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Very well.

Mr. VILAS. I am not obstructing the bill; I am simply striving to engage the attention of the Senate to what seems to me to be its enormity and its injustice.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I appreciate that very much.

Suppose we say 4 o'clock. Will the Senator finish what he has to say probably within an hour?

Mr. VILAS. Easily.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Will the Senator from Mississippi consent to taking a vote at 4 o'clock? The bankruptcy bill can certainly wait until then. If we can get a vote sooner on the Ute bill, of course the bill of the Senator from Mississippi may then be proceeded with.

Mr. TELLER. We may reach a vote sooner.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I hope the Senator from Mississippi will consent that the Ute bill may be voted upon not later than 4 o'clock. We shall certainly reach a vote by that time. That is not long compared to the time which has been devoted to the discussion of many other measures.

Mr. GEORGE. I dislike very much to stand in the way of Senators. Say 3 o'clock.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should be very glad to say 3 o'clock, but the Senator from Wisconsin has the floor. Will the Senator from Wisconsin say 3 o'clock?

Mr. VILAS. I do not want to say 3 o'clock.

Mr. CULLOM. Better make it 4 o'clock, which will only be two hours.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator say half past 3 o'clock? Mr. VILAS. We can take the bill up to-morrow morning. Mr. WOLCOTT. Let us see, then, with it now, because the Senator from Wisconsin might want to say over again some of the things he has said to-day. [Laughter.]

Mr. VILAS. There are some of them which ought to be said over again until they are heard by all who are interested in this measure.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I think one saying has burned them into our memories. I hope Senators will consent to giving us, say not later than 4 o'clock to-day.

Mr. GEORGE. I ask unanimous consent that the Ute bill be considered to-morrow morning after the routine business.

Mr. HARRIS. I have given notice that I shall ask that a bill very important to the District of Columbia be considered to-morrow morning.

Mr. GEORGE. Then, Mr. President, I decline to enter into any agreement.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Then I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6592, being the bill which has been under consideration.

Mr. HARRIS. I hope the Senator will not make that motion, because if carried it will displace the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I would say to the Senator from Tennessee that we are willing to make any concession in the world; but here is a bill which, had my request been agreed to, would have but two hours to run, a bill of vast importance to a great section. Everybody agreed to give way to the unanimous consent was given that it should be taken up; and it has not yet robbed the bankruptcy bill of a minute. The bankruptcy bill did not come on until 3 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair must remind Senators that the motion is not debatable. The Senator from Colorado moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 6792) to disapprove the treaty heretofore made with the Southern Ute Indians to be removed to the Territory of Utah, and providing for settling them down in severalty where they may so select and are qualified, and to settle all those not electing to take lands in severalty on the west 40 miles of present reservation and in portions of New Mexico, and for other purposes, and to carry out the provisions of the treaty with said Indians June 15, 1880.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Colorado. [Putting the question.] The yeas appear to leave it.

Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. WOLCOTT called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. VILAS. I understand the adoption of this motion will displace the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. Is discussion in order, Mr. President?

Mr. VILAS. I am not discussing; I am asking a question. I understand the motion, if adopted, will displace the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. That has been stated three or four times, and it will paralyze the nature of discussion after a while.

Mr. HARRIS. The parliamentary inquiry which I wish to submit is, What will be the effect of the pending motion if it shall carry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be a displacement of the present regular order, the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry. If the Ute bill is disposed of before 4 o'clock the Senator from Mississippi or the Senator from Tennessee or any other Senator may move to take up the bankruptcy bill at that time, and that motion will be in order, will it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It certainly will be.

Mr. VILAS. I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry. Is a question in reference to the order of business admissible under this rule made by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] only, or is it a proper question for any other Senator to ask?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands a parliamentary inquiry made of the Chair to the best of his ability. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am present with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. HOAR (when his name was called). I am present with the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. DILLON]. I do not know how he would vote on this question if present, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am present with the general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] but I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FALKNER] and vote "nay."

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am present with

the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUR]. If he were present I should vote "yea." I do not know how he would vote.

Mr. ALDRICH. He would vote "yea."

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], who does not seem to be in his seat. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and vote "yea."

Mr. LODGE. I ask if the senior Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He is not recorded.

Mr. LODGE. I am paired with the Senator from New York, and withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. PALMER. I ask if the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FESSENDEN] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota is not recorded.

Mr. PALMER. Then I withhold my vote, as I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. SQUIRE. I ask if the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia is not recorded.

Mr. SQUIRE. Then I withhold my vote, as I am paired with that Senator.

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—21	
Aldrich,	Gallinger,
Allen,	Hale,
Chandler,	Hawley,
Cullum,	McMillan,
Davis,	Manderson,
Frye,	Mitchell of Oreg.,
	Proctor,

NAYS—21	
Bate,	Gorman,
Blackburn,	Gray,
Blanchard,	Harris,
Caffery,	Huntton,
Call,	Irby,
George,	Jones of Ark.,

NOT VOTING—43.

Allison,	Dixon,	Lodge,	Quay,
Berry,	Dolph,	McPherson,	Rauch,
Bryce,	Dubois,	Martin,	Shoup,
Burrows,	Faulkner,	Mitchell,	Smith,
Burton,	Gibson,	Mitchell of Wis.,	South,
Cameron,	Gordon,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Hansbrough,	Morrill,	West,
Carey,	Higgins,	Washburn,	White,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Palmer,	Wilson,
Coke,	Hoar,	Perkins,	
Daniel,	Jones of Nev.,	Pugh,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No quorum having voted, the Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Gibson,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Allen,	Gordon,	Manderson,	Sherman,
Allison,	Gorman,	Martin,	Teller,
Bate,	Hawley,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Thompson,
Blackburn,	Hoar,	Morgan,	Turpie,
Blanchard,	Huntton,	Morrill,	Vilas,
Caffery,	Irby,	Palmer,	White,
Cockrell,	Jones of Ark.,	Pasco,	Wilson,
Cullum,	Kyle,	Perkins,	
Davis,	Lindsay,	Pettigrew,	
Frye,	Lodge,	Power,	
Gallinger,	McLaurin,	Pritchard,	
George,			

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-eight Senators having responded to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present, and the question recurs on the motion of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6792, the title of which has been heretofore stated. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. I will transfer that pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] and vote "yea."

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], which I transfer for this vote to the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER], and vote "nay."

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. TELLER (when his name was called). I usually have a pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY], but I feel at liberty in this case, on the understanding I have with him, to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN]. As I do not know how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DUBOIS. With the consent of the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON], my pair with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] has been transferred to the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS], which allows the junior Senator from Maryland and myself to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GIBSON. I vote "nay."

Mr. CAMERON. I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. DUBOIS. I am paired with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. DANIEL. I inquire if the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). The Senator from Washington has not voted.

Mr. DANIEL. I am paired with that Senator, and withhold my vote.

Mr. HOAR (after having voted in the affirmative). I inadvertently voted. I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH], and withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—29			
Aldrich,	Gallinger,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Sherman,
Allen,	Hale,	Morrill,	Stewart,
Allison,	Hansbrough,	Offer,	Teller,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Pettigrew,	Wilson,
Cullum,	Hill,	Platt,	Wolcott,
Davis,	Lodge,	Power,	
Frye,	McMillan,	Pritchard,	
	Manderson,	Proctor,	

NAYS—24			
Bate,	Cockrell,	Irby,	Pasco,
Blackburn,	George,	Kyle,	Ransom,
Blanchard,	Gibson,	Jones of Ark.,	Turpie,
Caffery,	Gordon,	Lindsay,	Vilas,
Call,	Harris,	McLaurin,	Voorhes,
Camden,	Huntton,	Martin,	Walsh,

NOT VOTING—32			
Berry,	Dixon,	McPherson,	Quay,
Bryce,	Dolph,	Mills,	Roach,
Burrows,	Faulkner,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Shoup,
Burton,	Gorman,	Morgan,	Smith,
Cameron,	Gray,	Marphy,	Squire,
Carey,	Higgins,	Palmer,	White,
Call,	Hoar,	Perkins,	Washburn,
Daniel,	Jones of Nev.,	Pugh,	White,

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6792) to disapprove the treaty heretofore made with the Southern Ute Indians to be removed to the Territory of Utah, and providing for settling them down in severality where they may so elect and are qualified, and to settle all those not electing to take lands in severality on the west 40 miles of present reservation and in portions of New Mexico, and for other purposes, and to carry out the provisions of the treaty with said Indians June 15, 1880.

Mr. WOLCOTT. When we reached the hour of 2 o'clock the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] had the floor, and I suppose he desires to proceed.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, I do not desire to occupy the attention of the Senate on this bill any longer than is necessary to simply present the facts. The Senator from Colorado has manifested a great deal of confidence that such an understanding has been reached that the bill will be passed no matter what may be the discussion. I desire only to see to it that the facts in relation to the bill as nearly as I can present them to Senate shall be before it, and to enter in that way only my feeble protest against the enactment of so great an injustice.

The proposition to which I was drawing attention was this, that having once treated with the Indians for the exchange of their reservation for another, it is now proposed by the bill to cancel that agreement arbitrarily, and without again submitting to them the question of their assent, to take from them nearly two-thirds of their present reservation for nothing save such moneys as may result from a sale of the land or portions of it to homestead settlers and others.

I was calling attention to the very great injustice of such a proceeding, and had begun to read an article from the Denver Republican on the subject, when we were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour. I begin again, therefore, that article, for I shall be glad to have Senators see what a newspaper of Colorado says in relation to this exact measure.

There are matters connected with the alleged compromise agreement in relation to the Southern Ute which should be considered with great care before that compromise is given the force of law.

It is proposed to place the Indians in the western part of their present reservation with the addition of a small tract of land lying in New Mexico. If this were done it would throw the greater part of the good land open to settlement. The question of this land is a duty which will be inflicted upon us and it should not be done at the price of an Indian war, which would lay waste a great deal of the southwestern part of the State and paralyze business in that section during the whole of the year.

It should be borne in mind that the Indians are not parties to the agreement to thus dispose of them. They have been waiting impatiently for some six years for an agreement made by their removal to Utah to be carried into effect. Disappointed year after year, they have threatened to go on the war path if this agreement were not enforced. It needs no extensive knowledge of the Indian character to appreciate that they will be ill-willed and incensed if they are told that the agreement for their removal to Utah has been rescinded, and that, instead, they will have a great part of their present reservation taken from them, while they will be forced to settle in one corner, with the addition of a little tract of new arable, which they do not want.

It is to be hoped that war with these Indians will be avoided, but it can not be denied that if this new agreement is adopted it will be against their will, and there will be great danger of conflict. Altogether there are about a thousand Southern Utes, and, counting boys capable of fighting, they could place some 600 warriors on the war path. This force would be enough to terrorize all that part of the State. It seems to be reckless for people in the San Juan region to advocate the adoption of this compromise agreement. It would benefit a few men who want to locate land within the limits of the present reservation, but it would endanger the peace and good order of all the country bordering on that reservation.

Mr. President, I can not show more succinctly than that Colorado newspaper has done the exact condition which will be presented by the enactment of the bill. It is proposed to deny these people the plainest and simplest rights. No doubt we have the force to do it; no doubt we can rob them, and it seems to be assumed that we should do it. Yet I had hoped that so plain a matter as this would receive some consideration at the hands of the Senate of the United States. I remember a year ago or more a dramatic and pathetic appeal made by the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] in this body in behalf of his own people, when the law which seemed to be for the interests of the people of the United States was about to be enacted and, as he thought, to the great injury and detriment of his own people.

Mr. TELLER. I think so yet.

Mr. VILAS. The Senate is made of folks so yet. He then pleaded for the rights of the poor, oppressed, and injured people, as he thought they were, of Colorado, and to-day he is ready, as I understand, to fling to the winds the consideration of justice in behalf of the Indians; to take from them the rights which have been guaranteed to them by a treaty of the United States by an act of Congress prescribing their title to those lands; to take those rights from them without tendering them the poor privilege of being heard on the subject, without their assent to strike down an agreement which has been made and in the effort of it to substitute an arbitrary law taking from them what this paper says are the good lands of their reservation for the reason that some of the people in the San Juan region of Colorado desire to settle there.

I know that the Senator from Colorado will deny for an instant any purpose of injustice, but how can these things be done without injustice being inflicted? I would not impute to him or any other Senator the purpose of outraging these Indians. They have no such purpose, but they are seeing only this, that there is a reservation in the way and they wish to remove it from the way; and having tried one course which the dictates of justice commended, having made one agreement which was just in itself, fair to the Indians, and ought to have been executed, and which could not be executed, now, instead of trying to make another in which those people shall have their voice before their lands are taken from them, it is proposed to rob them of their lands by a summary proceeding.

Mr. President, it may be that this is to be done. The Senators say that all that is necessary in order to accomplish the result is that I should cease to protest against it, and that then as soon as the facts are known to the Senate, and the plain consequence is obvious, the evil is about to be inflicted, notwithstanding it is said in this newspaper from Colorado that so obvious and plain is the injustice that the Indians are likely to rise in arms, even a pitiful 400, against the United States.

Mr. FRYE. The PRESIDENTIAL OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. VILAS. Certainly.

Mr. FRYE. I am obliged to leave the Chamber for a few minutes, and I should like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin before I go whether the bill has received the consideration of a committee?

Mr. VILAS. I understand the bill has been reported back by the committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. FRYE. The Senator from Wisconsin is not a member of that committee.

Mr. VILAS. No, sir; I am not a member.

Mr. FRYE. Does the Senator know whether the committee were unanimous in relation to it?

Mr. VILAS. I only know from the general remarks of one or

two gentlemen on the committee that they did not assent to it. I have paid no attention to that part of the matter.

Mr. FRYE. Does the Senator know whether the side of the Indians was presented before the committee?

Mr. VILAS. I think not.

Mr. PLATT. They were there.

Mr. VILAS. They may have been there when the bill for the approval of the agreement made with them was considered, which was reported favorably by the Indian Affairs Committee, but were they there when this last measure was pending?

Mr. PLATT. I so understand.

Mr. TELLER. And they were favorable to the bill.

Mr. VILAS. I should like to hear about it.

Mr. PLATT. Chief Ignacio was there.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. As some question has arisen about the action of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I should like to trespass upon the attention of the Senate for one minute.

This is an old question and has been a matter of contention for years. The first proposition was that the Indians should be removed from their present location and carried into Utah to a large reservation. Months were spent in undertaking to get an agreement of that sort between the Indians and commissioners on the part of the United States, and that was at last agreed to. After it was agreed to, great complaint was made on the part of some people living in Utah that the Indians ought not to go and they did not want them to come; that they were not anxious to carry them like to move, etc. Conflicting statements were made as to whether the Indians preferred to remain on their present reservation or to move. First it was stated that the Indians were unanimously opposed to going at all. Then it was stated that a majority of them were anxious to go.

In the efforts of the committee to find out what the truth was and to do the best thing that could be done for the Indians, we inquired of everybody we could get before the committee, including these Indians, and we reported some months ago a bill proposing to carry out the original agreement made between the Indians and the Government. With the active opposition that was made to that measure on the part of a number of people claiming to be the friends of the Indians, particularly on the part of the Indian Rights Association, I believe, and others, saying the worst things possible for the Indians would be to send them to Utah, the committee took up this subsequent bill and agreed to its being reported, with the understanding, as I thought, that it was satisfactory to all the Indians and the white people who were concerned, and I supposed it was a solution which would meet the approval of the contending factions in this matter.

Mr. WOLCOTT. This is a House bill. It has passed the other House.

Mr. VILAS. I should like to ask the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] whether any Indians were present when the bill now under consideration was before the committee.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. My impression is that Chief Ignacio, the leading man of the tribe, I understand, was there. I am not positive about that.

Mr. VILAS. Has he been there more than once?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. He has been there several times.

Mr. VILAS. He was there at the time when the first bill carrying out the agreement was reported. The report speaks of it.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Chief Ignacio and Buckskin Charley and several others were there the first time. A number of the Indians were there at the first investigation. Chief Ignacio, if I am not mistaken, was there alone at the last investigation we had.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President—

Mr. FRYE. I am sorry I interrupted the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I will not say positively that it is true, but my impression is he was there. There are so many of these matters before the committee that, of course, I can not carry them in my mind. My impression is he was there and approved of the change.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to say that I believe the Senator from Arkansas is correct. At all events, Ignacio, the leading chief and the only chief who, perhaps, is capable of dealing with these subjects, has approved of it, and is in favor of this change. He preferred the other; but when he found he could not get it, he, like a sensible man, yielded, just as we did.

Mr. VILAS. If it be true that the Indians favor this scheme, then there can be no objection to our tendering them the opportunity to assent to it at least. The amendment which I have proposed requires the assent of only a majority. I am willing that this shall then be carried out. So far as I am concerned I care nothing about it; but, having occupied a position in the Department of the Interior, and afterwards on the Indian Commissions, where the facts in relation to this matter have been forced upon my attention, I have been unwilling to let this bill go against the objection of the Interior Department and the Indian Office with-

out at least laying before the Senate the views of the Department and the facts in respect to it, and, at any rate, my humble, and, I suppose, from what the Senator from Colorado says, fruitless, protest.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I wish to intercept the Senator from Wisconsin long enough to ask him if he does not unintentionally mistake the fact when he says the amendment proposes to leave this matter to a majority of the Indians? I ask him if he has not entirely left out of consideration the Weminuche and provided for a vote of the Capotas and the Moaches?

Mr. VILAS. I have not the amendment before me. It is a long time since it was drawn. There may be an error in respect to it. I am ready to amend it so as to meet that objection. It was intended only to require the assent—

Mr. TELLER. Here it is.

Mr. VILAS. I think the Senator from Colorado who has just put the question to me will see that he is in error. If he will turn to the amendment he will find that it proposes to strike out section 5 of the pending bill and insert the following:

"That the foregoing provisions of this act shall take effect only upon the assent thereof and consent thereto by a majority of all the adult male Indians now located or residing upon that portion of the reservation of the Southern Utes not mentioned in the third section of this act."

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is, you cut off the Indians living in the west end.

Mr. VILAS. They live there now. The two tribes that live on the east end ought to consent to give up their lands.

Mr. TELLER. They all live together.

Mr. VILAS. The Weminuche live on the western end.

Mr. TELLER. They all live at the agency, really.

Mr. VILAS. Those three bands, I understand, live quite separate.

Mr. TELLER. If the Senator will allow me, I will explain the matter to him. There is supposed to be about 1,000 of these Indians. I should say myself there are some less.

Mr. VILAS. Eleven hundred.

Mr. TELLER. There are about 900, in fact.

Mr. TELLER. We have always believed, at least, that there were near a thousand out on the reservation. They ran some of them over into Utah, and probably a good many of them are off the reservation. But the only habitat they have is at the agency in the section that is to be cut off. So really if the Senator desires to do justice he should simply provide that all the Indians should vote on the question.

Mr. VILAS. I am perfectly willing to agree to it. I drew it in that way in order that the friends of the bill might find the least objection to it because it would require the assent of the least number; but I am perfectly willing that all the Indians on the reservation shall be required to give their assent. I will strike out that part of the amendment which limits it.

Now, Mr. President, there is another point in the bill to which I have proposed an amendment. If this is to be a law, let us at least try to make it approximately fair. The bill provides for no disposition of the lands except to homestead settlers or by sale under the coal, mineral, timber, and stone acts, and by being taken up under the desert-land law, if I remember aright. Now, under those laws there would be derived from the sale of the lands not enough in all probability to pay the Indians any very considerable sum of money after the expenses of administration were deducted. Certainly that is true if the Senators from Colorado are right in claiming, contrary to the newspaper there, that the good lands are not in the portion to be opened. There would be no taking of them up by homestead settlers to any great amount unless they were desirable.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Let me correct the Senator for just a moment. Of course, if the great mesas which are now barren and unproductive were opened up, which lie between fertile land at the north and fertile land at the south that can not be utilized because of this Indian reservation in the middle, there would be irrigating ditches, which cost from half a million to a million dollars each. There is the means, and thereby opening up to entry lands which must forever not only remain valueless, but make valueless lands to the north and south of them, while the Indians stay where they are.

Mr. VILAS. There is no doubt that some of those lands could be made valuable by irrigation. A great many of them are valuable now.

Mr. WOLCOTT. None of them.

Mr. VILAS. They ought to be sold, and sold fairly, at public auction, and the proceeds run over to these Indians. I propose as an amendment to this method of disposition simply that the proceeds of these lands shall be obtained according to their value and that the Indians shall have the benefit. Here is a scheme which not only takes away from them their plain, undeniable rights, but it takes away from them even their chances of deriving anything material from the sale of their property.

I can not understand why an unwillingness should be felt to per-

mit them to have the benefit to be derived from a sale. Of course I understand why a great many people may desire to avoid paying for the lands which they will get, taking them up under the homestead law and postponing the day of payment for years and years, or under the desert-land act, or under some of the other acts; but justice to the Indians requires that their lands shall be put up for sale and the proceeds awarded to them.

Now, I stand here against this scheme, I stand here, I suppose, with a reasonable assurance, if I may trust the Senators from Colorado, that it is fruitless task, but it is so plain that we are doing a thing of essential injustice in itself that I am not willing that the bill shall be amended into law with my understanding of the facts, with my knowledge of the history, without some protest on my part. I should ordinarily deter at once to the Senators from Colorado in respect to any measure touching property or affairs in their State in which the honest interests of the United States were not peculiarly concerned, but they have submitted to being defeated in a respectable measure of which they approved as just by the opposition which has been made to it, which I never intend to have prevailed in my judgment, and which has prevailed, if this measure shall pass, only to inflict upon these Indian people an injustice a thousand times more flagrant than that removal which they much desired themselves could possibly have done of injury to them.

Mr. President, I have said all that I desire to say, so far as I am aware of, on this subject. Having presented the matter, I presume the Senator from Colorado will be able to reach a vote without further discussion.

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the Senator from Wisconsin, before he takes his seat, allow me to ask him a question? Was the view of this case which he now presents to the Senate presented to the committee?

Mr. VILAS. I was not before the committee. I had nothing to do with it. I did say to the Senator from Colorado that if the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had no objection to the passage of this bill I should have no objection and make no objection, because the responsibility for such measures lies upon that Department. Application being made and the subject being considered by the Department of the Interior, the Secretary refused his assent and said this measure ought not to pass. We are to pass it simply because the people interested in obtaining the lands have made a compromise agreement with the Delegate from Utah, who is interested in opposing the transfer of the Indians to the southeastern portion of that Territory, in which I submit I should like to see the Senator (Mr. TELLER) himself, is the fittest for these people to live in of any place in the United States undoubtedly.

Let me add that I would be glad to do to see the Senate take up the bill for the ratification of the treaty that stands here on our Calendar with the unanimous report of the Indian Affairs Committee in favor of it so that we might execute our agreement with these people.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, I am at a loss to understand the references which the Senator from Wisconsin from time to time has made to the effect that there was great confidence on the part of the Senators from Colorado that a sufficient vote was secured in the Chamber to pass this measure. Certainly no word or act of mine could have given him that impression. I was of the opinion, after my years of service here, that the majority of the members of this body would naturally follow the unanimous report of one of its important committees. I was of the impression that the majority of the members of this body would vote in favor of the measure. The committee had given the subject consideration and had reported in favor of it; and that impression has ripened into an abiding conviction as I have heard the Senator from Wisconsin attempt to destroy the arguments in support of the bill and proceed by the bill itself.

This Indian question, Mr. President, is not a new one. These Indians came to us from the conquest of Mexico. We found them living in New Mexico, one of the three tribes of the Ute Indians, a blanket of tin, furs and pelts and drove, unwilling to adapt themselves to civilization; on the warpath wherever there was the slightest pretext; difficult of management and impatient of control. We took these Indians in 1878 to southern Colorado, and said to them, "Live along the La Plata River, and if that land were not sufficient to contain them we had lands in New Mexico for that purpose." The lands which were then offered only the lands which are tendered them now and which they are willing to accept.

In 1878 the Indians were temporarily left in this long strip of land 115 miles by 15. In 1879 an outbreak occurred, followed by an outbreak a year later and the Major Thornburg massacre. Then, in the great fight that arose in respect to these Indians, the Uncompagere and the White River Utes were dumped off into Utah, and these Indians were left where they were temporarily, until arrangements could be made for establishing them elsewhere.

the Indians to take allotments is this very act itself, and I should like the Senator to say what it means. What is to be the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by which he is to determine the qualifications?

Mr. TELLER. I do not know. That is left to the Secretary of the Interior, and he will determine, I suppose, if the Indians want to stay there, that they are qualified to remain. I have no doubt he will so determine. He can make no distinction between them, for there is very little distinction which can be made between them. Ignacio, the chief, is a very intelligent man, and was before the committee of the other House when this bill was drafted, and he was consulted by the committee after they had determined that they would not ratify or approve of the treaty which the Senator thinks ought to have been approved, and which I thought at the time ought to have been approved. Yet the chief object of the treaty, but others did object to it, particularly the people of Utah. In the present condition of Utah, soon to become a State, it is apparent that this question will be left open indefinitely if it is not settled in this way.

There is more land in the region to which it is proposed to remove them than the Indians can occupy; it is better land for their purposes than that which they now occupy, for I have no doubt that the present agency at this time there is anywhere from a foot to 3 feet of sand. Almost the entire tribe went down to Utah last fall, when the Government was compelled to send the Army to bring them back. I do not know where they are now, whether they came entirely back to the agency or whether they went into the lower region, the western end of the reservation, but I presume they are in the western end of the reservation today.

I would do no injustice to these Indians. They are the wards of the Government, and they are residents of the State of Colorado. As my colleague has said, they have never received anything but kindness at the hands of the people of that State, and this band of Indians, which has been there for years, has never had any reason to complain of the people of that State. There has been a great deal of friction about their stock running across our line and our stock running across their line. The reservation is on the line of travel, and every wagon that comes out of that great mining district is compelled to traverse it for 35 or 30 miles. On the west end the Indians will be free from that, and they will be free from the temptations to which they are now subjected by irresponsible people who travel through that country, as they must, and no possible method can be adopted which will prevent them from traveling through there.

In my judgment, this is the best scheme which can be devised for those Indians. I believe the intelligent Indians so understand it, though they still prefer to go to Utah. But they can not go to Utah, and there is no use of trying to send them there. You might as well talk about sending them to the State of New York, as to talk of sending them to Utah now. That idea must be abandoned.

I want to resent, not offensively, a statement made by the Senator from Wisconsin, when he said I was willing to do injustice to these people. I deny it. If I believed this was an unfair thing to do, I would not approve of it. The land will be taken by settlers, the money derived from it will go into the Treasury, the Indians will in proper time become the owners of it, and they will become the owners of it long before they will become agriculturists, I am afraid.

Mr. VILAS. Let me ask the Senator from Colorado this question: Have we not invariably heretofore, when a treaty of the United States or an act of Congress established the title of the Indians, proceeded to deal with them by bargain and obtained their consent before we took their lands from them?

Mr. TELLER. We do not take their lands from them. The Senator will bear in mind that every Indian may stay on any acre of that country that he chooses to under this proposed law.

Mr. VILAS. I have already called the attention of the Senator to the fact that under this proposed law no Indian can have an allotment of land, which is permitted to every one of them under the act of 1880, unless the Secretary of the Interior shall find him qualified to conduct agricultural operations; and one of my amendments proposes to give the Indian the right which the Senator from Colorado argues he has.

Mr. TELLER. If the Senator had only confined his objection to questions of that character, we never should have had any trouble. That is not the trouble with the Senator. He proposes to foist upon this bill an entirely new scheme. If he can not trust the Secretary of the Interior, I think I can.

I do not care anything about those words in the bill. They can all stay there; and then you do not take away their lands, but you do with them just as you do with other tribes from whom you bought land by treaty. You give them the proceeds of the land. It has been the policy of this Government, not to sell the land, as the Senator suggests, at public sale and let it get into the hands of speculators, but to maintain it for settlers, and let the

settlers pay part cash and the balance later on, that money to be covered into the Treasury. That would be in strict accordance with the arrangement made in the act of 1880 with the Confederate Bands of Utes, where we took land of infinitely more value than this and paid them for it a dollar and a quarter an acre under the treaty we had already made with them. We are dealing with this little band of Utes as to their property exactly as we dealt with the great band of Utes, numbering 3,000, and we give to these Indians the same amount that we gave to the others; and this section of the country is not as valuable, or anything like as valuable, as that of the Confederate Bands which we purchased in 1880.

Mr. VILAS. But, if the Senator will allow me there, it has already been shown by his colleague that these lands possess no value—so he says—for homestead settlement, and there will be no proceeds received from them if we dispose of them under laws which defer the payment.

Mr. TELLER. My colleague has made no such statement. My colleague said that at some of these great mesas the land would not be sold until ditches were built. Ditches precede settlement in that country, and must. There has been \$3,000,000 invested in ditches in that section of country, where there was not a man within five or six miles square. You can not have cultivation there without water, and the enterprising people who go there depend upon settlers coming in and taking the land and thus making their enterprise valuable by new settlements. You can not get that land settled otherwise, unless you give it to some great corporation, and it has not been the policy of this Government to give great bodies of lands to corporations, which I myself will never favor.

This land must be left for the homestead settler, who goes upon it, makes his home, and buys water of the ditch company, which has preceded him in the valley, through which the railroad passes, and which is a narrow valley, and not a wide one, like those in some of the older sections of the country. There is some land which will be taken immediately, which is in proximity to mining camps, which will afford a good market for the produce there raised, and every acre of which can be watered by combination among the farmers. The great mesa will not be taken, and will never be cultivated until aggregated capital shall build ditches and carry the water through it. But as my colleague said, it will take a great deal of money to do that. It will take three hundred thousand dollars or more, and I think an estimate has been made even higher than that; but the land to which it is proposed to send these Indians is now prepared for irrigation. I took the pains while in that section to inquire of various citizens as to what would be the cost of getting water into Mancos Valley and another valley, the name of which I do not recall, and the highest estimate any engineer made to me was \$10,000. The water, of course, taken from the same river, the Arapahoe, and that \$10,000 would irrigate an immense area of country.

I want to say to the Senator now that he is not properly informed as to that country. It has a genial climate. I am speaking now as to the west part of it. The land is lower down toward the end of the valley, though the land in Utah is better than that; but the land is better in the west of the present reservation than the land on which it is proposed to place the Indians in Utah, and the climate is better at that. I do not remember the name of the place at present, but it is a place where there is a large Mormon settlement—but while the climate there is better, the land is not so good.

We found one objection to taking these Indians to Utah was that we should have to buy out a great number of settlers who are there, some of whom are willing to sell and some of whom are not, and that was one cause of the objection to the treaty; but it is utterly impossible to ever hope to send the Indians anywhere else. This New Mexican addition is a good grazing country, though not so good as the Mancos and the other valley, the name of which has slipped my memory at the moment.

This New Mexican region has good springs and good grass, at least I am so told, though I have not any personal knowledge of it. I obtained my information from the Delegate from that Territory, who agreed with me that that would be a valuable place for the raising of cattle and horses. These Indians will not be agriculturists.

My colleague said that while I was Secretary of the Interior I made an arrangement by which 5,000 sheep were purchased for these Indians. About half of them were eaten the first year; but from the remainder, I understand, they have a pretty decent flock of sheep, amounting to a few thousand, and they have a few cattle and a great many horses. The horses and cattle can be kept on the upper end of the reservation, but the sheep I kept in the west end and can be kept in New Mexico. The cattle will be as good as this land, settled, we go there and cultivate this valley, the mining will have produce brought to them at reasonable rates, and the land will be suitable for homes for the agriculturists of the country, where they can get remunerative prices for their crops. Besides all this, a land that is isolated has to save

agery and solitude will become the home of happy settlers, the Indian will get the money for his land, and be in a place which, for his purposes, is much better than where he is now, and it will be better for the white man there to close to the mining camps, as elsewhere.

Mr. PLATT. I want to ask one specific question of the Senator from Colorado. These Indians have a few cattle and some sheep. Can they or do they winter these cattle upon that portion of the reservation which it is proposed to cut off?

Mr. TELLER. I do not suppose they ever winter their cattle or their sheep on the east end of that reservation.

Mr. PLATT. Can they winter them on the west end, the end toward New Mexico?

Mr. TELLER. They can, and that is where they do winter them generally. They take their cattle every year and go to the west end, and from there down into Utah. They will continue to do that until the settlers drive them out of Utah. There is a portion of Utah adjoining their reservation which they will occupy for years as a pasture, because there can be no settlement made, as no water can be got on those high table lands. They will have the advantage of a run into the Territory of Utah, which the people of Utah will not complain of, unless the Indians are permanently settled there. They will have some opportunities in Utah which they have not now, because of their proximity to the east end of the Indian reservation along the line of the railroad.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

Mr. TELLER. Let the amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. It is proposed, in lines 4 and 5 of section 2, to strike out the words "as may elect and be considered by him qualified to take the same" and insert "as may not decline to accept such allotment in the manner hereinafter provided."

Mr. VILAS. I will only observe in reference to that amendment that it would put the right of these Indians precisely where the senior Senator from Colorado argues that it is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. VILAS. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TELLER. I would suggest to the Senator that he does not wish to strike out the words "as may elect." Those words belong in the bill:

Such of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado as may elect.

I suppose the Senator merely desires to strike out the words:

And be considered by him qualified to take the same.

Mr. VILAS. Yes; but this comes to the same thing. The act of 1880 gives the Indians a specific vested right in the land. If they shall decline to accept the allotment—I put it in that way—that amounts to an election; it means the same thing, and so far as the manner of election is concerned either way, only that the Secretary of the Interior ought to have a declination from the Indian who has a specific grant under the treaty and the act of Congress before he refuses to allow any land.

Mr. PLATT. I ask that the Secretary now state the amendment and the section as it will read if the amendment prevails.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In lines 4 and 5, section 2, it is proposed to strike out the words "as may elect and be considered by him qualified to take the same" and insert "as may not decline to accept such allotment in the manner hereinafter provided;" so as to read:

Sec. 2. That within six months after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Interior shall cause allotment of land in severalty to be made to such of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado as may not decline to accept such allotment in the manner hereinafter provided out of the agricultural lands embraced in their present reservation in Colorado, etc.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to know how the Indians could decline to take the land. That is very indefinite.

Mr. PLATT. That is what I was going to ask.

Mr. VILAS. It is very easy for the Secretary of the Interior to provide for that by regulation.

Mr. PLATT. But that he does not require it.

The Secretary provided to call the roll.

Mr. CAMERON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DANIEL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE], otherwise I should vote "yea."

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. I have arranged to transfer the pair to the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], which will allow the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] and me to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a general pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. I will transfer my pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JOHNSON], and vote "aye."

Mr. DAVIS. I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIN].

Mr. CAREY. I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL]. Were he present I should vote "nay."

Mr. McMILLAN. I inquire whether the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted. Mr. McLAURIN. I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD], but I transfer my pair to my colleague [Mr. BURROWS] and vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—12

Bate,	Faulkner,	Hanton,	Ransom,
Blackburn,	George,	Mills,	Vilas,
Coffey,	Hill,	Pasco,	Walsh.

NAYS—32

Aldrich,	Gibson,	McMillan,	Power,
Allen,	Hale,	Manderson,	Pritchard,
Call,	Harris,	Martin,	Proctor,
Chandler,	Irby,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Sherman,
Clayton,	Jordan,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Dubois,	Kyle,	Peffer,	Teller,
Frye,	Leche,	Pettigrew,	Voorhees,
Gallinger,	McLaurin,	Platt,	Walcott.

NOT VOTING—4.

Allison,	Daniel,	Johnson of Nev.,	Shoup,
Berry,	Davis,	Libby,	Smith,
Blanchard,	Dixon,	McPherson,	Squire,
Brice,	Dolph,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Trest,
Bulwacker,	Gordon,	Orin,	Turpin,
Butler,	Gorman,	Morrill,	Washburn,
Camden,	Gray,	Palmer,	Wilson,
Cameron,	Hansbrough,	Pugh,	
Carey,	Hawley,	Quay,	
Cockrell,	Higgins,	Reed,	
Coke,	Hoar,	Smith,	

So the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add, at the end of section 2, "and as hereinafter further provided."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

Mr. VILAS. That amendment naturally goes with the one which has just been rejected.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Amend section 3 by striking out, in line 2, the words "not elect or be deemed qualified," and inserting "decline;" so as to read:

That for the sole and exclusive use and occupancy of such of said Indians as may decline to take allotment of land in severalty, as provided in the present section, there shall be, and is hereby, set apart and reserved all that portion of their present reservation, etc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

Mr. VILAS. That also goes with the other amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Strike out section 4 and insert in lieu thereof:

Sec. 4. That after allotment shall be made of the lands in said reservation, as herein provided, to such of said Indians as shall not decline to take the same, the Secretary of the Interior shall, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and after public advertisement in not less than three newspapers in the State of Colorado for a period of six weeks, offer for sale public lands and all of the adjacent Indian lands which shall have been allotted, as aforesaid, and are reserved by this act. Not more than 100 acres shall be sold to these persons, and payment therefor shall be made at the option of the purchaser, either wholly in cash or one-third in cash and the remainder in three equal annual installments with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Upon full payment being made, patents shall be issued to the purchaser, and the lands, and until such payment shall be made in full, a certificate shall be issued to the purchaser expressing the terms of the sale and providing for the issuance of the patent when full payment shall be made. Out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands, subject to the disposition of Congress in the execution of said trust, *Provided*, That before said lands shall be exposed to sale the Secretary of the Interior shall cause any improvements belonging to and on said lands on the lands now occupied by them to be appraised, and make such lands shall be made for less than the appraised value of such improvements, and those shall be paid to the Indians owning the same by the amount of such appraisement out of the proceeds of said sale of any tract upon which such improvement may be.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Strike out section 5 of the bill and insert in lieu thereof:

Sec. 5. That the foregoing provisions of this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by a majority of all the adult male Indians now located or residing upon that portion of the reservation of the Southern Utes not mentioned in the third section of this act, which acceptance and consent shall be obtained in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be made known by proclamation of the President of the United States upon satisfactory proof thereof being presented to him, which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act shall be of no effect and null and void.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

Mr. VILAS. On that amendment, unless it is accepted by the Senator from Colorado, I shall ask for the yeas and nays. I wish to modify the amendment by striking out, in line 2, on page 4 of the printed amendments, the words "that portion of" and, in line 3, by striking out "not mentioned in the third section of this act," so that it shall read:

That the foregoing provisions of this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by a majority of all the adult male Indians now located or residing upon the reservation of the Southern Utes, which acceptance, etc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin as modified.

Mr. VILAS. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL]. Were he present I should vote "nay."

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DODGE].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). Under the arrangement made on the last vote, by which the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], I will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. I do not see him in his seat, and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HARRIS (after having voted in the affirmative). I rise to inquire whether the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] is recorded as voting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He is not.

Mr. HARRIS. I withdraw my vote. I am paired with the senior Senator from Vermont.

Mr. McMILLAN. Under the same arrangement heretofore made, transferring my pair with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] to my colleague [Mr. BURROWS], I will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. MANDERSON. My vote will probably be needed to make a quorum. I therefore transfer my pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], who is absent unpaired, and will vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 31; as follows:

YEAS—13		Walsh.
Bate,	George,	Mills.
Brice,	Gray,	Pasco.
Caffery,	Huntton,	Turpie.
Faulkner,	McLaurin,	
NAYS—31		
Aldrich,	Gallinger,	McMillan,
Blaine,	Gibson,	Manderson,
Callahan,	Hale,	Martin,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Mitchell of Oreg.,
Callum,	Hill,	Murphy,
Davis,	Irby,	Pfeffer,
Dubois,	Kyle,	Patterson,
Frye,	Lodge,	Platt,
NOT VOTING—41		
Allison,	Daniel,	Lindsay,
Beery,	Dixon,	McPherson,
Blackburn,	Dodge,	Mitchell of Wis.,
Blanchard,	Gordon,	Morgan,
Butler,	Gorman,	Morrill,
Candeen,	Hansbrough,	Palmer,
Cameron,	Harris,	Perkins,
Carver,	Higgins,	Pugh,
Cockrell,	Gray,	Quay,
Coke,	Jones of Ark.,	Ransom,
	Jones of Nev.,	Rosch,

So the amendment was rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated.

Mr. VILAS. I should like to modify my amendment so as to correspond with the other, which was just voted on by striking out, in line 2, page 3, the words "that portion of" and inserting "the," and by striking out, after the word "reservation," in the first line on page 5, the words "not reserved in section 5."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin as modified will be read.

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of the bill the following as a new section:

SEC. 6. That should it appear to the President of the United States that it is expedient to accept of the reservation of the Southern Utes, which shall be obtained in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be made known by proclamation of the President of the United States upon satisfactory proof thereof being presented to him, which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act shall be of no effect and null and void.

That the foregoing provisions of this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by a majority of all the adult male Indians now located or residing upon the reservation of the Southern Utes, which acceptance, etc.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin as modified.

The question being put, there were on a division—yeas 10, nays 22; no quorum voting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum voting, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Frye,	Lodge,	Pritchard,
Bate,	Gallinger,	McLaurin,	Proctor,
Blanchard,	George,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Caffery,	Gibson,	Manderson,	Stewart,
Call,	Hale,	Mills,	Teller,
Carey,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Turpie,
Chandler,	Harris,	Morgan,	Vilas,
Coke,	Hawley,	Murphy,	Woolcees,
Callum,	Hill,	Pasco,	Wilson,
Davis,	Huntton,	Pfeffer,	Wolcott,
Dubois,	Irby,	Pottierew,	
Faulkner,	Kyle,	Power,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. A division is called for on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. HARRIS. I suggest that the demand for the division may be withdrawn and the vote taken viva voce.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope we shall do that instead of having a ye-a-and-nay vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection that course will be pursued. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If no further amendment is to be proposed as in Committee of the Whole, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I desire to offer an amendment which simply changes the title in a section. There is a misreference. I want to refer to the law of 1890. A law of another date is referred to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 2, beginning in the middle of line 9, strike out the words "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and to the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

An act to accept of and reserve the reservation of the Southern Utes of the State of Colorado for the use of the Indians of that State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be passed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is: Shall the bill pass? Mr. VILAS. I ask for the yeas and nays upon the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DANIEL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE].
Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I again announce the pair of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. I vote "yea."
Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].
Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] by agreement with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DIXON]. I vote "yea."

Mr. MANDERSON (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] and vote "yea."

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMPDEN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.
Mr. HARRIS. I suggest to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] that he and I transfer our respective pairs so that both of us can vote.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I have no objection.
Mr. HARRIS. I record my vote "nay."
Mr. HANSBROUGH. I vote "yea."

Mr. FRYE (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], who is detained to-day from the Chamber in the room of the Committee on Appropriations. I have voted for the reason that these are in no sense political questions and as my vote is needed to make a quorum.

Mr. CAREY (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL]. I voted inadvertently. I desire to withdraw my vote. If my vote is necessary to make a quorum I can vote.

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 12; as follows:

YEAS—36.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Jones of Ark.,	Platt,
Allen,	Gallinger,	Kyle,	Power,
Blackburn,	Gibson,	Lodge,	Pritchard,
Call,	Hale,	McLaurin,	Proctor,
Chandler,	Hansbrough,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Cullom,	Hawley,	Manderson,	Stewart,
Davis,	Hill,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Weller,
Dickens,	Huntton,	Murphy,	Wilson,
Faulkner,	Irby,	Peffer,	Wolcott.

NAYS—12.

Bate,	George,	Harris,	Tarple,
Blackburn,	Gordon,	Mills,	Vilas,
Caffery,	Gray,	Pasco,	Walsh.

NOT VOTING—37.

Allison,	Daniel,	Mitchell of Wis.,	Shoop,
Berry,	Dixon,	Morgan,	Smith,
Brice,	Dolph,	Morrill,	Squire,
Barrows,	Gorman,	Palmer,	Vest,
Butler,	Higgin,	Perkins,	Wood,
Campden,	Hoar,	Pettigrew,	Washburn,
Carey,	Jones of Nev.,	Pugh,	White.
McCrill,	Lindsay,	Quay,	
Coke,	McCluskey,	Roach,	
	Martin,		

So the bill was passed.
Mr. WOLCOTT. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments. The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. JONES of Arkansas, Mr. ROACH, and Mr. PETTIGREW were appointed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON, WYOMING, ETC.

Mr. CAREY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2214) authorizing the purchase of sites for public buildings in the city of Spokane, Wash.; in the city of Cheyenne, Wyo.; in Boise City, Idaho, and in the city of Helena, Mont. There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CAREY. I have an amendment to offer in the nature of a substitute, which I suggest be read instead of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the proposed substitute will be read.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to select, designate, and procure, by purchase or otherwise, suitable sites and for the commencement of the

construction of public buildings thereon in the city of Spokane, Wash.; in the city of Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming; in Boise City, the capital of Idaho; in the city of Helena, the capital of Montana; there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000. Each of said sites shall contain at least 16,000 square feet of ground, shall have an open space around the building to be erected thereon, including streets and alleys, of at least 40 feet; and neither of said sites shall cost in excess of \$25,000.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN. I move to amend the bill by inserting the cities of Norfolk and Hastings, Neb., in the descriptive part, increasing the sum appropriated to \$150,000.

Mr. DUBOIS. I ask the attention of the Senator from Nebraska just a moment. There have been several efforts made to pass this bill. It was agreed to by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate the last time on the ground that none of the three new States named has a public building at all. It provides for the erection of a public building at the capitals of each of those States, where there are so many United States officers. I trust the Senator from Nebraska will not load it down by proposing to provide for public buildings in another State where they have public buildings, and where there is not a necessity so great as there is in these States. It will be a saving to the Government to erect these buildings. There is no objection to it. The bill was beaten the last time because it was loaded down by amendments. I trust the Senator from Nebraska will present a separate measure and not seek to amend this bill.

Mr. ALLEN. I have not the slightest desire to defeat this bill. I have for some time been attempting to procure the establishment of public buildings at Norfolk and Hastings, in Nebraska, where by existing law Federal court is required to be held twice a year and where thousands of litigants are deprived of the benefits of the proximity of a court in consequence of the failure to construct the proper buildings. Thus litigants in my State are required to travel from 300 to 350 miles, in many instances, to attend sessions of the Federal court in the city of Omaha and the city of Lincoln, which are in the southeastern portion of the State. It amounts to a practical denial of justice so far as a great many of them are concerned.

I have no desire to defeat this bill and I do not think that the amendment I propose will have that effect. I think, however, while the Government is purchasing sites for the erection of Federal buildings it might just as well purchase sites at these two places, which are designated by existing law as places for holding of Federal court.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. President, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed that the new States in which there are no public buildings should be allowed a public building so far as that committee could permit it. This bill provides for an appropriation of only \$100,000 for the four buildings, for procuring sites and for the commencement of the buildings. The Committee on Appropriations of this body found a precedent for putting on the appropriation bill a public building at the capital of a State. Three of the States named in the bill have no public buildings. The State of Washington has a custom-house building somewhere on the coast.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. At Port Townsend.

Mr. CAREY. At Port Townsend. So the two committees have agreed, and at the last session of Congress it was agreed by a vote of this body that these four new States were entitled each to a public building. It is probably not in order to give these four new States each a public building of moderate size. I beg the Senator from Nebraska to withdraw his amendment, as it would probably defeat the measure. There are a number of fine public buildings in the State of Nebraska. These new States are, I think, entitled to this consideration. I believe if the amendment should be put on the Capital it would defeat the measure at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I do not know that I shall oppose the proposition of the bill, but it is rather unusual, it seems to me, for four or five localities to unite together for a common sum—\$100,000 is the sum here—and then divide it out and say that \$25,000 shall be given for a public-building site at one place and \$25,000 for a site at another. It is a bad precedent. I believe in letting every tub stand on its own bottom. If there is merit in any one of these propositions let it stand alone and be acted on. I do not propose to oppose appropriations for public buildings in States where, but this combination is not a good one. I do not like this apparent logrolling to get a measure through. I do not like it in this case, but let each measure stand on its own merits.

Mr. HARRIS. Do I understand from the Senator from Wyoming that his substitute is recommended by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds?

Mr. CAREY. It was voted unanimously by that committee as a matter of simple justice to these States.

Mr. HARRIS. Has that committee taken any action on the subject-matter of the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska; and, if so, what?

Mr. ALLEN. Not that I know of.

Mr. KYLE. Are the public buildings to be located at the capitals of several States?

Mr. CAREY. They are. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Tennessee to a fact. It does not provide that \$25,000 shall be expended; the matter is in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; but the provision is that he shall not expend more than \$25,000 for a site. In two of the places \$25,000 will be abundant, and in the other places it will probably not require \$25,000 either to condemn sites or procure them by purchase. It is a very small amount of money, and I think the Senate can well permit these young States to have these public buildings.

Mr. ALLEN. I have not the slightest desire to defeat this bill, or to prevent any State from having public buildings, nor do I believe the amendment which I have offered will have that effect. I only want to emphasize the fact that in the State of Nebraska a large portion of our people are practically denied the privilege of litigating causes in the Federal courts in consequence of the remoteness of the courts from them. Three or four years ago my colleague can probably tell the time better than I can—an act was passed by Congress requiring that terms of the Federal court should be held at the cities of Norfolk and Hastings. We have now mere nominal terms of court there. The judge comes in the morning, enters a few orders, adjourns the court, and returns to his home. There is no jury and none of the ordinary privileges of litigation, and people residing at Chadron, a distance of nearly 60 miles from the city of Omaha, are compelled to go to the city of Omaha for the purpose of litigating their causes. Those who can not reach the Federal court there are practically denied justice, and that, too, in a country which is in great financial difficulties.

I should be perfectly willing, if Senators would agree to it, to increase this appropriation \$15,000, letting \$7,500 be expended in the purchase of sites in each of these cities, or as much of that sum as might be necessary, under proper protection by the proper courts. I do not think that the Senate would find that a disagreeable appropriation; it is very small, and I think it would pass through the House of Representatives without any trouble.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN].

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. GEORGE. I move to take up the bill (H. R. 4609) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. ALDRICH. Pending that motion, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. GEORGE. What has become of my motion?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Pending the motion of the Senator from Mississippi, the Senator from Rhode Island moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. GEORGE. Will not the Senator from Rhode Island allow a vote to be taken on my motion?

Mr. PLATT (to Mr. GEORGE). You do not want to proceed with the bill to-night?

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to have it taken up.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think I should have no objection personally to making the bill moved by the Senator from Mississippi the unfinished business at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. GEORGE. That is what I want. Let it be made the unfinished business for 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. PLATT. That is all right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it understood that the bankruptcy bill becomes the unfinished business for to-morrow?

Mr. PLATT. Yes; at 2 o'clock.

Mr. HARRIS. That is what I wish to understand. Is such the understanding of the chair?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The chair understands that the bill will be the unfinished business for 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. HARRIS. If that is certain that is all I wish to know. Then I am ready for the Senate to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALDRICH. I renew my motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twelve minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 29, 1895, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 28, 1895.

POSTMASTERS.

Henry K. Hartley, to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Henry and State of Idaho, in the place of Wilber S. Badley, whose commission will expire January 31, 1895.

W. S. Porter, to be postmaster at Eldora, in the county of Hardin and State of Iowa, in the place of Aaron Porter, whose commission expired January 19, 1895, the nomination of F. M. Narum, to be postmaster at Eldora, which was sent to the Senate January 3, 1895, having been withdrawn.

Millard F. Charles, to be postmaster at Reading, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Nathan D. Stoodley, whose commission expired January 15, 1895.

Mary E. Brown, to be postmaster at Frankfort in the county of Benzie and State of Michigan, in the place of Alphonzo Brown, deceased.

Houston D. McCabe, to be postmaster at Saint Johns, in the county of Clinton and State of Michigan, in the place of Volney A. Chapin, whose commission expired January 19, 1895.

Cyrus C. Tubbs, to be postmaster at Chesaning, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, in the place of Harvey J. Hopkins, whose commission expired January 6, 1895.

George Vandawar, to be postmaster at Howard, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan, in the place of Berry J. Lowrey, whose commission expired January 6, 1895.

Frank E. Newell, to be postmaster at Morris, in the county of Stevens and State of Minnesota, in the place of Eugene W. Randall, whose commission will expire January 31, 1895.

Leslie G. Loomis, to be postmaster at Victor, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in the place of David A. McVeau, whose commission expired January 6, 1895.

William L. Marshall, to be postmaster at Tomahawk, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Frank A. Larsen, whose commission will expire January 31, 1895.

Henry D. Linsley, to be postmaster at Branford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in the place of Benjamin B. Bennell, whose commission expired December 31, 1894.

John L. Elliott, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of William C. Bushnell, whose commission will expire January 31, 1895.

John R. Hopkins, to be postmaster at Appleton City, in the county of St. Clair and State of Missouri, in the place of Charles C. Hilton, whose commission expired January 27, 1895.

William Lewis, to be postmaster at Lees Summit, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, in the place of Margaret A. Campbell, removed.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry arm.

First Lieut. Hugh Lenox Scott, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, January 24, 1895, vice Garlington, Seventh Cavalry, appointed inspector-general, with the rank of major.

Second Lieut. Francis Henry Beach, Sixth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, January 24, 1895, vice Scott, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alonso Gray, Sixth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, January 24, 1895, vice Crowder, Eighth Cavalry, appointed judge-advocate.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate January 28, 1895.

F. M. Narum, to be postmaster at Eldora, in the State of Iowa.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 28, 1895.

CONSUL.

Robert L. Oliver, of Georgia, to be consul of the United States at Merida, Mexico.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS.

John H. Galwey, of Michigan, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Eighth district.

INDIAN AGENT.

George Steell, of Dupuyer, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Blackfeet Agency in Montana.

POSTMASTERS.

Samuel S. Hallam, to be postmaster at Monmouth, in the county of Warren and State of Illinois.

Benjamin Dennis, to be postmaster at Toronto, in the county of Jefferson and State of Ohio.

Walter J. Broderick, to be postmaster at National Stock Yards, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois.

Leah G. Leonis, to be postmaster at Victor, in the county of Ontario and State of New York.

Samuel E. Smith, to be postmaster at Tipppecanoe City, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio.

Cornelius Cronin, to be postmaster at Kalkaska, in the county of Kalkaska and State of Michigan.

William R. Lawson, to be postmaster at Wellsville, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio.

Frank Bradley, to be postmaster at Chagrin Falls, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio.

Dixie G. Hall, to be postmaster at Ithica, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan.

Hiram C. Blackman, to be postmaster at Hillsdale, in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 28, 1895.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. W. E. PARSON. The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

CLERK, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, BALTIMORE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Treasurer of the United States showing the necessity for an additional clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer in Baltimore, Md.; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore also laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of the appropriations required by the various departments of the Government to complete the service for the current fiscal year, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER pro tempore also laid before the House a letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a list of judgments against the United States by the circuit and district courts of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

J. R. D. MORRISON ET AL. VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER pro tempore also laid before the House a copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. R. D. Morrison et al. vs. The United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CLERICAL FORCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of clerks and other employees in the Navy Department during the calendar year 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

The SPEAKER pro tempore also laid before the House bills of the Senate of the following titles; which were severally referred as indicated, namely:

A bill (S. 2378) opening the naval reservation in the counties of Lafayette, Suwanee, and Alachua to homestead settlement and confirming the title of actual settlers thereon—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1481) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1889—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also announced the approval of bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On January 16, 1895:

An act (H. R. 8067) to provide American registers for the barks *Linda* and *Archer*;

An act (H. R. 5659) for the relief of Zimri Elliott, of Wilsey, Kans.;

An act (H. R. 8125) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896; and

An act (H. R. 7100) to establish a light-house at the entrance to Galveston Harbor, in the county of Galveston, in the State of Texas.

On January 17, 1895:

An act (H. R. 8075) for the relief of I. H. Hathaway & Co.

On January 19, 1895:

An act (H. R. 8094) for the relief of homestead settlers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan; and

An act (H. R. 3636) for the relief of Oliver P. Coshaw and others.

On January 21, 1895:

A message (H. R. 7827) to permit the use of the right of way through the public lands for railroads, canals, and reservoirs, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 8172) to provide for the measurement of vessels; and

Joint resolution (H. Res. 246) authorizing foreign exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits.

On January 22, 1895:

An act (H. R. 8077) authorizing the establishment of lights, fog signals, and beacon on the Kennebec River, Maine;

An act (H. R. 5589) to pension Willis Manasco;

An act (H. R. 6925) granting a pension to Mary Levans; and

An act (H. R. 2561) for the relief of Moses W. Carpenter, of Johnson County, Ark., a Mexican war veteran.

On January 25, 1895:

An act (H. R. 8148) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 8251) authorizing the Little Rock and Pacific Railway Company, its successors and assigns, to construct and maintain bridges across the Fourche La Pevre and Petit Jean rivers, in Arkansas;

An act (H. R. 3393) for the relief of Mrs. Victor Thurnot; and

An act (H. R. 6321) authorizing certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths.

[NOTE.—The following joint resolution was presented to the President on the 15th of January, 1895, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the ten days prescribed by the Constitution, it has become a law without his approval.]

Joint resolution (H. Res. 79) for the relief of Peter Hagen.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1135) granting a pension to Mrs. Katharine Todd Crittenden.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 3746) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Edward J. Butler; and

A bill (H. R. 5368) for the relief of H. W. McConnell.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to return to the House of Representatives, in compliance with its request, the bill (H. R. 8270) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (S. 2595) to establish a life-saving station at or near City Point, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.

A bill (S. 2565) for the establishment of a light-house and fog signal at or near Plum Beach, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

A bill (S. 2562) to authorize the city of Charlotte, N. C., to beautify and use as a public park the city of Charlotte, N. C., and to enable the Government to issue patents on such lands.

A bill (S. 399) for the relief of Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. Madison Cutts; and

A bill (S. 119) for the relief of Sidney W. Moss, of Oregon City, Oreg.

TITLE TO CERTAIN LANDS IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8235) to quiet title to certain lands in Wisconsin in persons who purchased the same in good faith, without notice, and for a valuable consideration, and to enable the Government to issue patents on such lands.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill will be read, subject to amendment.

The bill was read at length.

Mr. LYNCH. The Committee on the Public Lands report an amendment to this bill, striking out the proviso in the first section and the whole of section 2.

ing for the consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation. As the bill is now in conference, I move that the petitions lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FAULKNER presented a petition of local union No. 428, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Fairmont, West Va., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BATE presented resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Union of Nashville, Tenn., favoring an appropriation for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HILL. I present some resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. On account of the high standing of this organization, being one of the oldest in the country, having been organized in 1768, and owing to other considerations, without asking that the report which accompanies the resolutions shall be read, I simply ask that the resolutions themselves be read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection the resolutions were read, as follows:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

(Founded A. D. 1768.)

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held January 24, 1895, the following report and resolutions of its committee on finance and currency on the national finances were adopted with but one dissenting vote:

Resolved, That this chamber is heartily in accord and sympathy with the prompt determination of the President of the United States to continue the sale of bonds to an extent as may be required for the redemption of the Treasury, even if he is forced to sell such bonds at a price out of proper value, and the high credit which this nation is entitled to in the markets of the world.

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon Congress the necessity for prompt action in giving to the Secretary of the Treasury power to meet all the obligations of the Government and to maintain all the money of the people on a basis by authorizing the issue of bonds in sufficient amounts to cover all such needs, and we call attention to the paralysis of the industries of the country, mainly caused by the distrust existing as to our determination to uphold the integrity of our currency. This distrust we believe can not be removed without the enactment as is proposed, to be followed by a thorough revision of our laws relating to the currency of the country.

Resolved, That in our judgment there should no longer be left any doubt in the minds of the people at home and abroad, as to the intention of our Government in regard to the currency, and we believe that it is our duty and we therefore urge that the bonds if issued shall be made payable in principal and interest, in gold coin of the weight and fineness now fixed by law.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, through its membership, is in close touch and sympathy with the industrial classes of the United States, and these classes are all who are engaged in producing, distributing, and reemploying, productively, our enormous annual increment.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this chamber the interests of all these persons, and, through them, of all others, will be promoted by a better money system than that now existing, but that the subject of monetary reform is so intricate in its nature and its relation to the money of the country is so intimate and at the same time so delicate no change should be made in the money of the country without the most thorough examination in all its bearings, and this chamber deprecates any legislation affecting the currency until the report of a commission by a competent and responsible commission, selected from those of our citizens who by practical experience and special study and aptitude are best qualified to point out such measures as will upon trial prove to be permanently practicable, as well as capable of equitable adjustment to the business relations now existing.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this chamber that immediate provision should be made by Congress for the creation of such a commission, in order that they may be ready to report at the regular session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Resolved, That the foregoing report and resolutions be presented to both Houses of Congress, and copies of the same sent to the President of the United States and to the members of his Cabinet.

A true copy.

(SAL.)

G. E. ORR, President,
GEO. WILSON, Secretary.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be referred, with the accompanying paper, to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of the Colorado State Dairy Association, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, providing for the control of the oleomargarine traffic; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Denver, Colo., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5246, providing for the consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of the Manufacturers' Exchange, of Denver, Colo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Trades Assembly, of Colorado Springs, Colo., and a petition of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union of Leadville, Colo., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MURPHY presented sundry petitions of citizens of Syracuse, Troy, Buffalo, and New York City, all in the State of New York, praying for the passage of the Senate bill No. 2202, to repeal an act to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, approved August 19, 1890; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present a communication in the nature of

a memorial from the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the Bailey bankruptcy bill. I move that the memorial lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held by citizens of Warrensburg, Mo., signed by O. Miller, president, and Rolla G. Carroll, secretary, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5246, introduced by Hon. WILLIAM A. STUBBS, of Pennsylvania, which provides for the consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation. I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL presented petitions of Hazel Nelson Lodge, No. 205, Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, of De Soto; of local union No. 44, Cigar Makers' International Union, of St. Louis; of the Felt Hat Finishers' Association of St. Louis; of local union No. 160, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Kansas City; of National Union of the United Brewery Workmen, Knights of Labor, of St. Louis; and of the retail clerks' local union No. 13, of Kansas City, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the passage of House bill 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VEST presented a memorial of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DANIEL presented a petition of the Architectural League of New York City, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called McKaig bill, providing for the establishment of a joint commission to inspect the public buildings of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of the United States Maimed Soldiers' League of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2526, providing for an increase of pension to maimed soldiers; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Advisory Board of Allegheny County, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for the consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HAWLEY presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of New Haven, Conn., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2341) granting a pension to Philip Kershner, late lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6568) for the relief of Catherine Ott, widow of Joseph Ott, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also (for Mr. BRICE), from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 862) granting a pension to Pauline M. Pooler, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also (for Mr. BRICE), from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2207) granting a pension to Robert Kira-cofe, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7458) for the relief of William T. Holman, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2129) for the relief of William T. Holman, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. GRAY on the 23d instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1639) granting a pension to Nancy G. Allasbach, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2539) granting a pension to Marian C. Gurney, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6674) to pension Mrs. Mary L. Clark, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the

bill (H. R. 7602) to pension Mary R. Williams, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2951) to grant a pension to Eunice Putnam, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. McMICHAEL of Oregon on the 28th instant, intended to be proposed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be printed and, with the accompanying letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 28th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon, and moved that the amendment and report be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. RANSOM, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. SCIRE on the 28th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon; and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS RELATING TO PAPER MONEY.

Mr. VOORHEES. I am authorized by the Committee on Finance to report the following compilation: "Laws of the United States Relating to Paper Money and Loans. 1792 to 1895. Part 1—Paper Money." I ask that it may be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. MANDERSON. The request is that the usual number shall be printed?

Mr. VOORHEES. Yes; as a miscellaneous document for the use of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 2666) granting increase of pension to Tolbert Draper, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2667) granting increase of pension to William H. Lutes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2668) granting increase of pension to John J. Boatwright; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PASCO introduced a bill (S. 2669) to repeal section 533 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, requiring the district judge for the southern district of Florida to reside at Key West; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2670) granting a pension to Alexander Campbell, of Madison County, Fla.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 2671) granting an increase of pension to Florence J. Buskirk; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS (by request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia) introduced a bill (S. 2672) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make and enforce sanitary and quarantine regulations for and in said District; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 2673) to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 2674) to amend section 1225 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in the public schools; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2675) to regulate the importation of gunpowder, nitroglycerine, and other explosive substances; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (S. 2676) for the relief of Capt. Thomas F. Tobey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2677) for the relief of Norman H. Spurr; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HUNTON introduced a bill (S. 2678) to provide for the care and cure of inebriates in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2679) for the relief of

Dennis McIntyre; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2680) for the relief of Richard Hawley & Sons; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 2681) for the relief of the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CULLOM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the amendment providing for a survey, plan, and estimate of cost for the construction of a bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McPHERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUNTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Rules, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VOORHEES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DANIEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, it was

Ordered, That the papers relating to a bill (S. 604) granting a pension to Mrs. Juliet Hall (widow), in the Fifty-first Congress, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, there being no adverse report thereon.

On motion of Mr. PEPPER, it was

Ordered, That the papers relating to Senate bill 991, granting a pension to David Roche, in the Fifty-second Congress, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, under the rules of the Senate.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, I desire to introduce a resolution, which I shall take the privilege of reading, and shall then ask the Senate for its immediate consideration. I make that request for speedy action because I believe that time is of great importance, of the very essence of result, and, perhaps by reading the resolution, I can make it clearly understood so that the necessity for its printing may be obviated.

Mr. President, the time is a most critical one, and that fact is recognized by all observers. This country seems to be in the throes of great disaster, and the minds of all men, without distinction of party, are actively engaged in seeking some way out of our financial difficulty. I do not pretend to any special knowledge on matters of finance, and on fiscal matters am better fitted to follow than to lead. I do believe, however, that I have good judgment and a fair amount of common sense, and that possession drives me to the conclusion that at this time no man's particular views upon finance can obtain. As the Senate is now organized, and under its present rules, if anything is to be done there must come an adjustment of conflicting views; there must come a giving and taking as to financial subjects; and unless that is done, unless there is mutual forbearance and that coming together for the common good that should prompt all, the result will be that this session of Congress will pass away without financial legislation. The necessity for it is so great that all people demand it; that we have daily presented to the two Houses of Congress resolutions of boards of trade and chambers of commerce. This morning there was read at the Secretary's desk a proposition for a national commission, the suggestion emanating from that great body of financiers and sound business men who

Mr. HILL. Does the mere fact that its principal place of business is to be in the District of Columbia change the general nature and character of the bill?

Mr. HUNTON. I think it does.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, it is very evident that there is much doubt in regard to the matter, and it seems to me that it is one of the cases that should go to the Judiciary Committee. That is the motion of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. Doctors will differ; doctors of law and teachers of constitutional law and the construction of the Constitution differ very widely here, and the Committee on the Judiciary is a sort of common arbiter by which the proposition must be settled. I think the motion made by the Senator from Delaware is a very proper one. I agree with him that according to the reading of the bill it is intended to extend beyond the District of Columbia, and such being the object of the bill, according to its very language, we think it unconstitutional; that we have no right to pass it, and no right to take cognizance of it.

I, for one, do not desire to see such a precedent set. It is true it creates nothing more than an organization of horticulturists and florists, but we must remember, sir, that many a serpent is coiled beneath the rose. I think it may be so here. So I think it is better that the matter should go to the Committee on Judiciary and let the committee say whether we have the constitutional right to pass such legislation. I agree with the Senator from Delaware that we should preserve these rights and follow the line of the Constitution, but if there is any doubt about it let us get all the light we can from the committee. Therefore, I shall urge that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, there can be no doubt that Congress can legislate upon any subject within and for the District of Columbia as to which any State legislature can legislate for its State; and that Congress can create a corporation—that is, an artificial person—and clothe it with power to transact a given class or classes of business. The corporation derives its existence from the act of Congress, strictly constitutional, legitimate, and proper, but when it enters the domain of any one of the States of the Union it must get that domain as every other artificial or natural person enters it, according to the laws of that State.

Now, I do not remember the precise provisions of the bill in question, but if the bill goes no further than the creation of a corporation, clothing it with certain powers to do certain things, it creates an entity, it creates an artificial person who may go anywhere, but it goes subject to the laws of the State or the country in which it goes.

Mr. GRAY. I should like to inform the Senator from Tennessee. I do not suppose he has looked at the proposed act—

Mr. HARRIS. I have not.

Mr. GRAY. That there is one provision in it which I think he will agree with me is utterly out of place in the charter of such a corporation as is proposed here; that is, it attempts to give authority to hold real and personal property in any State or Territory.

Mr. PROCTOR. Mr. President, it hardly seems to me that this is a bill of magnitude enough to draw the constitutional line upon it. I have a list of precedents, and I see among them a national association for the relief of destitute colored women and children; a national gallery and school of arts, and various others. I am sure Senators will all agree that the purpose of the bill is a worthy one, and the measure itself shows upon its face that the parties in interest represent a great many different States. They are scattered, and the organization can not well have any local habitation except here in Washington. They desire to make this city their headquarters. It is a measure to stimulate a semiagricultural industry and encourage a diversity of agricultural pursuits.

Mr. GRAY. There is no question about the worthiness of the object.

Mr. PROCTOR. There is a provision that the society may hold real estate which is bequeathed to them. I have no objection, if that will meet the objection of the Senator from Delaware, to striking out that provision.

Mr. GRAY. The language is, "donated or bequeathed in any State or Territory."

Mr. PROCTOR. "Donated or bequeathed in any State or Territory." If the Senator makes a point upon that provision and if its omission will remove his objection, I will move to strike out those words.

Mr. GRAY. That would remove an objection, of course, but I think the Senator from Vermont will not be delayed much if he will allow the Judiciary Committee to report back a bill, as it can do very easily, which will be exempt from any objection at all.

Mr. DANIEL. I ask the Senator from Delaware not to get the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] to talking about this great constitutional question on the pending bill. It will certainly end the bill. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] is willing to have the words which the Senator from Delaware ob-

jects to stricken out; and it seems to me that ought to satisfy the Senator from Delaware that the bill to incorporate a society of florists will do for country and the Constitution no possible harm.

Mr. HUNTON. I move to amend the bill by striking out in section 1, in lines 29 and 30, the words:

And such other estate as may be donated or bequeathed in any State or Territory.

When that is done, in my opinion, the bill will be freed from any possible objection.

Mr. PROCTOR. I have no objection to the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 1, line 29, after the word "dollars," strike out:

And such other estate as may be donated or bequeathed in any State or Territory.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRAY. I should like to have a vote on my motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] to refer the pending bill to the Judiciary Committee.

The motion was not agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. PROCTOR. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. RANSOM, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. PROCTOR were appointed.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLACKBURN. By instruction of the Committee on Appropriations I report back with amendments the bill (H. R. 8234) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and submit a report thereon. I ask that the bill, together with the report, may be printed, and I give notice to the Senate that I shall at an early day call it up for consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar, and it will be printed, with the report, under the rule.

ARTHUR CONNELL.

Mr. DANIEL. I ask the Senate to consider the bill (S. 2203) for the relief of Arthur Connell.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, in section 1, line 6, after the word "thousand," to strike out "four hundred" and insert "and fifty;" so as to make the section read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Arthur Connell, now a resident of Lynchburg, Va., the sum of \$2,500, the said amount having been allowed by the Treasury centre of the United States Treasury, and by the said Arthur Connell in Memphis, Tenn., and by them turned over to the Treasury Department.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HEIRS OF MRS. CATHERINE P. CULVER.

Mr. PASCO. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up the bill (H. R. 684) for the relief of the heirs of the late Mrs. Catherine P. Culver.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments.

The first amendment was, in line 1, after the words "pay to" to strike out "Charles P. Culver, husband," and insert "the heirs," and in line 5, after the name "Culver," to strike out "or his lawful representative," so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, to the heirs of the late Mrs. Catherine P. Culver,

the sum of \$100,000, the said amount having been allowed by the committee on the domicile of the party now renders it unnecessary. The second amendment, however, is to be acted on.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be withdrawn. The next amendment of the Committee on Claims was, in line 6, before the word "hundred," to strike out "eight" and insert

"five;" and in the same line, after the word "hundred," to strike out "and forty," so as to make the bill read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay Charles C. Culver, husband of the late Mrs. Catherine Culver, or his lawful representative, the sum of \$900, as compensation for the translation from the German of House Miscellaneous Document No. 8, Forty-fifth Congress, third session, made by order of the chairman and Committee on Coins, Weights, and Measures.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 3261) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maryland and Washington Railway Company," approved August 1, 1892, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. That is an important bill. I think it had better go over.

Mr. FAULKNER. It is not a very important bill. It simply permits an electric railroad to come into the city on the line of another railroad which runs from Baltimore to Washington. That is all. The company has been incorporated.

Mr. HILL. I should like to look at the bill.

Mr. FAULKNER. The company has been incorporated, and the bill merely enlarges the scope of the original act.

Mr. HILL. I wish to examine the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HUNTON. I ask unanimous consent to call up for consideration the bill (S. 2165) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1890.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That in the adjudication of claims brought under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes," approved the 16th of June, 1890, Statutes at Large, page 103, claims shall allow the rates established and paid by the board of public works; and whenever said rates have not been allowed the claimant or his personal representative shall be paid, on motion made within sixty days after the passage of this act, to a new trial of such cause.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. CAFFERY. I ask unanimous consent to call up the resolution to refer the bill for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana to the Court of Claims.

Mr. CHANDLER. I object to the present consideration of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

INTERCHANGEABLE MILEAGE TICKETS.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3291, known as the commercial travelers bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3291) to amend section 23 of an act to regulate commerce, as amended March 2, 1890.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to amend section 23 of the act to regulate commerce by adding thereto a provision that nothing in that act shall prevent the issuance of joint interchangeable 5,000-mile tickets, with special privileges as to the amount of free baggage that may be carried under mileage tickets of 1,000 or more miles.

Mr. MANDERSON. It was a little difficult to follow the bill as it was read. I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland whether the bill proposes to make the issue of interchangeable mileage tickets, good the country over, compulsory upon any railroad.

Mr. GORMAN. It does not. It merely permits the railroads to issue such tickets. It is thought that practically it does not

change in any particular the law as it is to-day, but a question has arisen as to whether the railroad companies can issue the tickets. They desire to do it, and in fact they are doing it now.

Mr. MANDERSON. I know some of the roads do issue such tickets.

Mr. GORMAN. It is only to make the right to issue them perfectly clear.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to state to the Senator from Nebraska that these tickets may be purchased by everybody.

Mr. GORMAN. Yes; by everybody.

Mr. MANDERSON. I understand that. My own idea was that the interstate-commerce law did not prohibit the sale of interchangeable mileage tickets; that it was permissible under the law, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission had recognized the fact. I understand from the Senator from Maryland that some of the railroad companies doubt their power to issue these tickets, and the bill is simply for the purpose of granting that power to them, but it does not compel them to issue such tickets.

Mr. GORMAN. That is all there is in it.

Mr. MANDERSON. I can see no possible objection to it.

Mr. TURPIE. There has been a construction by the Commission against what appeared to be the tenor of the interstate-commerce act in this respect, and for the purpose of correcting what I regard as an error in construction, or what may be regarded as such, the bill was introduced.

Mr. MANDERSON. I have no objection to the bill. I simply desired to know whether it was compulsory.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INSPECTION OF LIVE CATTLE, ETC.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7910) to amend "An act for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof, which are the subjects of interstate commerce, and for other purposes."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which will be read for information.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. BATE. This seems to be a very important bill. I object to its consideration this evening.

Mr. HILL. What committee reported the bill?

Mr. PEPPER. It was reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It is a bill in relation to the inspection of cattle. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] is a member of the committee, and I think is familiar with the bill.

Mr. BATE. I know about it. There has been a very grave question raised as to where our jurisdiction commences. I do not remember what occurred before the committee, but I know there was some opposition to it. I think it is a very grave question to come up this evening. I do not like to object to the bill called up by the Senator from Kansas, but certainly it does seem to me that with the Senate as thin as it is and being late in the evening such a bill ought not to be considered.

Mr. PEPPER. I think the Senator from Tennessee will remember the circumstances in connection with the bill when I call his attention to the fact that several different amendments were proposed by different persons outside of the committee, and one of them was brought to the committee by a representative of the Secretary of Agriculture. Dr. Salmon himself prepared the amendment which was agreed upon by the committee when the Senator from Tennessee was present.

Mr. BATE. I remember some amendments to the bill, but I do not think they received the unanimous assent of the committee. I think the right to object was reserved. It is a very grave question, though not a big one. I am myself ready to act on the bill this evening, but I suggest to the Senator from Kansas that it is a question which involves a good deal, and it might give rise to some debate. This evening is certainly not a good time to take it up, as there are so few Senators here.

Mr. GRAY. We can not pass the bill now.

Mr. HILL. Ought not the bill to go to the Committee on Interstate Commerce?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PLATT. Looking around upon the seats which are provided for Senators here, I am inclined to think it will be necessary for me to make a suggestion if bills are to be pressed upon the consideration of the Senate this evening.

Mr. GORMAN. Will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me?

Mr. PLATT. Certainly.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock m.

Mr. POWERS. It is not.
Mr. TALBERT of South Carolina. It is in my State.
Mr. POWERS. It may be. I am aware that it is the general custom.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont for the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment recommended by the committee.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Strike out all after line 4 and insert the following:

"Provided, That the superintendent or chief officer in charge of any jail or prison in the District of Columbia, or in any State or Territory wherein are any prisoners under sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction, shall examine and inspect any letter or packet addressed to any such prisoner when such official shall believe that such letter or packet contains communications that will imperil the discipline of such jail or prison, or facilitate the escape of any such prisoner from confinement."

The amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. POWERS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The House then, on motion of Mr. REILLY (at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.), adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions: A bill (H. R. 7844) for the relief of Mrs. Isabella V. Jett. (Report No. 1723.)

By Mr. BAKER of Kansas, from the same committee: A bill (H. R. 1575) for the relief of Helen Larned. (Report No. 1724.)

By Mr. TAWNEY, from the same committee: A bill (S. 1935) granting a pension to Elizabeth Ellery. (Report No. 1725.)

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

A bill (S. 2415) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Stewart Whiting—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2599) granting a pension to Caroline E. Wessels—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A petition of the Magic City Federal Labor Union, South Omaha, for the protection of American seamen—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WISE: A bill (H. R. 8724) to provide for the striking of juries in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 8725) making it unlawful to shoot at or in any railway train, or to throw any rock or other missile at or into any railway train; and providing punishment therefor—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 8726) granting to Lincoln County, Oklahoma, certain lands for a poor farm—to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. REYBURN: A bill (H. R. 8728) to further amend section 5 of the act for the relief of certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps, passed August 14, 1888—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HALL of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 8730) to provide for the issue of interest notes of the United States and the retirement of the outstanding legal-tender currency of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McALEER: A resolution directing the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of three engineers of the United States Army to inquire and determine certain facts concerning the bridge projected over the Delaware River, as provided for in Senate bill 1951—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee (by request): A memorial from the senate and house of representatives of California in relation to the Pacific railroads—to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. CANNON of California: A bill (H. R. 8731) for the relief of Thomas Sutton, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CRAIN: A bill (H. R. 8732) to reimburse George F. Horton, postmaster at Edna, Tex., for money stolen in the mails—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8733) granting a pension to Capt. John C. Heazlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 8734) granting a pension to Chauncey Bullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8735) for the relief of Edwin A. Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8736) granting a pension to Levinia Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8737) granting a pension to Charles Beckwith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTHOLOMTY: Petition of the local unions, Nos. 18 and 41, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, in favor of the bill providing for the restoration of the wages of the Government bookbinders to the old rates—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BOEN: Petition of W. L. Zeland, of Sausalito, Cal., and 40 others, praying Congress to (1) prohibit the further issue of bonds; (2) favoring unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the American ratio of 16 to 1; (3) issue of full legal-tender paper money sufficient to make the aggregate volume of gold, silver, and paper money \$50 per capita; (4) the abolition of national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Petition of J. J. Whetstone and 25 others, of Pomona, Kansas, and 25 others, of Oneida, Kans., urging the passage of the antirailway bill now pending in the House—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BRYAN (by request): Petition of Le Grand Byington, of Iowa City, Iowa, to regulate court practice, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON of Illinois: Memorial of John A. Orb, president, and other brewers of Chicago, Ill., protesting against incorporation of the same into the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DALZELL: Protest of Cornelius E. Rumsey, vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, against the printing of the Columbian dairy tests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, in favor of printing the Columbian dairy tests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARMER: Memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, in favor of Congressional enactment to fund for a low-rate popular loan and gradual extinction of demand notes of the Government, and to authorize the issue by national banks of 125 per cent of bank circulation of every \$100 of Government loan deposited, instead of restricting them to 90 per cent, as the law now provides—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HOOKER of New York: Petition of B. C. Davis and 32 other citizens of New York, urging the passage of the antirailway bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Pennsylvania: Petition of 351 members of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, praying for a treaty favoring arbitration—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, preamble and resolutions adopted by citizens of South Chester, Pa., concerning financial legislation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of citizens of Coatesville, Pa., praying for legislation prohibiting lotteries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SORG: Petition of the faculty of Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio, for the suppression of lottery traffic—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky: Papers to accompany claims of Uriah Underwood, Handy Bartlett, George W. Stewart, Nancy Peacock, and Francis Howell, of all of North Carolina, Benjamin Edwards, William Wall, and B. A. Jones, administrators of James Howell, of Mississippi, and Milton Sanders and Amanda Moorehead of Arkansas—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany claims of Laundry Boller, Leon Strauss, George Gunney (de. of E. Gunney), of Louisiana; John Lewis and Richard Epton, of California; James M. White, of Tennessee; Randolph Simpson, of Alabama; and William Hulse, of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STRAUS: Petition of the leading manufacturers of the leather and hide trade of New York City, praying for the issue of \$500,000 gold bonds—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SENATORS, WITH THEIR RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON.

STEVENSON, A. E., Vice-President.	La Normandie.
Aldrich, Nelson W.	70 The Arlington.
Allen, W. V.	101 Seventh street NE.
Allison, William B.	1124 Vermont avenue.
Bate, William B.	Ebbitt House.
Berry, James H.	Metropolitan Hotel.
Blackburn, Joseph C. S.	La Normandie.
Blanchard, Newton C.	193 N street NW.
Brice, Calvin S.	1611 H street NW.
Burrows, J. C.	The Elsmere.
Butler, Matthew C.	164 N street NW.
Caffery, Donelson.	230 North Capitol street.
Call, Wilkinson.	1013 Connecticut avenue.
Camden, Johnson N.	1013 Connecticut avenue.
Cameron, James Donald.	31 Lafayette square.
Carey, Joseph M.	The Arlington.
Chandler, William E.	121 East street NW.
Cockrell, Francis M.	1518 B street NW.
Coke, Richard.	National Hotel.
Cullom, Shelby M.	1413 Massachusetts avenue.
Daniel, John W.	101 Finance street NW.
Davis, Cushman.	1428 Massachusetts avenue.
Dixon, Nathan P.	The Richmond.
Dolph, Joseph N.	8 Lafayette Square.
Dubois, Fred T.	1323 Thirtieth street NW.
Faulkner, Charles J.	Page's Hotel.
Frye, William P.	The Hamilton.
Gallinger, Jacob H.	The Elsmere.
George, James Z.	National Hotel.
Gibson, Charles H.	The Buchanan.
Gordon, John B.	1438 K street NW.
Gorman, Arthur P.	1421 K street NW.
Gray, George.	1001 Sixteenth street NW.
Hale, Eugene.	The Cochran.
Hansbrough, Henry G.	The Cochran.
Harris, Isham G.	13 First street NE.
Hawley, Joseph R.	174 G street NW.
Higgins, Anthony.	1324 Eighteenth street NW.
Hill, David B.	La Normandie.
Hoar, George F.	199 I street NW.
Hunt, Epps.	La Normandie.
Irby, J. L. M.	933 G street NW.
Jarvis, Thomas J.	Ebbitt House.
Jones, James K.	915 M street NW.
Jones, John P.	101 Second street NE.
Kyle, James H.	The Cochran.
Lindsay, William.	1269 Massachusetts avenue.
McLaurin, A. J.	215 East Capitol street.
McMillan, James.	1114 Vermont avenue.
McPherson, John B.	1014 Vermont avenue.
Manderson, Charles F.	The Concord.
Martin, John.	1773 Massachusetts avenue.
Mills, Roger Q.	1746 S street NW.
Mitchell, John H.	Chamberlin's.
Mitchell, John L.	32 B street NE.
Morgan, John T.	315 Four and a-half street NW.
Morrill, Justin S.	1 Thomas Circle.
Murphy, Edward, jr.	1701 K street NW.
Palmer, John M.	The Elsmere.
Pasco, Samuel.	Metropolitan Hotel.
Patterson, John, jr.	The Arlington.
Peffer, Wm. J.	The Oxford.
Perkins, George C.	La Normandie.
Pettigrew, R. F.	Page's Hotel.
Platt, Orville H.	The Arlington.
Power, Thomas C.	The Cochran.
Reese, Randolph.	134 L street NW.
Rice, James F.	1331 R street NW.
Quay, Matthew S.	1612 K street NW.
Ransom, Matt W.	Metropolitan Hotel.
Roach, W. N.	154 T street NW.
Sherman, John.	1323 K street NW.
Shoup, Geo. L.	The Cochran.
Smith, James Jr.	Chamberlin's.
Squires, Watson.	La Normandie.
Stewart, William M.	8 Dupont circle.
Teller, Henry M.	1537 P street NW.
Thompson, David.	25 Maryland avenue NE.
Vest, George G.	134 I street NW.
Vilas, William P.	The Arno.
Voorhees, Daniel W.	1323 New Hampshire avenue.
Walsh, Patrick.	Metropolitan Hotel.
Washington, William D.	The Arlington.
White, Stephen M.	La Normandie.
Wilcox, James P.	Oxford Annex.
Wolcott, Edward O.	1221 Connecticut avenue.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Ree, W. H. Murray, Chaplain.	230 A street SE.
W. R. Cox, Secretary.	714 B street NE.
B. J. Brunt, Sergeant at Arms.	114 B street NE.
John S. McEwan, Chief Clerk.	La Normandie.
Isaac Bassett, Assistant Doorkeeper.	18 Second street NE.
Robert A. Dobbin, Postmaster.	St. Denis P. O., Md.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Agriculture and Forestry—Messrs. George, Bate, Ransom, Peffer, Roach, Washburn, Proctor, Hansbrough, Patton.
On Appropriations—Messrs. Cockrell, Call, Gorman, Blackburn, Brice, Allison, Hale, Cullom, Teller.
To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Camden, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada.
On the Census—Messrs. Turpie, Berry, White, Murphy, Peffer, Hale, Dixon, Hansbrough, Davis.
On Civil Service and Retrenchment—Messrs. Jarvis, Gordon, Irby, Cockrell, McLaurin, Washburn, Morrill, Lodge, Perkins.
On Claims—Messrs. Pasco, Caffery, McLaurin, Jarvis, Allen, Mitchell of Oregon, Stewart, Peffer, Patton.
On Coast Defenses—Messrs. Gordon, Irby, Mills, White, Smith, Squire, Dolph, Hawley, Higgins.
On Commerce—Messrs. Ransom, Coke, Vest, Gorman, White, Murphy, Berry, Frye, Jones of Nevada, Dolph, Cullom, Washburn, Quay.
On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Harris, Dixon, Carter, Gibson, Hutton, Smith, Martin, McMillan, Wolcott, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Proctor.
On Education and Labor—Messrs. Kyle, George, Hutton, Caffery, Murphy, Carey, Washburn, Lodge, Perkins.
On Engraved Bills—Messrs. Allison, Cockrell, Martin.
On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Canby, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Dubois.
On Epidemic Diseases—Messrs. Jones of Nevada, Gallinger, Quay, Patton, Harris, Irby, Blanchard.
To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Messrs. Peffer, Gray, Vilas, Power, Gallinger.
On Finance—Messrs. Voorhees, McPherson, Harris, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, White, Morrill, Sherman, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Aldrich.
On Fisheries—Messrs. Coke, Call, Gibson, Hill, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Squire, Power, Perkins, Proctor.
On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Morgan, Butler, Gray, Turpie, Daniel, Sherman, Frye, Dolph.
On Immigration—Messrs. Hill, Voorhees, McPherson, Faulkner, Harris, Stewart, Chandler, Squire, Proctor, Dubois, Lodge.
On Improvement of the Mississippi River—Messrs. Blanchard, Bate, Palmer, McLaurin, Washburn, Pettigrew, Power.
On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Jones of Arkansas, Morgan, Roach, Blanchard, Allan, Stewart, Platt, Manderson, Murphy, Pettigrew, Shoup, Patton.
On Indian Depredations—Messrs. Lindsay, Faulkner, Kyle, Cockrell, McLaurin, Shoup, Chandler, Pettigrew, Perkins.
On Intercourse with Indians—Messrs. Butler, Gorman, Brice, Camden, Lindsay, Smith, Cullom, Wilson, Chandler, Wolcott, Higgins.
On Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands—Messrs. White, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Roach, Brice, Stewart, Dubois, Carey, Hansbrough.
On the Judiciary—Messrs. Pugh, Coke, George, Vilas, Hill, Lindsay, Haur, Wilson, Teller, Platt, Mitchell of Oregon.
On the Library—Messrs. Mills, Wolcott.
On Manufactures—Messrs. Gibson, Smith, Caffery, Higgins, Gallinger.
On Military Affairs—Messrs. Bate, Cockrell, Palmer, Mitchell of Wisconsin.
On Navy—Messrs. Cameron, Manderson, Davis.
On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Stewart, Bate, Call, Irby, Mills, Jones of Nevada, Power, Shoup, Allison.
On Naval Affairs—Messrs. McPherson, Butler, Blackburn, Gibson, Camden, Cameron, Hale, Perkins, McMillan.
On Organization, Conduct and Expediency of the Executive Departments—Messrs. Smith, Cockrell, Hill, Caffery, Camden, Wilson, Proctor, Dubois, Lodge.
On Pacific Railroads—Messrs. Brice, Morgan, Faulkner, Murphy, Caffery, Davis, Carey, Wolcott, McMillan.
On Patents—Messrs. Call, Kyle, Mills, Berry, Dixon, Platt, Wilson.
On Penitentiaries—Messrs. Dubois, Brice, Vilas, Camden, Gorman, Martin, Peffer, Shoup, Hansbrough, Gallinger, Hawley, Quay.
On Post-Office and Post-Roads—Messrs. Vilas, Irby, Mills, Hutton, Hill, Walsh, Mitchell of Oregon, McMillan, Wolcott, Higgins, Washburn.
On Printing—Messrs. Gorman, Ransom, Manderson.
On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Hale, Teller, Dixon, Ransom, Pasco, Berry, Wilson.
On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Gray, Pugh, Turpie, Palmer, Daniel, Haur, Mitchell of Oregon, Chandler, Higgins.
On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Vest, Daniel, Gordon, Blanchard, Jarvis, Morrill, Quay, Squire, Carey.
On Public Lands—Messrs. Berry, Pasco, Vilas, Martin, McLaurin, Allen, Dolph, Pettigrew, Carey, Power, Dubois.
On Railroads—Messrs. Martin, Berry, Gordon, Palmer, Blackburn, Blanchard, Hawley, Pettigrew, Power, Peffer, Patton.
On Relations with the States—Messrs. Murphy, Pugh, Hutton, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Walsh, Haur, Hale, Dolph, Higgins.
On the Revision of the Laws of the United States—Messrs. Daniel, Call, Lindsay, Wilson, Platt.
On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Cameron, Frye, Aldrich, Coke, Pugh, C. Lee, Messrs. Blackburn, Harris, Gorman, Aldrich, Manderson.
On Territories—Messrs. Faulkner, Hill, Blackburn, Hill, White, Call, White, Platt, Davis, Carey, Shoup, Hansbrough.
On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Messrs. Irby, George, Turpie, Gordon, Hanson, Gallinger, Squire, Mitchell of Oregon, Aldrich.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

To Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front of Washington—Messrs. Frye, Sherman, McPherson, Ransom, Hutton, Perkins.
To Investigate into the Alleged Crimes of Citizens of the States against the Government of Nicaragua—Messrs. Hawley, Stewart, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Palmer.
On Woman Suffrage—Messrs. Hoar, Quay, George, Blackburn, McPherson.
On Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress—Messrs. Morrill, Dixon, Voorhees, Butler, Pugh.
On the Free Circulation of Treaties of Indians—Messrs. Teller, Platt, Butler, Pasco, Roach.
On Transportation and Sale of Meat Products—Messrs. Platt, Power, Vest, Coke, Allen.
To Establish the University of the United States—Messrs. Hutton, Kyle, Jones of Arkansas, Turpie, Jarvis, Proctor, Sherman, Dolph, Washburn.
On the United States National Museum—Messrs. Bate, Call, White, Gibson, Voorhees, Lindsay, Pettigrew, Sherman, Cameron, Hawley, Wilson, Cullom.
To Investigate the Geological Survey—Messrs. McLaurin, Jones of Arkansas, Ransom, Wolcott, Carey.
On National Banks—Messrs. Mitchell of Wisconsin, Walsh, Jarvis, Chandler, Manderson.
On Forest Reservations—Messrs. Allen, Kyle, Morgan, Teller, Davis.
On Corporations in the District of Columbia—Messrs. Aldrich, McMillan, Gorman, Irby, Harris.
To Investigate the Alleged Crimes of Indians—Messrs. Roach, Butler, Higgins.
On Ford Theater Dismantling—Messrs. Harris, Faulkner, White, Manderson, McMillan.

Tennessee, praying for the early passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BUTLER. I present a petition of thirty-one citizens of Aiken County, S. C., in regard to frauds in the late election held in that State. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TURPIE presented a petition of local union No. 54, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Evansville, Ind., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GEORGE. I present sundry petitions signed as I am informed, by very prominent merchants of the city of New York, the petitions having been gotten up by the Dry Goods Economist, a very influential paper, praying for the passage of the bankruptcy bill now pending. I move that the petitions lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of sundry citizens of South Omaha, Neb., praying for the passage of the bill appropriating \$100,000 to build a public building in that city; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CALL presented a petition of sundry citizens of Orange County, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the sugar producers of the United States a compensating bounty upon the crops of the year 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HILL. I present a petition of members of the leather and hide trade of New York, in respect of party, as the petitioners state, praying for the issuance of gold bonds to the amount of \$500,000,000. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN presented the petition of W. E. Morris and sundry other vessel owners, managers, and masters, of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the establishment of a cable service from South Menon Harbor light-house, Lake Michigan, to the mainland at Glen Haven; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of Escanaba; of the National Longshoremen's Association of Detroit; of Detroit Lodge, No. 75, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Detroit; of local union No. 54, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, of Manistee; of Detroit Lodge, No. 82, International Association of Machinists, of Detroit; of cigar makers' union No. 23, of Detroit; and of cigar makers' union No. 193, of Cheboygan, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of 28 citizens of Chillicothe, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the sugar producers of the United States a compensating bounty upon the crops of the year 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of cigar makers' local union No. 166, of Defiance, Ohio, and a petition of Summit Lodge, No. 203, International Association of Machinists, of Akron, Ohio, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BLACKBURN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 435) for the relief of Augustus G. Kellogg, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6333) to amend the Articles for the Government of the Navy relative to punishment on conviction by court-martial, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1783) to amend the Articles for the Government of the Navy relative to punishment on conviction by court-martial, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5318) to amend the Articles for the Government of the Navy, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1439) to amend the Articles for the Government of the Navy, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. McLAURIN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2463) to grant a township of land to the State of Mississippi for the use of the Institute and College for Girls, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2647) to amend the military record of John

H. Skinner, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8331) to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. POWER on the 30th instant, intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, the amendment being a provision to enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Belknap Indians the surrender of certain portions of their reservation, etc., reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. POWER on the 28th instant concerning unexpended balance for buildings and repairs of buildings for Fort Shaw Reservation and Indian industrial school of Montana, etc., intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, reported a substitute for the same, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. ROACH, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. DAVIS on the 3d instant concerning the paying of scouts and soldiers of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wapakocta bands of Sioux Indians, intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2661) authorizing the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 26th instant, intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 30th instant, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. KYLE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. TIERCE December 20, 1894, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 28th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 23d instant, intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, reported a substitute therefor, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE-COMMERCE REPORTS.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. BUTLER on the 9th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That there be printed, for the use of the Commission, Interstate Commerce, 100 copies of all reports and all other documents and communications to Interstate Commissions from the year 1887 to the present date.

FLAGS OF MARITIME NATIONS.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution introduced by Mr. McPHERSON March 28, 1894, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives, That there be printed from the Department on the possession of the United States flag, Navy Department, 5000 copies of the Flags of Maritime Nations, which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and the House.

of the House of Representatives, and 2,600 copies for the use of the Navy Department, to be used on board of vessels of the Navy, and for sale at the cost of paper and printing, in accordance with section 432 of the Revised Statutes.

DECISIONS OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 92) to print extra copies of the decisions of the Interior Department relating to public lands and pensions, to report it without amendment. I ask for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read; as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print from the stereotype plates, and to bind in half sheep, 1,600 copies each of volumes 13 to 19, inclusive, of decisions of the Department of the Interior relating to public lands, and of the digest of volumes 1 to 15 of said decisions, and also of volumes 6 to 9, inclusive, of decisions of the Department of the Interior relating to pensions, of which one copy of each volume together with one copy of each of the previous volumes of these series now in his care, shall be sent by the Secretary of the Interior to each State and Territorial library and each depository of public documents, and the remaining copies shall be sold by him in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1887, providing for the sale of public documents.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

E. T. CRESSEY.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution reported by Mr. JONES of Arkansas April 11, 1894, from the Committee on Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported it with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and the substitute was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to as follows:

Ordered, That the catalogue of books in the Senate library, including those stored in the basement prepared by E. T. Cressey, under the direction of Anson G. McCook, late Secretary of the Senate, be accepted by the Senate, and that the usual number of said catalogue be printed.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the amendment providing for the payment of E. T. Cressey for preparing a catalogue of the books contained in the Senate library, under the direction of Anson G. McCook, former Secretary of the Senate; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, reported these measures be printed in the usual document form.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered, in the absence of the objector.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PEPPER. I desire to introduce a bill, but before doing so I wish to be heard briefly in explanation of its provisions.

Mr. HARRIS. The practice of arguing the merits of bills upon their introduction I think a very vicious one, and it has gone on the last week or two to an extent that devastates the morning hour. I shall object to any argument upon a bill on its introduction.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. PEPPER. It is not my purpose at all to go into an elaborate argument, but to call attention to a few facts rendering such a bill as I propose to introduce important and, in my judgment, necessary. I wish to say to the Senator from Tennessee that I think it would be cruel to interpose an objection now when I have waited so long during the progress of discussions upon financial questions without saying a word. It is upon that subject that I wish to introduce a bill. Yesterday we had three or four speeches on the same subject, and also the day preceding. I shall occupy but a short time, and I ask the Senator to withdraw his objection.

Mr. HARRIS. My objection is in no sense personal to the Senator from Kansas. It would be made just as readily if the request were preferred by any other Senator on this floor. I can only consent to have the morning hour consumed morning after morning by a discussion of financial or other general questions. I object.

Mr. PEPPER. Will not the Senator withdraw his objection for the present, and make it applicable to the future?

Mr. HARRIS. I can not withdraw my objection if the matter is to lead to debate.

Mr. PEPPER. Then, Mr. President, I will proceed until I am called to order.

Mr. BUTLER. I feel constrained to object.

Mr. GEORGE. I wish to introduce a bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Kansas that there is objection.

Mr. BUTLER. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kansas for the purpose of introducing a bill, but there is objection to debate.

Mr. PEPPER. I understand the situation very well. I am ready to introduce the bill as soon as I discover that I shall not be

permitted to continue my remarks and that all objections come from Senators upon the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. BUTLER. Like the Senator from Tennessee, I will object to any Senator making a speech at such a time. It is not because the Senator is on the other side of the Chamber that I object, but because, as the Senator from Tennessee has said, the time of the morning hour would be consumed with the discussion of subjects that are not before the Senate in any sense. I shall feel constrained to object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that debate can be had at this time only by unanimous consent.

Mr. PEPPER. I understand that. Then before introducing the bill (which is a joint resolution instead of a bill), I will ask that the joint resolution be read the first and second times, and that it lie on the table; and to-morrow morning I shall move to refer it to a special committee of three Senators, when I expect to be heard upon its merits.

The joint resolution (S. R. 126) providing for a special election to take the sense of the people on several questions relating to the financial policy of the Government, was read twice by its title, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HARRIS (by request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia) introduced a bill (S. 2685) to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 2686) to remove the political disabilities of Benjamin Allston, of Union County, S. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (S. 2687) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior, for restoration to the public domain, lands in the States of Alabama and Mississippi not needed for naval purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HUNTON introduced a bill (S. 2688) to provide for the striking of juries in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2689) to grant a honorarium to Caleb Woolpert; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TURPIE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2690) granting a pension to Sarah McCoy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. DANIEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURROWS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 8310) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which took effect the 28th day of August, 1894; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAREY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4393) to provide for the admission of Arizona as a State into the Union, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 8376) to promote the efficiency of discipline in penal institutions was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SESSION STATUS OF MISSOURI MILITIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the request of the House of Representatives to furnish to the House a duplicate copy of the joint resolution (S. R. 125) to restore the status of the Missouri militia who served during the late war; and on motion of Mr. PALMER, and by unanimous consent, the request was ordered to be complied with and a duplicate furnished.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE INDIANS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. ALLEN) coming over from a previous day.

in him by that statute, and redeem those Treasury notes in silver? There is no excuse for it.

Sir, there was a time in the history of this country when the Secretary of the Treasury was a great and important Cabinet officer. Only in recent days has he become the mere clerk to register the will of some other man or men. If the Secretary of the Treasury would carry out in good faith the plain provisions of the statute to which I have referred there would be no trouble with reference to the gold reserve, and there would be no necessity for the issuance of bonds.

Under the provisions of the Sherman Act the Secretary of the Treasury has ample power to-day to coin seigniorage, cover it into the Treasury, and pay it out for the current expenses of the Government. There is enough silver in the Treasury Department to-day to produce \$55,000,000 if coined. Why does not the Secretary of the Treasury exercise that power in behalf of the people? Is he invested with power to override, ignore, and violate statutes? If he follows his oath of office and the requirements of the law creating the office of Secretary of the Treasury, should he not in good faith carry out the provisions of this statute?

Whenever the Treasury Department lays down the rule that all forms of paper money issued by the Government are redeemable in gold, it places the Treasury Department at the mercy of the mercenary men who are depleting it of its gold from day to day. So long as our paper money is permitted to remain out, so long, under the construction of the Treasury Department, as it is made redeemable in gold as fast and as often as it is presented, we can not escape from the consequences of having the gold reserve depleted and the issuance of bonds from time to time with which to replenish it.

I have risen this morning for the purpose of calling attention to these two statutes not with any expectation that Congress will give an authoritative expression upon them, and by that means undertake to influence the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. I do not deceive myself into the supposition that anything of that kind will be done, but I call attention to these two statutes and the constant and persistent overriding of their plain provisions by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of letting the country know, if they do not already know, that we have ample means of protecting the Treasury Department without the issuance of bonds.

In 1874, when there was a run upon the Treasury Department, when this country was experiencing a financial panic, the then Secretary of the Treasury issued \$26,000,000 of Treasury notes in excess of the number now in existence. Under the provisions of the statute which are preserved to-day the Secretary of the Treasury has ample power to issue \$54,000,000 of Treasury notes, noninterest bearing notes. Why not issue those notes and coin the seigniorage, amounting, all told, to \$109,000,000, and by that means prevent the issuance of bonds and discharge the current obligations of the nation?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas were ordered.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President—

Mr. BATE and Mr. FRYE. Let the resolution be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will again be read.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. PLATT. What is the question before the Senate?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALLEN. What is the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island to refer the pending resolution to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALLEN. The yeas and nays have already been ordered on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. That does not make any difference.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island is in order, as the roll call had not been commenced.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, it is very evident that a resolution of this kind should not be adopted without reference to some committee. As I understand the resolution it commits the Government to the policy of redeeming its legal-tender notes in silver, and certainly hopes the resolution will not be adopted, at least without some consideration.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to have the resolution again read. The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. KYLE. I think the Senate is as capable of passing upon the question involved in the resolution as is the Committee on Finance. Therefore I call for the yeas and nays on the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH].

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ALDRICH. The resolution, while it nominally allows the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise a discretion, really is a mandatory resolution that he shall pay United States notes in silver coin whenever such a contingency as is mentioned in the resolution arises. I take it for granted that the Senate of the United States will certainly not pass such a resolution without consideration and discussion.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator from Rhode Island evidently has not read the resolution. It is not in the nature of a mandatory resolution. It is a resolution which expresses the sense of the Senate to the effect that whenever the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that there is a systematic attempt to deplete the Treasury of its gold he shall exercise the discretion vested in him by the Sherman Act and redeem paper money in silver.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 838, being the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. HILL. I should like to have the Senate dispose of some business in the morning hour. I refer to two resolutions which were submitted yesterday.

Mr. GORMAN. I am aware that discussion is out of order, but I ask unanimous consent simply to make a statement.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. HILL. With reference to making a statement?

Mr. ALLEN. What is the request of the Senator from Maryland?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland asks unanimous consent to make a statement to the Senate. Is there objection?

Mr. ALLEN and others. No objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection. The Senator from Maryland will proceed.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, it is perfectly well understood by the Senate and the country that within the morning hour no outcome beneficial to the country can result from discussion on these resolutions in the various forms in which they have been presented. It is now the last day of January, with all the great appropriation bills on the Calendar or in the committee, and it will require all the time between now and the 4th of March next to dispose of the business which it is absolutely necessary shall be transacted by the body without taking up two hours every morning in general discussion. Therefore—

Mr. TELLER. I wish to make a suggestion before the Senator from Maryland makes his motion. I suggest that the pending resolution lie on the table without losing its place, so that Senators who at some time may wish to speak to this question may call it up.

Mr. GORMAN. I will state to the Senator from Colorado, who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, that within a day or two, I have no doubt, time will intervene between the consideration of important bills which must be passed when an opportunity will be afforded for a further discussion of the question.

Mr. TELLER. I do not wish to interfere with the appropriation bill, and it was not for that purpose that I made the suggestion. I thought the resolution could lie on the table, simply to be called up hereafter if any Senator wanted to make remarks on it.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is all right.

Mr. TELLER. That would not interfere with the consideration of appropriation bills.

Mr. ALDRICH. I hope the Senator from Maryland will agree to the suggestion of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. GORMAN. I insist upon my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 838.

Mr. HILL. With all due respect to the Senator from Maryland, there are matters before the Senate as important, I think, as the mere passage of appropriation bills. Anything that will expedite the solution of the financial question is to be desired, and a brief discussion in the morning hour, it seems to me, will tend to clear the atmosphere. There are two resolutions now waiting for action which I do not think will attract any debate. One is an amendment introduced yesterday, to which there seemed to be a general acquiescence. The other is the resolution by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] asking for some information.

Mr. GORMAN. If the Senator from New York will permit me, I will state that as the resolutions of that character, which will lead to no debate, I will give way. I am myself very anxious to have the information. I have moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and after that is taken up we will dispose of these propositions. I insist on my motion. Mr. President.

Mr. HILL. With that understanding I do not object to the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. GORMAN) that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President—

Mr. GORMAN. I must object to debate.

Mr. CHANDLER. I rise to a privileged question, if the Senator from Maryland will allow me. I offer a privileged resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for information. The Chair will then determine whether it presents a question of privilege.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas at the time of the alleged election of JOHN MARTIN as Senator from Kansas the legislature of the State had not been duly organized and whereas at the joint convention which made said election no majority of the legally elected members of the legislature voted for Mr. MARTIN: Therefore,

Resolved, That there was no lawful election of a United States Senator from Kansas by the joint assembly which met on January 25, 1893, and that JOHN MARTIN is not entitled to a seat as a Senator from the State of Kansas.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. GRAY. Let the resolution go over.

Mr. GORMAN. I make the point of order that no business can intervene until the motion I have made has been put to the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER. This is a privileged resolution. The Senator from Maryland knows very well that he can not dispose of it in that way.

Mr. GORMAN. I make the point that we can not consider the resolution now, that no business can intervene when a motion is made to proceed to the consideration of a bill, and that the question whether the Senate will proceed to its consideration must be determined without debate.

Mr. CHANDLER. I make the point that the resolution I offer supersedes the motion of the Senator from Maryland. It is of the highest order of questions. One of the most important matters, before we pass appropriation bills or to any other business, is to settle the roll of the Senate so as to know who are Senators and who are not.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator from New Hampshire propose to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections?

Mr. CHANDLER. I will say that I do not. The Committee on Privileges and Elections has already voted that it will not give any further consideration at the present session to this case. Therefore I propose to bring the subject before the Senate to find out who are Senators before we vote upon proposed legislation.

Mr. GORMAN. I insist that debate is not in order, and ask for the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will state to the Senator from Maryland that he has been debating his own motion for quite a while.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask for the decision of the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair was listening to the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. HILL. I do not understand that the resolution of the Senator from New Hampshire is privileged within the meaning of the rule. Only the case of the presentation of the credentials of a Senator and questions as to what disposition shall be made of them are privileged. A resolution like the one submitted is not privileged. Clearly the motion of the Senator from Maryland seems to be in order.

Mr. GRAY. That is right.

Mr. CHANDLER. In answer to the suggestion of the Senator from New York, I desire to say that if the presentation of the credentials of a Senator is a privileged question—

Mr. BUTLER. Debate is not in order.

Mr. CHANDLER. A fortiori, a motion to declare that a Senator is not entitled to his seat in the Senate is a question of the highest privilege.

Mr. BUTLER. Is debate in order? If it is not, I object to debate.

Mr. CHANDLER. The question is whether the resolution is privileged or not.

Mr. BUTLER. I object to any debate on this or any other matter if it is not in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] was recognized and submitted a motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation bill, which the Chair entertained, the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived. The Chair thinks the resolution of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] is not a privileged question in the sense he has indicated, and that the sense of the Senate should be taken upon the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Chair kindly have the rule as to privileged motions concerning the election of Senators read?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the rule.

The Secretary read as follows:

RULE VI.

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS.

1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask to have the rule read in relation to a motion to proceed to the consideration of a bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the rule to which the Senator from Maryland refers.

The Secretary read section 2 of Rule VII, as follows:

Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the chair, or until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent, and if such consent be given the motion shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The last clause of Rule VIII will also be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

All motions made before 1 o'clock shall proceed to the consideration of any matter which shall be determined without debate.

Mr. GORMAN. Question!

Mr. CHANDLER. I respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. GORMAN. I move to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. ALDRICH. Has the Senator from New Hampshire yielded the floor?

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to speak to the appeal if the Chair will recognize me.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from New Hampshire made the appeal.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator from New Hampshire made the appeal, and I think he is entitled to the floor.

Mr. GRAY. The question is on laying the appeal on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] appeals from the decision of the Chair, the question being, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? The Senator from Maryland moves—

Mr. CHANDLER. Now I ask that I may be recognized to speak to the appeal.

Mr. GRAY. The Senator from Maryland has made a motion to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Maryland has been recognized.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator from New Hampshire has not yielded for any such purpose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] who moves to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. CHANDLER. Does the Chair recognize that motion—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the motion.

Mr. CHANDLER. Without giving me an opportunity to speak?

Mr. GRAY (in his seat). You can not help yourself.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Maryland, who moves to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask the Senator from Maryland, passing over the rude remark made by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. GRAY) very distinctly that I can not help myself, which I would prefer to have him make on his feet in open session rather than stonily in his seat.

Mr. BUTLER. I object to debate, Mr. President. It is not in order.

Mr. GRAY. I will make it where I choose.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask the Senator from Maryland to withdraw the motion to lay the appeal on the table in order to give me an opportunity to make some remarks on the appeal.

Mr. BUTLER. If the Senator from Maryland withdraws the motion I will renew it.

Mr. GORMAN. If the Senate will indulge me a moment, the Senator from New Hampshire will have ample opportunity for his resolution at some time. I have stated frankly to the Senate the reasons why we must press the appropriation bill to-day. I can not, therefore, withdraw the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] to lay on the table the appeal of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. LODGE. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. The Senator from New Hampshire having appealed from the decision of the Chair, do I understand that he can be taken from the floor and someone else recognized?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has not taken the Senator

from New Hampshire from the floor. The Senator from Maryland addressed the Chair and was recognized, and interposed a motion to lay the appeal on the table. That motion is in order, and it is not debatable. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. GORMAN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL].

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. GRAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM], and shall withhold my vote unless it be necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. MCPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS].

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). As I am somewhat personally interested in the result of the vote, I ask to be excused from voting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas asks to be excused from voting. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I announce my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH]. How he would vote I do not know. I should vote "yea" if he were present.

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN], but by agreement with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] will stand paired, so that the Senator from Colorado and I can vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask if the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] is recorded as voting?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He is not recorded.

Mr. TURPIE. I withhold my vote, being paired with the senior Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. MORGAN. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] to my colleague [Mr. PUGH] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE. I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHoup]. He is not present, but as there appears to be a suspension of activity upon the other side of the Chamber and no quorum voting, I will vote.

Mr. ALDRICH. Debate is not in order.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am paired with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], but I reserved the right to vote to make a quorum. I am informed that a quorum has not voted. I therefore will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. ALDRICH. I raise the point of order that discussion of that kind is not in order upon a roll call, and that it is not at this time competent for any member of the Senate to state that a quorum has not voted.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Then, I will put the statement in this form—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Debate is not in order at this time, the Chair will state.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will state, in order to meet the hypercritical suggestion of the Senator from Rhode Island—

Mr. ALDRICH. It is not hypercritical at all.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am paired with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], but I have the right to vote to make a quorum, and exercising my discretion I now vote "yea."

Mr. TELLER. I am paired with the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY], but my pair has been transferred to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN], and I will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GRAY. Under the discretion that I have with my pair, I desire to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. MCPHERSON. I am paired, as I have announced, with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS], but in order to make a quorum I will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BUTLER (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. I see he has not voted, but I take the liberty of transferring my pair to my colleague [Mr. IRBY], so that my vote may stand.

Mr. McMILLAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD], but

reserved the right to vote to make a quorum. So I will let my vote stand.

Mr. TURPIE. Under the conditions of my pair with the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS], ascertaining that no quorum has voted, I will vote.

Mr. PALMER. I will transfer my pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GORDON. My colleague [Mr. WALSH] is out of the Chamber, and I transfer to him my pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] and vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 6; as follows:

YEAS 40

Allen,	Gibson,	McLaurin,	Puffer,
Bates,	Gordon,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	McMillan,	Reynolds,
Butler,	Gray,	Mills,	Smith,
Cull,	Harris,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Stewart,
Cummins,	Hunt,	Mr. Lord of Wis.,	Tappan,
Cockrell,	Hunt,	Morgan,	Vest,
Dubois,	Jones of Ark.,	Murphy,	Vilas,
Faulkner,	Kyle,	Palmer,	Wallace,
George,	Lindsay,	Pasco,	White,

NAYS 6

Allison,	Udsey,	Proctor,	Teller,
Barrows,	Morrill,		

NOT VOTING—39.

Aldrich,	Davis,	Irby,	Pugh,
Berry,	Dixon,	Jones of Nev.,	Quay,
Blanchard,	Dolph,	Leodge,	Roach,
Brice,	Frye,	Manderson,	Shoup,
Culliver,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Squire,
Cameron,	Hale,	Perkins,	Walsh,
Chandler,	Hansbrough,	Pettibone,	Washburn,
Coke,	Hawley,	Platt,	Wilson,
Cullom,	Huggett,	Powers,	Wolcott,
Daniel,	Hoar,	Pritchard,	

So the appeal was laid on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon the motion of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] to proceed to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Is the resolution which I had the honor to offer in my own possession or in that of the Chair? If it is in mine, I shall offer it on some future occasion.

Mr. GORMAN. The resolution is not in order.

Mr. CHANDLER. If it is in the possession of the Chair I shall move to take it up at the first convenient opportunity.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution, the Chair understands, has gone over until to-morrow, under the rule.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Chair ruled that the resolution was not a question of privilege, and it seems to me it should come back to me. I ask for the ruling of the Chair on that point.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8388) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill may be dispensed with and that the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations shall be acted upon as they are reached in the reading of the bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. I object. I call for the reading of the bill.

Mr. GORMAN. Let it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland. The bill will be read.

Mr. MCPHERSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland having yielded to me, I rise to make a motion, which is to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of the bill (S. 3388) to provide for a temporary deficiency of revenue, introduced by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. ALDRICH. What is the request of the Senator from New Jersey?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey will suspend until order is restored. It is impossible to transact business.

Mr. COCKRELL. I object to the motion at this time.

Mr. MCPHERSON. Mr. President—

Mr. GORMAN. I understand the Senator from Missouri has objected to the reception of the motion at this time.

Mr. COCKRELL. Such a resolution can not be passed without discussion. There is no use talking about it.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I acknowledge that I cannot proceed with the matter this morning if objection is made, of course I can call up the motion to-morrow morning. I have entered the motion, and therefore—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being interposed, the resolution will go over under the rule.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask to have it stated.
Mr. COCKRELL. I object to the reception of the resolution.
Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to be informed what the request was to which objection is made.

Mr. McPHERSON. My motion was to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of Senate bill 3598, the committee being unable to agree upon a report on any bill, and bill being provided for a temporary deficiency of revenue, and my purpose being to bring the matter before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. CHANDLER. I want to learn whether that was objected to.
Mr. COCKRELL. I objected to its introduction at this hour.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection. The Chair holds that the resolution will go over.

Mr. COCKRELL. I insist that it has not been received, for I object to its reception. It being out of order at this time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question raised by the Senator from Missouri will be disposed of by the Chair when the resolution again comes up. The Senator from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. GORMAN. I call for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The District of Columbia appropriation bill will be proceeded with.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8388) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.
The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. GORMAN. I wish to make an inquiry of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. I do not think the Senator quite understood the request that I made to the Senate. It is the usual one that has never been objected to in my knowledge of the history of this body, to permit an appropriation bill to be considered by items as it is read, acting upon the amendments of the committee as they are reached. It is a mere consumption of time to read the bill through in this way, and I appeal to the Senator in the public interest to let the usual form be observed.

Mr. CHANDLER. I only made the objection because there was a great state of excitement on the other side of the Chamber, in order to give Senators on that side an opportunity to calm down; and as one of them is now in the chair and apparently not at all excited, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. GORMAN. I am very much indebted to the Senator from New Hampshire for his apology.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUTLER in the chair). The first amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations will be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, line 4, after the word "dollars," to strike out "assistant secretary to Commissioners, \$1,000," and insert "two assistant secretaries to Commissioners, at \$1,000 each," so as to read:

FOR SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

For secretary's office: For two Commissioners, at \$500 each; Engineer Commissioner, \$1,750; to make salary of secretary, \$1,100; two assistant secretaries to Commissioners, at \$1,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in the appropriation for salaries and contingent expenses, on page 2, line 12, after the word "laborer," to strike out "at \$1 per day;" in line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fourteen," and insert "sixty-five;" in line 15, before the word "assistant," to strike out "two" and insert "four," and on page 3, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-two" and insert "fifty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three," so as to read:

Clerk, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,000; three clerks, each of whom shall be a stenographer and typewriter, at \$1,200 each; messenger, \$600; stenographer and typewriter, \$500; driver, \$200; laborer, \$100; superintendent of buildings, at \$1,600 each; janitor of buildings, \$1,200; four assistant inspectors of buildings, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$1,000; clerk, \$800; messenger, \$400; janitor, \$200; steam engineer, \$200; property clerk, \$100; property clerk, \$100; clerk, \$750; clerk, \$500; messenger, \$300; three watchmen, at \$75 each; janitor, \$200; plumber, \$100; four assistant inspectors of plumbing, at \$1,000 each; janitor, \$200; laborer, at \$200 each; in all, \$49,375.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SECRETARY. The next amendment—

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not understand upon what order we are now proceeding. It appears that the clerks are not reading the text of the bill, but simply the amendments. I have never known that practice to obtain in the consideration of an appropriation bill before.

Mr. GORMAN. The Senator is quite right.

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not understand that the order of the Senate goes to that extent. I hope there is no proposition at this time to pass an appropriation bill without reading it.

Mr. GORMAN. Let the bill be read.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suggest that the clerks read the bill and that the amendments of the committee be acted upon as they are reached.

Mr. ALLISON. That is the usual course.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is the usual course.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the bill as indicated.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to call the attention of the Senator to the error of the bill to lines 24 and 25, on page 2 of the bill. I wish to inquire whether the law as it now stands provides for an inspector of plumbing who shall be an expert in that business, or a practical plumber. If it is not already the law I think the words "who shall be a practical plumber" ought to be inserted after the words "inspector of plumbing" and before the words "two thousand dollars." He ought to be a practical plumber, and I think it ought to be stated in the law, if there is not already such a provision.

Mr. GORMAN. I have not the act creating the District offices at my desk, but I am confident that the inspector of plumbing is required to be an expert. We have in the District, as the Senator from Illinois is perfectly aware, a board of plumbers who give a license to all people who perform that duty or engage in that business in the city. The chief inspector is a practical man, an expert.

Mr. CULLOM. The reason why I call the attention of the Senator to it is because I received some papers only a few minutes ago from a distant city in relation to that provision, and stating that the law ought to provide that the inspector of plumbing shall be a practical plumber and that the assistant inspector of plumbing should also be a practical plumber. Everyone can see the reason for it, if the law does not require it.

Mr. GORMAN. If the Senator will have an amendment prepared when we get through with the committee amendments I shall be very glad to accept it. There will be no objection to it.

Mr. CULLOM. I will not interrupt the progress of the bill at present.

Mr. GORMAN. Later on I shall be glad to accept that amendment.

The reading of the bill was proceeded with. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 3, line 7, after the word "each," to insert "one assistant assessor, at \$1,400."

Mr. GORMAN. I ask that that amendment be disagreed to, as it is proposed to amend in line 10 by increasing the number of clerks from two to three.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GORMAN. In lieu of the amendment just rejected, I move, in line 10, to strike out "two" and insert "three" after the word "each," so as to read:

Three clerks, at \$1,200 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 3, line 18, before the word "hundred," to strike out "thousand two" and insert "thirty-four thousand six," so as to make the clause read:

For assessor's office: For assessor, \$3,500; three assistant assessors, at \$1,000 each; two assistant assessors, at \$1,000 each; special assessment clerk, \$1,500; two clerks, at \$1,400 each; three clerks, at \$1,200 each; draftsman, \$1,200; three clerks, at \$1,000 each; assistant clerk, \$800; clerk in charge of records, \$1,000; one clerk to aid of assistant assessors, \$1,200; clerk, \$800; license clerk, \$1,200; inspector of licenses, \$1,200; in all, \$34,000.

Mr. GORMAN. I moved to change the total in line 18 by striking out "\$34,000," and inserting "\$34,400."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 3, line 24, after the word "dollars," to insert "deputy collector, at \$2,000," and on page 4, line 3, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fourteen" and insert "sixteen," so as to make the clause read:

For collector's office: For collector, \$4,000; deputy collector, at \$2,000; cashier, \$1,800; bookkeeper, \$1,200; two clerks, at \$1,400 each; two clerks, at \$1,200 each; clerk and messenger, \$1,000; messenger, \$800; in all, \$16,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 34, after the word "dollars," to insert "deputy coroner, \$1,400, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay such officer while acting as deputy coroner at the rate not exceeding 85 per diem; in all, \$3,200," so as to make the clause read:

For coroner's office: For coroner, \$1,800; deputy coroner, \$1,400, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay such officer while acting as deputy coroner at the rate not exceeding 85 per diem; in all, \$3,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 7, before the word "dollars," to insert "twenty-five;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to insert "and seventy-five;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to insert "and seventy-five;" so as to make the clause read:

For market masters: For two market masters, at \$1,200 each; one market master, for five days of absence, for cleaning markets, at rate not exceeding \$125 per market, 50¢; in all, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 3, before the word "hundred," to strike out "seven" and insert "nine," so as to make the clause read:

Surface division: For compacting engines, \$2,000; assistant engineer, \$1,000; assistant engineers, at \$1,200 each; three ordinaries, at \$250 each; three chainmen, at \$500 each; draftsmen, \$1,200; inspector of streets, \$1,000; two assistant inspectors of streets, at \$1,200 each; superintendent of streets, \$2,000; superintendent of courts, \$1,200; superintendent of parking, \$1,200; assistant superintendent of parking, \$600; clerk, \$800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 12, after the word "dollars," to insert "assistant superintendent of sewers, \$1,500," and on page 7, line 1, before the word "hundred," to strike out "sixty-seven thousand one" and insert "sixty-eight thousand eight," so as to make the clause read:

Subsurface division: For purchases of asphalt and cements, \$2,000; inspector of gas and sewers, \$2,000; assistant inspector of gas and sewers, \$1,000; messenger, \$800; superintendent of lamps, \$1,000; three inspectors of gas and electric lighting, at \$900 each; inspector of sewers, \$1,000; superintendent of sewers, \$2,000; assistant superintendent of sewers, \$1,200; general superintendent of sewers, \$1,200; two assistant engineers, at \$1,500 each; draftsmen, \$1,200; leveler, \$1,200; electric railway, at \$200 each; three chainmen, at \$250 each; clerk, \$1,200; two clerks, at \$1,000 each; two inspectors of property, at \$600 each; two sewer tappers, at \$1,000 each; permit clerk, \$1,200; one assistant permit clerk, \$800; in all, \$88,482.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 17, after the word "appropriation," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized hereafter, in their discretion, to grant leave of absence, not to exceed thirty days to any individual in any of the foregoing offices, and to exceed thirty annually, appointed directly by the Commissioners and paid out of general appropriations and whose service is continuous, but who receive no alien compensation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 16, after the word "persons," to strike out "making autopsies," in line 18, after the word "and," to strike out "holding inquests" and insert "the necessary expenses of holding inquests, including stenographic services in taking testimony," and in line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand" and insert "eight hundred," so as to make the clause read:

For lively of horses or horse hire for coroner's office, jurors' fees, removal of deceased persons, ice, disinfectants, and other necessary supplies for the morgue, and the necessary expenses of holding inquests, including stenographic services in taking testimony and photographing unidentified bodies, \$800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 5, after the word "advertised," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That hereafter there shall be charged and collected on all taxes in arrears interest at the rate of one per cent per month until paid.

So as to make the clause read:

For advertising notice of sales hereafter July 1, 1895, as required to be given by act of March 19, 1890, \$10,000, to be reimbursed by a charge of \$1.20 for each lot or piece of property advertised. *Provided*, That hereafter there shall be charged and collected on all taxes in arrears interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month until paid.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask that the amendment may be passed over. The junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] desires to be heard upon it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was continued. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 10, line 13, after the word "house," to strike out "one thousand two hundred and seventy" and insert "four thousand two hundred and fifty," so as to make the clause read:

For special repairs to market houses and erection of a garbage shed at Eastern Market, \$4,320.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "preparing a" and insert "completing the," and in line 6, before the word "thousand," to strike out "six" and insert "twenty-five," so as to read:

Extension of highways: To pay the expenses of completing the plan for the extension of a permanent system of highways in conformity with the plan of the District of Columbia, approved March 2, 1893, \$25,000; to be repaid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 7, after the words "District of Columbia," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That of this sum \$10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the construction of plans, in part by contract with Frederick Law Olmsted, or other eminent landscape architect, on the said extension of a permanent system of highways. And the authorities in charge of preparing and plan for the said extension of highways, in conformity with the plan of the District of Columbia, made in compliance with the provisions of the act approved August 2, 1888, as they may deem advisable and practicable, for the purpose of connecting the subdivisions and for a better conformity to the general plan of the city of Washington.

Mr. ALDRICH. This provision strikes me as a pretty sweeping one. It practically gives to some unknown person authority to change the location of all streets in the city of Washington. I

should like to know who the authorities are who are to complete this plan and why it is necessary to do it in this way.

Mr. GORMAN. The Senator from Rhode Island is correct in saying that the proviso is an important one.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is a very important one.
Mr. GORMAN. I was about to call the attention of the Senate to it so that it may be thoroughly understood before it is acted upon. The provision for the extension of the highways and for the completion of the plan of the extension as it came from the House of Representatives made an appropriation of \$6,000 for that work. It will require \$25,000 to complete it within a year, and the necessity for completion at the earliest possible day of course will be understood by every Senator.

In the consideration of the last district appropriation bill the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN], acting in his own behalf and also on behalf of the Committee on the District of Columbia, brought in a proposition which was adopted, requiring the Commissioners to employ Mr. Olmsted to assist the District engineers in laying out the streets on the hills and in valleys of the suburbs. He performed that work in part, and the testimony of the engineers is that it is a very valuable contribution not only to the beautification of the city, but that it will save a great deal of expense. The bill came to me, and the provision was made for continuing that work under Mr. Olmsted or some other landscape gardener like him, and therefore we inserted a provision for that purpose.

Under the original act of March 2, 1893, authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to approve the subdivisions which might be submitted to him by private parties, they proceeded to do it in a very disjointed way, taking up a subdivision at a time. It is now found that when the whole system is being completed and the streets extended they come to a point where the streets will not join each other, there being short spaces of half a square between the points where the streets which run at right angles about on the main line. This proviso has been inserted to enable the District engineers, with the assistance of Mr. Olmsted, in those necessary cases, and there are very few of them, to make the plan complete and to correct those little defects.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 4609) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the District appropriation bill, not to displace the regular order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland asks the unanimous consent of the Senate that the unfinished business be informally laid aside and that the appropriation bill be proceeded with. If there be no objection it will be so ordered.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Rhode Island will find by reference to the original act that this provision refers only to streets outside of the boundaries of the city, and not within the city. The Commissioners have no power to change the streets within the city, but in the new additions going on all around the city. The power we have given them is absolutely necessary, and it is limited to the purposes of connecting subdivisions and securing a better conformity to the general plan of the city only in such cases as they may deem it advisable and practicable. The increased appropriations which we provide enable the work to be done within a year, and hereafter we shall have no further trouble on this score.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask the Senator from Maryland to allow me to state that the District Committee have had this matter under consideration for the last year. They found that the engineers were preparing plans for the extension of the streets and avenues, and it occurred to the members of that committee that it would be advisable to have some eminent man like Professor Olmsted assist them in laying out the plans of the suburbs of this city. The appropriation of \$4,000 was only inserted at that time to provide for a deficiency to pay bills which had been actually incurred by the appointment of Mr. Olmsted; and to enable Mr. Olmsted to lay out proper plans \$10,000 was appropriated.

I am quite sure the Senator from Rhode Island and every other Senator will feel well pleased with the result of the employment of Mr. Olmsted. There is no doubt that he is being assisted by him as a great help to the engineers, and they, with the aid of the District Commissioners, are very much pleased with his work. I have no doubt that a great deal will be added to the beauty of the surrounding country by following the advice which he has given.

Mr. ALDRICH. I was not criticising the appropriation or the methods by which Senators propose to accomplish the work, but I was calling attention to the language employed in the last portion of the proviso, which reads:

And the authorities in charge of preparing and plan for the said extension of highways, in conformity with the plan of the District of Columbia, made in compliance with the provisions of the act approved August 2, 1888, as they may deem advisable and practicable, for the purpose of connecting the subdivisions and for a better conformity to the general plan of the city of Washington.

ance with the provisions of the act approved August 27, 1888, as they may deem advisable and practicable for the purpose of connecting subdivisions and for a better conformity to the general plan of the city of Washington.

I report that some unknown party—unknown so far as this bill is concerned, for there is no suggestion here as to who "the authorities"—are may undertake to do this work.

Mr. GORMAN. The law says that

Mr. ALDRICH. Upon whom does the law devolve that duty?

Mr. GORMAN. By the act of March 2, 1893, it is provided—

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to prepare a plan for the extension of a permanent system of highways over all that portion of said District not included within the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Mr. ALDRICH. Why would it not be proper to say "the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized" rather than "the authorities in charge of preparing said plan are authorized," if you intend to give this power to the Commissioners? Otherwise the language might be construed to mean an engineer or somebody else. The appropriation is of minor consequence, but if someone has the right to make "essential changes," in the language of this provision in all the plans of all the streets in the District of Columbia, outside of the old city of Washington, it may involve the District and the Government of the United States in enormous expense.

Mr. GORMAN. I will make the correction the Senator desires, and will move to strike out, in line 13, on page 11, the words "the authorities in charge of preparing said plan," and insert "the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

Mr. ALDRICH. Is it the intention to allow the Commissioners to practically make new plans for these streets and subdivisions and to open new streets?

Mr. GORMAN. In lines 14 and 15 the Senator will find the limitation "such minor and essential changes."

Mr. ALDRICH. That is the trouble. "Essential" means everything. If the committee had said "nonessential," I would have understood it, but "minor" and "essential" are words of opposite meaning. "Minor and essential changes" mean any changes.

Mr. McMIYAN. I think the Senator from Maryland will agree with me in the statement that the original act as it passed, regulating the extension of highways, gives the Commissioners large power. The intention now is to go on and open those beautiful avenues, and extend them instead of waiting until some time in the future, until it will cost millions and millions of dollars. The plan is to do it now, and to avoid the largely increased expenditures which will be necessary if the work is deferred to the future.

Mr. ALDRICH. I was only desirous that the Senate should understand exactly what is proposed to be done, and whether it is desirable to put into the hands of the District Commissioners the right to open streets anywhere in the District of Columbia where they see fit.

Mr. FAULKNER. The Senator mistakes the intention. This provision does not propose to open streets at all. It simply proposes to lay out, define, and mark lines in the subdivisions through which these roads will go. There is no appropriation for condemning land by any means.

Mr. ALDRICH. I understand that; but it is only the first step toward that.

Mr. FAULKNER. That is another thing. There is no obligation resting upon the District except to define the boundaries of these streets.

Mr. GORMAN. The Senator from West Virginia is quite right. All the power the Commissioners have in laying out subdivisions and the streets in the subdivisions is found in the act of 1893, to which I have referred. I say to the Senator—and I beg to call his particular attention to it because it is important that the matter should be understood not only in this body but elsewhere—that when the act of 1893 was passed, giving the Commissioners the power to make a general plan covering the whole District outside of this city, there was then upon the statute book, and had been for some time, authority for the Commissioners to approve any plans of subdivisions that should be presented. Several such plans for small amounts of territory had been presented and approved.

When the Commissioners came to make the general plan they found in a few minor cases that the streets would not connect, and this provision simply authorizes the Commissioners to change the existing plans in those few cases only for the purpose of making the streets uniform and to straighten them, if possible, where they curve.

Mr. ALDRICH. Then why do the committee use the word "essential," in line 15, if only minor changes are desirable?

Mr. FAULKNER. But the Senator will observe that there is a further limitation in lines 18 and 19, where it is said:

For the purpose of connecting subdivisions and for a better conformity to the general plan of the city of Washington.

Mr. ALDRICH. "A better conformity to the general plan of the city of Washington" might allow the Commissioners to change

all the avenues and streets outside of the city of Washington. For instance, Massachusetts avenue, as I understand, is laid out, not in a straight line, but in a deflected line. Suppose the Commissioners should determine that for the general plan of the city of Washington it was better to lay Massachusetts avenue out in a straight line, there is certainly nothing in this provision that would prevent them from doing it.

Mr. LARRIS. The Senator from Rhode Island will allow me to say that unless the authority here proposed is given the Commissioners in carrying out the act of 1893 it will be necessary in more instances than one to condemn expensive, valuable, and excellent buildings, when, by a slight deflection, that necessity might be avoided, and for that reason, I apprehend, this language is incorporated in the bill.

Mr. GORMAN. And for that purpose only.

Mr. PLATT. The language here employed changes the law of 1893, and that, I imagine, is the object of it. The law of 1893 provides:

The Commissioners in making such plans shall adopt and conform to any then existing subdivisions which shall have been made in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 27, 1888, entitled "An act to regulate the subdivision of land within the District of Columbia," or which shall, in the opinion of the Commissioners, conform to the general plan of the city of Washington.

That was a limitation on the power of the Commissioners in preparing plans for extending streets. The object of the provision now proposed is to remove that limitation, to do away with that section in the act of 1893, and to give to the Commissioners full power, not to conform to subdivisions, but to do anything they think is proper for getting a "better conformity to the general plan of the city of Washington." That is the explanation of it.

Mr. ALDRICH. I agree to the importance of having symmetrical and artistic plans for the development of the streets of Washington; I have no objection whatever to that, and I do not know that there is any way to secure that object unless by giving to some body arbitrary power to fix and change the lines of streets at their pleasure. But I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that those changes would probably involve the District and the Government of the United States hereafter in enormous expenditures, because you can not possibly change all the lines of the main streets and avenues in the outlying territory without it being done at considerable expense to somebody.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. (The Senator in the chair). The question is on the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland to the amendment of the committee, which will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. On page 11, line 13, after the words "and the," it is proposed to strike out "authorities in charge of preparing said plan" and insert "Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the adoption of the amendment of the committee as amended.

Mr. CALL. I should like to hear the amendment read.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment as amended will be read.

THE SECRETARY. On page 11, line 7, after the words "District of Columbia," it is proposed to insert:

Provided, That of this sum \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the preparation of plans, in part, and for reports by Frederick Law Olmsted, or other eminent landscape architect, on the said extension of a permanent system of highways, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to make such minor and essential changes in existing subdivisions made in compliance with the provisions of the act approved August 27, 1888, as they may deem advisable and practicable for the purpose of connecting subdivisions and for a better conformity to the general plan of the city of Washington.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 11, line 23, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty" and insert "seventy-five;" and in line 24, before the word "thousand," to strike out "sixteen" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

For assessment and permit work, \$155,000. *Provided*, That so much of this appropriation, not to exceed \$250,000, shall be expended in widening the roadway of G street northwest, from Ninth street to Fourteenth street, to a width of 50 feet and paving the widened part; one-half the cost of this improvement shall be assessed against and collected from the abutting property, in accordance with the provisions of law governing assessment and permit work.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 9, before the word "thousand," to insert "and sixty;" so as to read:

For work on streets and avenues named in Appendix "C," Book of Estimates and Studies, to be expended in the description of the streets and avenues specified in the schedules named in said appendix and in the aggregate for each schedule as stated herein, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eight thousand" and insert "twelve thousand eight hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Georgetown schedule, \$12,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 15, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-eight thousand" and insert "sixty thousand eight hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Northwest section schedule, \$60,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 17, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirteen thousand" and insert "twenty thousand eight hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Southwest section schedule: Twenty thousand eight hundred dollars.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "nineteen thousand" and insert "thirty thousand four hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Southeast section schedule: Thirty thousand four hundred dollars.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-two thousand" and insert "thirty-five thousand two hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Northeast section schedule: Thirty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 13, to insert:

For paving Eleventh street between East Capitol street and Massachusetts avenue, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. I see that there are various increases of appropriation for street improvements, sewers, etc. Most of these questions have not been very carefully investigated, though they have been examined to some extent by the Committee on the District of Columbia. I should be glad to have the Senator in charge of the bill explain to the Senate the reasons for these increases of appropriation.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, the pending bill, as it came to the Senate from the House of Representatives, carried a total appropriation of \$5,393,107. The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, after very careful consideration, have recommended an increase of \$642,024, leaving the total \$1,183,803 less than the estimates of the District Commissioners.

In the items making up the increases recommended by the committee, which will be found stated in report No. 844, which is on the desks of Senators, there is a very small increase in the executive office and in the office of the collector of taxes. There is an increase of a street in the assessor's office, so that the revenues of the District may be more promptly collected, and there is a small increase for the repairs of market houses, which bring in a revenue, but the Committee on Appropriations, adopting the recommendations of the Commissioners, and practically the suggestions, or a portion of the suggestions, made by the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which the honorable Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] is chairman, made it their rule that they would first look carefully to the health of the city, make ample provision to complete the sewers in the densely populated regions immediately outside of the city of Washington proper, and complete the line of sewers running out in the direction of the Soldiers' Home as far as Eckington and Brookland.

The committee recommend an appropriation for the Eckington valley sewer, the Fifth street sewer, the Brookland, the Anacostia, and the Kenesaw avenue sewer, leading out to the park at Sixteenth street, between Kenesaw avenue and Grant avenue, and an appropriation of two hundred and odd thousand dollars to complete the sewer running down Rock Creek and to the Potomac River.

The next item involving a considerable amount of appropriation was that for the completion of the streets, for the repair and paving of the streets, not a very large sum, considerably below the estimates.

The next item of increase is in the appropriations for the public schools. The bill as it came from the House of Representatives to the Senate made no adequate provisions for the public schools. We have made a very large appropriation for the erection of school buildings. When that item is reached the committee will go more into the details of it; but I will say, in passing, that the appropriations in the last few years for the construction of public schools have been insufficient, and there are over 2,000 children in this city who now can not get a seat in the public schools, in the lower grade schools especially.

We have made the best provision that was possible for this year, in the matter of the appropriation for the contagious-diseases hospital, to care for the contagious diseases with which the city has been seriously troubled. We have largely increased that appropriation.

To sum it all up, I may say that the streets, the sewers, the public schools, and the public health have received the great bulk of the \$642,024 increase recommended by the committee.

Mr. FAULKNER. I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland a question. I have heard it stated—I do not know whether it is true or not—that in Eckington and Brookland there is no system of sewerage which connects with the main sewerage of the city. The result of that is that the commissioners have prohibited bathrooms and other necessary conveniences in the houses erected in that section of the District. Is that statement correct?

Mr. GORMAN. I think the statement of the Senator from West Virginia, who is a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and who is perfectly familiar with the matter, is accurate. That is, as we understand, the exact case, which I tried to state briefly. It is proposed to extend sewers from the main sewer out to this important point, where to-day there are no sewers, and the appropriation we recommend will complete those sewers so that as the localities mentioned in the bill are concerned and will enable them to connect with the main sewers, one running into the Potomac and one running down Rock Creek. We have spent an immense amount of money beginning at the park, running along the west side of it. We have recommended an appropriation and authorized contracts to complete the entire sewer down to the P street bridge crossing into Georgetown, and to carry it down to the Potomac River.

I may say that every provision made in the bill is absolutely necessary for the health of the city and to complete the work so far as it can now be provided for.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 14, line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty" and insert "sixty-five;" so as to read:

For relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers, \$65,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 6, before the word "and" to strike out "thirty-four thousand" and insert "twenty thousand five hundred and thirty-six;" so as to read:

For suburban sewers, \$20,536.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 6, to insert:

For constructing in part the following sewers: Eckington Valley sewer, \$17,000; Brookland sewer, \$2,382; and Kenesaw avenue sewer, \$10,000; in all, \$29,382. *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract for the construction of said sewers, not to exceed \$4,000 for the Eckington Valley sewer, \$1,500 for the Brookland sewer, and \$2,000 for the Kenesaw avenue sewer, to be paid for from the District funds, and that the Commissioners are authorized to contract and sewers, where necessary, across lands belonging to the United States. *Provided*, That after the construction of said sewers the adjacent portions of said lands shall be restored to their original condition from the appropriation herein provided for.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I have not been able to hear the statement made by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] in connection with this bill. I am not aware whether he has stated the motives which have led the Senate committee to make such large increases of the appropriations for sewers beyond those which the House of Representatives deemed necessary. I hope, if the Senator has not made such statement already, that he will make it now. If he has already made the statement, I do not ask him to repeat it.

It occurs to me, however, that the Senate ought to hesitate before it increases this District of Columbia appropriation bill \$642,000, more than half a million dollars, over and above the expenditures of the District which the House saw fit to provide. The House of Representatives is the popular branch, as the Senator from Maryland is aware. It represents the last expression of the popular will; it is by the Constitution the great guardian of the public moneys. No appropriation bill can originate in this body. The fathers of the Constitution, who were wiser in their day, I think, in some respects than even the statesmen who now control the two Houses of Congress, deliberately decided that there should be no power of originating an appropriation bill in the Senate, and only allowed the subsidiary and incidental power to the Senate of proposing amendments to appropriation bills which had already passed the House.

Mr. President, I can not doubt that the true construction of that clause in the Constitution is that the Senate should confine itself to incidental and moderate additions and alterations in House appropriation bills, and that it never was.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. CHANDLER. When I finish my sentence.

It never was intended that an appropriation bill coming from the popular branch should be overruled with such huge additions as this Democratic Senate now proposes.

Mr. HARRIS. I should be glad to ask the Senator from New Hampshire to point me to the particular clause of the Constitution which prohibits the Senate from originating an appropriation bill. I am aware that there is a clause which requires that bills for

raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but I think the Senator will find it difficult to point me to a clause of the Constitution which prohibits the introduction or the amendment of an appropriation bill in the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER. I concur entirely in theory with what the Senator now says. But I ask the Senator whether he would contend, practically, that the Senate has the right to originate an appropriation bill?

Mr. HARRIS. Absolutely.

Mr. CHANDLER. A general appropriation bill?

Mr. HARRIS. Absolutely. I have no more question about it than I have of the fact that it is daylight at this time. In respect of the merits of the proposition the Senator is discussing, if he will allow me.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should prefer to have the Senator allow me to go on.

Mr. HARRIS. I yield. The Senator is, of course, entitled to the floor.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator having stated his constitutional point, will please allow that to be discussed and hear me on the constitutional point before urging the merits of this specific appropriation.

Mr. ALDRICH. Would it interrupt the Senator from New Hampshire if I were to make a remark?

Mr. CHANDLER. I will yield in a moment, when the constitutional question is fairly stated. I have always been inclined to agree that an appropriation bill is not a revenue bill within the strict meaning of the Constitution; but the Senator from Tennessee knows very well that the persistent contention has been otherwise.

He knows very well that the House of Representatives, the popular body, has always contended that a bill to expend money is a revenue bill just as much as a bill to raise revenue by taxing the people. That contention has never been successfully resisted by the Senate, and never in the whole history of the Government has the Senate undertaken to originate a general appropriation bill. If I am wrong in that statement I shall be glad to be corrected by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. HARRIS. As a rule, general appropriation bills originate in the House of Representatives, and they have done so throughout the whole history of the Government. A few years ago, however, the Senate did originate an appropriation bill—I believe it was a bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Army—and sent it to the House. The House has always contended that it has the sole right to originate such bills, and the House on that occasion passed a bill with that word, *for the Army*, figure for figure with the Senate bill, and sent it back to us as a House bill, maintaining the contention for which the Senator from New Hampshire contends. But my question to the Senator was that he should show me the clause in the Constitution which prohibits the Senate from originating an appropriation bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. Then the Senator from Tennessee admits all I contend for.

Mr. HARRIS. I admit that the House has always claimed the right, and as a rule the Senate, so far as I have known, has denied it.

Mr. CHANDLER. I agree with all the Senator from Tennessee has said, and my contention simply is that the other House has always insisted that an appropriation bill is a revenue bill, and the Senate never has successfully resisted that contention.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I recollect, though I am not name the year, that a Judiciary Committee of the other House composed of very able men, took this question into consideration and decided that the Senate had a right, if it chose to exercise it, to originate an appropriation bill; that it could not be forbidden.

Mr. CHANDLER. That was merely the expression of opinion of the members of the House who composed the Committee on the Judiciary. The contention of the House, as the Senator from Connecticut knows—doubtless he joined in it when he was a member of the House—is that it alone can originate an appropriation bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. I do not remember ever holding that view. The first time my attention was drawn to the question was by the report of the committee, which I accepted.

Mr. CHANDLER. But the contention of the House has been the other way. It is true that some statesmen commence their political careers in the House, become thoroughly impregnated with the theories that prevail there, and then come to this body and surround the theories and take the side of the Senate on the same questions. But the fact remains that in the practical workings of this Government it is not within the power of the Senate to originate an appropriation bill, and my argument holds good that the Senate should not undertake to make large increases in House appropriation bills, but should confine itself within a very narrow margin in adding Senate amendments. Now I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALDRICH. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire to the fact that the statement made by the

Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] as to the increases made by the expenditures is incomplete. On the fourteenth and fifteenth pages, for instance, there are provisions for contracts to be made in addition to the amounts appropriated for. The contracts in those two cases amount to \$358,000, which would make the total increase by the amendments which have been reported at least \$1,000,000.

I do not know in how many other cases throughout the bill such contracts are authorized. Certainly from the inspection which I have made of it I have no doubt it is true in many other cases. The increase of expenditures authorized by the amendments is at least \$1,000,000; I do not know how much more. I thought I should make this statement to the Senator from New Hampshire so that he might understand exactly what is proposed to be done.

Mr. CHANDLER. I must confess that, while I am not prepared to oppose any particular one of the increases reported by the Appropriation Committee of the Senate, I am alarmed when I find the Senator proposing to increase by half a million dollars more than \$6,000,000; or, as the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] states, increase the appropriation nearly a million dollars.

Mr. President, I am alarmed; I am troubled about the question of economy. If the Senator from Maryland will indulge me, I will ask where is the economical administration of the Government that was to be inaugurated by the present party in power. The Senator is himself an economist, in theory at least. The Senator has over and over again promised the country that whenever the party of which he is the honored leader, indeed I may say the greatest leader outside the Executive Mansion, should come into possession of both branches of Government, there should be economical appropriation bills, and now he stands here as sponsor for amendments which carry these enormous increases over the bill as it came from the House.

Does not the Senator from Maryland realize that under his conduct of political affairs the Senate is to be charged with the same lack of economy, the same disposition to crowd up appropriation bills, that was so freely charged when the Republican party controlled the Senate? That was the contention frequently heard and maintained with great zeal and earnestness by many, that the Senate was an extravagant body, that it was continually increasing House appropriations and putting upon the country burdens which the popular branch had been unwilling to impose. That was a constant argument, and we were promised by the Senator from Maryland that whenever the time came when there should be an uninterrupted sway of Democracy—a Democratic President, a Democratic House, and a Democratic Senate—there should be reform.

The time has come; there is a Democratic majority in the Senate, such as it is; there is a Democratic President in the White House, such as he is; and I suppose there is no dispute at all that there is a genuine Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. Mr. President, where is the reform? Is there not a billion dollar Congress again about to expire? I may be mistaken, but I am afraid that the appropriations made by the present Congress, when they come to be footed up, will amount to a billion dollars.

Mr. ALDRICH and others. Much more.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am surprised at what Senators around me say, that the appropriations are to be more than a billion dollars. The very cry of Democracy by which the Republican party was stricken down in 1890, that we had a billion-dollar Congress, is to be hurled with tenfold more strength and justice upon the party of the Senator from Maryland than it was ever thrown against the Republican party. I am surprised that we do not see any prospect that the promises of the Senator from Maryland will be redeemed.

Mr. President, as our friends on the other side of the Chamber are soon to lose control of the popular branch, as they are soon to lose control of this body (I think within a very few days, if the resolutions which I shall have the honor to offer for the purpose of improving the political complexion of this body are adopted), and as in the course of two years they are to lose control of the executive department, I venture to say to them that they can render no greater service to the country than to set that example of stern economy which we were promised in the stump speeches of the members of the Senator's party, which we were promised by the Senator from Maryland himself upon this floor. Let him cut down appropriation bills and set an example of economy of administration, which I shall endeavor in my humble way to persuade the coming Republican Congress to follow.

These are general suggestions, I know, but it seems to me they are pertinent in view of the enormous increases carried by the appropriation bill, if it has been reported by the Senator from Maryland, and I should be very glad if the bill could be recommended to the Committee on Appropriations, and if the committee would take as their rule and guide in the consideration of this and all

other appropriation bills the promises of the Democratic platform, that no more money shall be raised than is necessary for an economical administration of the General Government.

I beg to call the attention of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] who is rising and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] who has already risen to the fundamental principle of the Democratic party, which is economy in public expenditures.

Mr. HARRIS, Mr. President, great as is my respect and the respect of the country for the opinions of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] upon economic questions, I beg to suggest to him that the carefully prepared estimates of the executive authorities of the District of Columbia are entitled to a much larger measure of my respect than his suggestions upon such questions. With the increases found in the Senate amendments the bill will fall about a million dollars below the estimates, carefully considered and carefully prepared, made by the District Commissioners and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The District Commissioners, whatever may be said about majorities in the House of Representatives or in the Senate or at the White House, is nonpartisan—absolutely so. Hence we may expect absolute impartiality and fairness from them, which we may not always expect at the hands of the Senator from New Hampshire, or myself, perhaps, because he and I are not nonpartisan by a large margin.

Now, so far as I, as a member of the District Committee, have scrutinized these amendments, and the committee have considered them largely (but perhaps not with the same care that the Committee on Appropriations, which has actually to deal with them), I have not seen one of them that I have regarded as in excess of the absolute necessities of the case. Least of all should we diminish the appropriations looking to sewer extensions and the condition of our sewer system, because the sanitary condition and the general health of the District depend very largely upon the extension and completion of our sewer system. I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will get his own consent to allow each of these amendments to be agreed to and the bill to pass including them.

Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. President, I fear my general propositions of economy, when they come to be practically applied, will go the way of all the resolutions of the Democrats for economy, in that they promise us that they will not reduce the expenditures of the Government if they ever obtained the power to do so.

The Senator from Tennessee says that more than he respects me (and whether he respects me or not I know that I have his undying affection) he respects the public officials of this Administration who submit to us these estimates, and he proposes to vote in accordance therewith.

If the Senator respects, as he says he does, the Secretary of the Treasury and the other public officials who, under President Cleveland, have submitted to us these estimates, which being largely cut down still bid fair to make this Congress one of larger appropriations than the billion-dollar Congress of which we heard so much, what respect has he for the Democratic orators and the Democratic newspapers who aroused the people of this country against the Republican party by talking about a billion-dollar Congress and promising that there should be no more such Congresses if the Democrats were put into national power? Mr. President, how much respect has the Senator for a political party which gains power under such promises and then is as false to its promises as the Democratic party in the appropriation of the public money seems likely to be in the present Congress?

I am glad, Mr. President, that the Senator from Tennessee has such profound respect for the President and the Secretary of the Treasury and the members of this Administration who submit their views to this body. I trust that the Senator who follows them in the matter of appropriations will be found earnestly supporting also the financial policy of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury, who are the officials his party put in power in order to recommend to Congress, not only the expenditure of public money, but those measures of legislation which are necessary for maintaining the public credit and the public honor of the United States in connection with the currency and the public debt.

Mr. GORMAN, Mr. President, I regret exceedingly that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] should, on the occasion of the consideration of this particular appropriation bill, bring up questions of party policy and party promises. I think, sir, that action upon appropriations for this District since the present District government was established has been taken in both Houses of Congress without regard to party. The District government has been conducted on the plan of nonpartisanship. The beautifying of this great capital of the nation is one in which party politics has played no part in the past.

I concede the right of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire to arraign the Democratic party on any proper occasion. I can understand perfectly how much he has been troubled in the past because of the attacks of Democrats upon the stump and in Congress on the extravagance of Congress when his party

had the entire possession of the Government. It did amaze and shock the people that the expenditures in the Fifty-first Congress ran up to a billion dollars. They have not recovered from that shock yet. But in all the partisan discussions and the extravagant statements if, you please, that were made then, I know of no partisan who failed to remember that this is the capital of the nation; that the appropriations made for it are for the benefit of the whole people; and that if they were not extravagant in the appropriations for this District in the first decade of the Fifty-first Congress, of the last Congress, or the present Congress.

When the Senator from New Hampshire went so personally as being one of the Democrats who condemned your extravagance and promised a reduction in expenditures when we came into possession of the Government, I say to him that I did make that statement upon this floor when you were in power, and I said that you had so legislated as to fix the expenditures of a Government for the next five or six years at a billion dollars a Congress, or \$500,000,000 per annum; that when we came into power it would be impossible to reduce the expenditures except gradually; and that it would take five or six years before the Democratic party could bring the expenditures down within a reasonable amount. We have in the last Congress and in this reduced the expenditures where it could be done without impeding the operations of the Government; but what the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. CRAWFORD], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and myself said, in the face of the Presidential election of 1892, has proved true: that the reduction would be slow, and that unless we impaired the efficiency of the Departments it would not be more than \$1,000,000 a Congress. That statement, made then in frankness, made without fear, gave offense I know to some of the extreme partisans within my own party, but the result has proved the truth of the prediction, and we do stand here enabled to reduce the expenditures over \$500,000 per annum without crippling the Government.

Now, the Senator from New Hampshire comes with an attack upon the party in power, and he makes it on a bill making appropriations for what purpose, Mr. President? Appropriations for the support of the District government, where the people who reside in this District pay by taxes one-half of all the sums that we appropriate here. The Government, owning more than one-half of the property of this city, with the absolute ownership of every street, pays the other half. He twists the Committee on Appropriations with having increased these items over the bill as it came from the other House. We have increased them, sir; but for what purpose? To preserve the health of this District. To complete the great sewer system, which is recognized by every expert in those matters as being absolutely necessary. We have increased them that your streets may be made as clean and healthy as the streets of New York, which have never been improved—improvements necessary for the comfort not of the Senator from New Hampshire and myself, but for the benefit of the people of all this country. We have increased the appropriations in the bill greatly, and the great increase in the appropriations is for what purpose? To provide schoolhouses for the boys and girls of this District, 2,000 of whom can not get a seat in a public school within the District.

If the economy which the Senator from New Hampshire preaches is one that will permit the spread of epidemic diseases without provision for it, which will permit people to live in the suburbs without a sewer to carry off all that sewers are intended for, if it is economy for the purpose of preventing education, then I say to that Senator that I do not share his opinions and I have no sympathy with his views. I think this is a question beyond party. I do not care now, as I have not cared at any time, for the views of any man, whether Republican or Democrat, who would let this District, which belongs to the people of the whole country, would so economize as to permit the children to grow up in ignorance and the unfortunate to die because Congress had not made provision for their health. That is all there is in this bill, sir. If, as the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] has well said, the appropriations were increased twice the amount that we have provided for in these amendments, it would be doing but simple justice to the people in this District, from whom you and I have taken away the right of self-government, who if they had the right would do more than we have provided.

We have turned ourselves into contractors and contractors for this District, and I say, as to both parties, we have been too economical. We ought to have gone beyond the appropriations which have been made. When it comes to economy I happen to see the Senator from New Hampshire and the President and to see that they have not done in the past, nor are they doing now, anything elsewhere that may be stayed for the time without injury to the public.

Mr. CHANDLER, May I ask the Senator if he has any measure of economy which he wishes to see put in the bill to propose, and for which they solicit Republican votes?

Mr. GORMAN, As I said a moment ago, the appropriations in

bills that have already become laws during the present Congress and in the one preceding it were reduced as far as the public service would admit of. But it is useless to attempt to play upon this question. As long as the present laws stand (and I know of no one who would disturb them), with the expenditures necessary to maintain the Navy and the Army, and with the other great expenditures of the Government, the appropriations can not in the next five years be greatly reduced.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him whether the appropriation for pensions has not been very largely cut down already, and why, if it has been, there should be a necessity of appropriating during the present Congress more than \$1,100,000,000 instead of less than \$1,000,000,000?

Mr. GORMAN. I think the Senator's figures are all wrong. I do not believe that any man can to-day tell what the appropriations will be.

Mr. CHANDLER. One billion one hundred million dollars—\$1,000,000,000 in excess of a billion.

Mr. GORMAN. I think the Senator will find, when appropriations shall have been passed at the present session, that the aggregate will be less than \$1,000,000,000. Still, that is a matter to be determined after the 4th of March.

Mr. President, I repeat that these great expenditures can not be reduced in the next four or five years. The Senator would not reduce the pension appropriations, nor would I.

Mr. CHANDLER. They are being reduced.

Mr. GORMAN. Yes; they are being reduced, because last year by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions we reached the point of the highest payment. The old soldiers are dying off and the claims have been reduced in amount, so that we have reduced the pension appropriation ten or twelve million dollars; but it will remain at \$140,000,000 per annum for some time to come, according to the estimates. It can not be reduced below that amount. You can not cripple the Navy; you can not cripple the Army; you can not cripple the Treasury Department, that collects the revenue; and the great payment of a billion dollars every Congress will go on.

I say to the Senator from New Hampshire again that when you were in power, and we were about to come into power I made that statement. I knew it to be true then; I know it to be true now. When you come into the control of both Houses of Congress, as the Senator says will be the case on the 4th of March, you will not be able to reduce the expenditures very much. You may follow the good example that we have set. Then in this Congress and the House of Representatives in the last Congress, and make a slight reduction of from ten to twenty million dollars; but beyond that, as you have fixed the policy of the Government for the last fifteen years, you must follow it to the end, and the people will be compelled to pay \$500,000,000 a year for the support of the Government.

But on this measure, Mr. President, as I said before, this discussion has no place. There is not a man, woman, or child within the confines of the Union who has not a great pride in this capital. I know of no man so poor in my State who would hesitate to appropriate enough to educate the children in the District of Columbia. I know of no man or woman who has complained because this town has been beautified; and it can not be done without money. They have a pride in it. It is one of the things that they come here and see and enjoy, and they think more of their Government and of their representatives in Congress for having made a fair provision for the city. They ought to be proud. I have no doubt they do complain that there have been too much parsimony here. There is pending a bill to complete the sewerage of this great city, which will cost several millions of dollars. Is there a constituency anywhere in New Hampshire or anywhere in the West that would hesitate to permit us to complete that system and make this capital the one spot in the Union that is perfect in those appointments where the health of their representatives is preserved.

Mr. President, upon the matter of sewerage for the city, I speak with some feeling. Last year a defect in a sewer came near costing me my life. I know of other Senators and Representatives who came near passing away because Congress had not made ample provision in that respect. It is a demonstration that the defect exists. The distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], who I now have in my eye, when chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, provided for a commission of great experts upon this question to see what was necessary to be done. If the Senator from New Hampshire were to read the report of that board of experts appointed by President Harrison he would not criticise the Committee on Appropriations for making provision, as far as they have gone, for the health and safety of the inhabitants of this District. The economy which would criticise such an appropriation is a parsimony for which I have anything but admiration.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland deprecates any political or, as I think he said, partisan discussion upon the pending appropriation bill. I take the Senate and the Sen-

ator from Maryland to witness that so far as this side of the Senate is concerned two months have passed without any partisan discussion emanating from the Republican side of the Chamber. We have felt that the exigencies of the Government were such that it became us to be quiet upon political topics; that it became us to forbear and to withhold the criticism upon the acts of the Democratic party which their conduct and the course of events have so amply indicated it would be proper to make. We have felt that the necessity for such financial legislation as would protect the credit and honor of this Government was so great that it was imperative for political discussion.

Two whole months, with provocation and temptation every day to call attention to the conduct and acts of the Democratic party have passed without any political discussion emanating from this side of the Chamber; and if it were not for the fact that we know and the country knows that financial legislation under the lead of the Democratic side of the Senate has become an impossibility at this session, we would still refrain from any political discussion or criticism.

But, Mr. President, that is a fact. The immunity which the Democratic side has enjoyed for the past two months has been because we did not wish to embarrass the majority in proposing and bringing forward and endeavoring to pass the essential legislation without which we much fear that the financial integrity of the Government is to be dishonored.

But, Mr. President, that reason for silence has gone by. The Democratic side of this Chamber can not bring forward any financial legislation which it will be wise to pass; and, therefore, I think it entirely proper that some allusions of a political character should now be made.

Nospendthrift ever squandered his patrimony with such reckless haste and prodigality as the Democratic party has within the last two years dissipated the fruits of its victory and the reputation which victory gave to the party. That victory was won largely upon the cry of Republican extravagance and the promise of Democratic economy. It was the cry raised in 1890 of a "billion-dollar Congress" which changed the Republican majority of the House of Representatives into a Democratic majority at the next session. It was the promise of Democratic economy which as largely as anything else contributed to Democratic success in the Presidential campaign of 1892.

And now when we call attention to it we are charged with parsimony. By no means, Mr. President. We call attention to it for the purpose of showing that we have not been gained by the Democratic party by false pretences and the failure of that party to live up to its promises in this particular.

Far be it from me, Mr. President, to say that any needed appropriation shall not be adopted because it is proposed by that party which has insisted that Republican appropriations have been extravagant; but when appropriations emanate from that same party which are just as extravagant or just as large as the appropriations emanating from the Republican party which were called extravagant, it can not be out of the way to call attention to that fact.

They put it in their platform at Chicago. In relation to the tariff, they demanded that the collection of taxes should be limited to the necessities of Government when honestly and economically administered. They declared that "the necessity of the Government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable."

But the Democratic party does not raise the money needed to meet expenditures by taxation any longer. In the days when we made the necessary appropriations, as I say they were, but when we were accused not only in the Senate and in the other branch of Congress but in every Democratic convention and upon every stump of extravagance, there was money enough to meet the expenditures with. They charged us with having a surplus in the Treasury, with swamping our appropriations in order to get rid of the surplus in the Treasury, and yet with a deficiency in the Treasury amounting now to \$100,000,000 in this Administration up to date, supplied only by the borrowing of money upon the issue of bonds, they go on with the same appropriations to the same extent, indeed with increased appropriations, and call it economy, and take us to task because we are opposing necessary appropriations.

Mr. President, I well remember the speech which the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] made here. The cry had gone forth throughout the country that the Fifty-second Congress was to reduce appropriations. It had been heard in the other branch of Congress, it had been heard in every Democratic newspaper, that the Democratic House of Representatives was going to cut down appropriations from the mark of Republican extravagance of the former Congress.

When the Senator from Maryland said that that could not be done without injustice to the Government, he rose in his place and said it was impossible to reduce the appropriations to any considerable amount below those of that Congress, which had been called the "Billion-dollar Congress," but he promised—and it was

a promise made for the campaign—that if the people would put the Democratic party into power in the House of Representatives, in the Senate, and in the White House, that party would proceed to repeal the Republican laws which made these appropriations necessary.

do not so well remember, Mr. President, that he said it would take ten or six years of Democratic Administration and power to reduce the expenditures. It is possible that he gave some hint of that kind, but the thing which remains in my mind is that he promised when the Democrats obtained entire control of the Government that they would proceed to repeal the Republican laws which made necessary the appropriation of so much money.

That promise has been kept in one particular, and in no other. They have repealed or nullified to a considerable extent the laws under which the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress were made for pensions. In every pension appropriation bill since the Democratic party took power there has been an arbitrary reduction of pension appropriations amounting to millions of dollars. I think that in the pension appropriation bill passed this year the reduction was something like ten or eleven million dollars. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], who is on the Committee on Pensions, can correct me if I am wrong. I think the reduction was ten or twelve million dollars in the pension appropriation bill preceding that of the Democratic party. He justified his promise to repeal Republican legislation in this respect; and I think it will be found that the pension appropriation bill of this year is \$25,000,000 less than that of the Fifty-first Congress. That money is taken out of the pockets of the soldiers by the administration of the law in the Pension Office. I give the Democratic party credit, if it be a credit, for having in this respect carried out the promise which the Senator from Maryland made.

But in what other respect has that promise been made good? We are almost in the expiring hours of the Fifty-third Congress. In what other respect has a law requiring an appropriation been repealed or modified so as to provide for an appropriation of less money than under the Republican Administration? And with all the diminution of pension appropriations, I have watched the appropriations of this Congress, those of the last session and those of this session, until I think I can say, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the appropriations are less than by millions of dollars than they were at the Fifty-first Congress, which we were told all over the country was a "billion-dollar Congress."

Mr. President, if the people were prosperous, if the great shadow of adversity had not settled upon the country, if the prosperity of Republican administration were in existence, I think there would be no cause to criticise the appropriations which have been passed or suggested by this Congress, either at the former or at the present session. In a time of adversity, in a time of hardship, in a time when the hand of destiny is heavy upon every man in the United States, might we not well pause, might we not well inquire whether we could not in some respects keep these appropriations within the limits of the last year? Although the District of Columbia is a proper object for appropriation, although I should not be niggardly with reference to appropriations for this District, yet when the tale of destitution comes to our ears every morning and every evening, when people who have been living in comfort, if not in affluence, are stifling their pride and asking assistance from individuals, might we not keep the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia within the limits of last year's appropriation bill and within the limits of prior appropriation bills when we were having prosperity?

Oh, no, Mr. President, it is not the way to discuss this measure to inquire whether there is any item of appropriation here which ought not to be made, whether we desire that the schools shall not so well situated as they are, that \$100,000 of appropriation for suburban sewers should not be made. This is the first great appropriation bill which has come here at this session. Others are to follow, and they are of the same character, and contain either an increase of appropriations over those of past years or fail to reduce according to the Democratic promise. Therefore, on this bill I think it is right and proper to call attention to this matter. We are not contending about the items of the bill, we are not saying that the District of Columbia should not receive the liberal support of the Congress of the United States, but we are calling attention to the fact—and we do not mean that it shall be lost sight of—that with all their vaunted economy, the Democratic party in this Congress is appropriating more money than was ever appropriated in any Congress in the history of the Government.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] tells us that the appropriations are not up to the estimates of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as if that were a thing which was to govern Congress in its appropriations. In a time of distress and suffering, in a time when we can not raise by any taxation adopted by the party in power sufficient money to pay the expenses of the Government by \$100,000,000 a year, we are told that it is the estimates of the Commissioners which are to govern! Mr. President, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia undoubtedly de-

sire that the expenditures for the District shall be upon a liberal scale.

It is not the fact that distress is heavy, is great, that suffering is almost untold, that the difficulty of raising money by taxation, either in the District of Columbia or in the United States, is very great, that taxes are especially onerous—it is not this fact that I am looking at, whether they are to have fine drives and nicely smoothed pavements, that they are to make a capital city of fashion and elegance in all its appointments, and shall be the pride of the beholders who come here from all portions of the nation. I am not saying that is not right, but I say that the same liberal spirit of appropriation which is pursued for the District of Columbia, if applied to the whole United States, would make this a two-billion-dollar Congress rather than a one-billion-dollar Congress.

These appropriations for the District of Columbia are not limited by necessity; they are limited only by the aesthetic tastes of the Commissioners and of the people who have come here to reside, and the estimate of the Commissioners made in reference to them. I am not attacking any item of appropriation here; there is no item which I wish to attack; but I do wish that the Appropriations Committee of the Democratic Senate shall take some of the medicine which they administered to us when the Appropriations Committee of this body was composed of a majority of Republicans.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] entered into a defense of the appropriations contained in this bill. He stated the reasons why these additional appropriations by the Senate were required by the interests of the District. It was an explanation which he did not make, as I understand, when the bill was first submitted to the Senate, but he waited until his statements were called out by the inquiries and the criticisms which were made by Senators upon this side of the Chamber.

In the main I agree with the Senator from Maryland that the objects for which these increased appropriations are made are desirable for the welfare of the District. The question whether or not they ought to be made at this time, in this condition of the Treasury, and under the conditions, commercial and financial, in which the country finds itself, is another question, to which as yet no satisfactory answer has been given by the Senator from Maryland. The Senator has, however, by his argument convicted his political party of an unjust and false war cry against the Republican party. The Senator has admitted that the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress, called "the billion-dollar Congress," were made necessary by the laws existing prior to that time, and he has asserted that the Republican party placed those laws upon the statute book.

The Senator, on a former occasion and to-day wholly omitted to note the fact that during nearly all the last twenty years the popular branch of Congress, the House of Representatives, has been under the control of his own party, and that the laws to which he referred as compelling a billion dollars of appropriation were concurred in, if they were not originated by, the political party to which he belongs in a Democratic House; and the Senator has not at any time pointed out the laws which can be repealed in order that the expenditures may be lessened.

Mr. President, I had two objects in view in the remarks which I submitted to the Senate. I wished to call attention to the fact that the hue and cry raised by the Democratic party in the year 1890 against the Republican party that it had needlessly originated a billion-dollar Congress and had wrongfully forced upon the country a billion dollars of appropriation was an unjust political outcry. That it was so is proved by the fact that the Fifty-second Congress made appropriations equally large. It is long past that the fact that the Congress was wholly Democratic in both branches, instead of reducing the expenditures of the Government below \$1,000,000,000, is increasing them above the appropriations of either the Fifty-first or the Fifty-second Congress. The Senator has utterly failed to point out a single law which can be repealed. He is unable to point out a single act of economy which he proposes to the present Congress; and the Senator stands as a member of a committee which, in all human probability, will submit appropriations to the bill to be passed, the total of which instead of being for this Congress ten hundred million dollars, will be in the vicinity of eleven hundred million dollars.

Mr. President, it was in view of this prospect before me that I ventured to inquire where could be found the expected economy which was to come from the advent to power of the Democratic party. The Senator failed to give me a statement of any reduction of appropriations which is in the proposals to the present Congress. The Senator admits that no economy is to be practical upon this bill. The Senator advocates the \$900,000 increase over the House appropriations in this bill, and again intimates that in some other bill yet to be brought before the Senate there may be an opportunity for Senators upon this side of the Chamber to vote for reductions in the public expenditures.

It would have been gratifying to me, and I doubt not it would

have been gratifying to other Senators, if the Senator from Maryland had been able to give us a inkling of the economies which he intends, at some future time, to suggest. There are but four weeks remaining of the present session, and if these economies, which have been growing in the brain of the Senator for the last four years, are to be presented to the Senate, and we are to be asked to approve them by our votes, it certainly would be gratifying if we could have some suggestion of them beforehand, so that we might think of them and prepare ourselves, at last, to join in the redemption of the promise which the Senator and his party have made to the Congress and to the country.

But, no, Mr. President, they are not contained in this bill—not in this bill, but in some other bill, not at this time, but at some other time, the Senator says we are to have a fulfillment of his promises of economy.

My whole proposition originally was, that if there is to be any reduction in public expenditures under the auspices of the Democratic party, it is time it should begin. The Democratic party will not be likely to originate or propose any such economies in the next Congress. The next Congress will not have the Democratic majority which this Congress has, and therefore, if we are to practice economy under Democratic auspices and upon Democratic propositions, we must do so within the next four weeks.

Mr. President, I still ask the question, Why should we not begin? Will not the Senator name something, somewhere, that he can imprint upon the statute book of the United States as an economical reduction of expenditures devised and proposed by him?

Mr. GORMAN. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLANCHARD in the chair). Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. CHANDLER. I do.

Mr. GORMAN. Does the Senator think it extravagant to make proper appropriations for the Eckington Valley sewer, the Brookland, and the Kensington avenue sewer? That is the item now under consideration, of which an explanation has been given. Is it, in the Senator's judgment, wise economy to strike out this particular provision of the bill?

Mr. CHANDLER. I am obliged to say that I have some confidence in the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. I do not know whether the Senator from Maryland or the Senator from Tennessee has any confidence in that committee or in the majority in the House of Representatives; but the latter have omitted these appropriations. They are good Democrats, and certainly no safer, abler, or better than I live on the face of the earth than the present chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. That committee has made no appropriation for the purposes named by the Senator.

Mr. GORMAN. I agree with the Senator about the ability, the standing, the integrity, and everything else good he can say of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; but I ask the Senator, would he be willing to abdicate the right on the part of the Senate to make a proper amendment to an appropriation bill? Does the Senator say, because there is a Committee on Appropriations elsewhere, that the Senate ought not to revise and amend an appropriation bill which is sent to it?

Mr. CHANDLER. If I understand the Senator aright—I am always frank about these matters—I say that I think the Senate should on proper occasions increase appropriations; but does not the Senator think that the custom of leaving out in the House of Representatives necessary appropriations, and thus putting the odium upon the Senate of increasing every appropriation bill that comes to this body, is a bad custom?

Mr. GORMAN. I agree with the Senator there, and have so expressed myself; but the Senator must not forget that the Senate ought to revise every bill which comes here, to scrutinize it carefully, and to amend it where it is proper that it should be amended. The Committee on Appropriations think the particular provision now pending is a necessary appropriation; and I ask the Senator to state to the Senate candidly—because he is very familiar with the District—whether he does not concur with the Committee on Appropriations that the appropriation here provided for is a necessary appropriation?

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I believe that the Democratic platform saying—

Mr. GORMAN. Oh, well, we are not discussing that.

Mr. CHANDLER. That the national expenditures ought to be reduced and that the Government should be economically administered, even if it is a Democratic platform, is correct.

Mr. GORMAN. Of course it is correct.

Mr. CHANDLER. And I want to see it carried out by the House, and if not so carried out, I want to see it carried out by

the Senator from Maryland. Is not that an explicit answer to the Senator's question? [Laughter.]

Mr. GORMAN. No. I again put the question to the Senator, and I want him to give me a specific answer, whether he thinks the provision now under discussion is a proper one to be made? He is familiar with District affairs, as we all know.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I do not know how far the sewer system of this city should be now extended. If it be true that the Senator came near losing his life or that the life of any member of his family has been imperilled by unsafe sewers, then I think the defect ought to be remedied, and it ought to be remedied at once; and I would agree that this particular item is not one to which to apply the Democratic doctrine of economy.

Mr. GORMAN. Let me appeal to the Senator to allow us to vote upon this particular amendment now, and we can go on with a general discussion when we come to some other point in the bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly, as soon as I finish.

Mr. President, I am now again approaching the inquiry, in the circle of debate with which I began, and that is, I wish to know when we are to have some economy and why we should not have it at this time. The Senator from Maryland very well knows that during the Fifty-first Congress, when these large appropriations were made, and down to a very recent period, the country was in the highest state of prosperity; the Senator knows that the Treasury of the United States was full to overflowing, and the country was then able to purchase anything which it needed. The nation was then in a condition to undertake all public works which it seemed wise to undertake; and it was expedient then to do many things which it is not safe to do now.

Within two years, Mr. President, a great change has come and a Democratic Administration has entered into power in all branches of the General Government. What has followed the advent to power of the Democratic Administration? The President has himself described the situation. He depicted it to us when he called Congress into extraordinary session on the 7th day of August, 1893. Distress and apprehension prevailed everywhere. The farmer, the manufacturer, all persons engaged in any industry were embarrassed, there was a depression of business in the country, and a condition of affairs as described by the President, which had never before existed in the life of the nation. The President called Congress together, and said the reason for the distressing condition of the country was the existence on the statute book of the Sherman law, so called.

We spent three long months here under the lead of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VORHEES] in endeavoring to bring prosperity back to the country by repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act. I was very loyal to the Administration, to the President, whom the Senator from Maryland assisted so ably and so successfully in electing, whether the President himself appreciated the labors of the Senator or not, and we served faithfully under the distinguished Senator from Indiana, and at last, in the early days of November, the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was repealed.

Prosperity did not come. We were again brought into session—the regular session. After nine months a tariff bill was passed, and it was predicted that prosperity was to be restored to the country by its passage. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], if I mistake not, announced with great confidence to the Senate that the sun of Democracy was about to rise above the horizon, and that the whole country was to be blessed by prosperity and Democracy. We have now lingered some months since we have had the full benefit of the Democratic policy. There is no purchasing of silver; there is a tariff bill upon the statute book.

I do not know by what name the Senators on the other side would prefer that I should call it. It has had a great variety of names. At first there seemed to be a desire on the part of Senators upon the other side of the Chamber to have their names affixed to the bill. Recently it has seemed to me that there has been a greater desire to get rid of the responsibility for the bill than to claim the credit of its paternity. We have had that act in operation, and yet the country is in a worse condition than ever. There is plenty of money for those who have the credit to borrow it; there is no longer a stringency in the money market, but the condition of the debtors of the country is worse than it has ever been. All branches of industry are nearer to prostration than ever. Incomes are cut off, debtors can not pay, failures are continuing, and very soon the burden of taxation, municipal, State, and national, will begin to bear with crushing weight upon the people of this country.

This is the evident situation. The dominant party present no solution of the currency question. They stand and wait for the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] to take the responsibility of some measure that will bring the currency of the country out of its present confusion. There is, therefore, nothing hopeful left for

us except economy of expenditure, and if there ever was a time when some means should be devised by the majority of the political party in control of the National Government for cutting down expenditures it is now. If there ever was a moment when the active efforts of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate should be put forth to reduce expenditures to the lowest possible point it is now, and yet the same answer is made to us by the Senator from Maryland that he has given to us for the last four years, and that is that at some other time and upon some other bill this Democratic economy is to be applied.

Mr. President, I am entirely satisfied, as the result of the debate which has taken place, and after the explanations of the Senator from Maryland, that such economy is not now to be adopted. I am inclined to think he has convinced me that it ought not to be applied to this particular bill. Somewhere else, on some other bill, and at some other time we shall undoubtedly have the magnificent fruition of the Senator's promises to the country and the sun of Democracy will shine in noonday splendor.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] that the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia is the last place to which an economical or narrow policy should be applied. Somewhere else, on some other bill, appropriations by Congress for sewers and streets and for everything else that tends to improve and beautify this city. It should be made, as I believe it will be, the grandest capital city in the world. But there is something in the pending bill which furnishes an indication of what is to follow, as has already been said by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. It means a large increase in the appropriations to be made by the present Congress. There can be no question about that.

Now, it is a very serious question for the dominant party in this Chamber to consider where the money is coming from to pay these expenditures.

Mr. STEWART. It will have to be borrowed.

Mr. ALDRICH. As I understand the Senator from Nevada, we have pretty nearly exhausted our borrowing power.

Mr. STEWART. We have never had that right.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is true that during the present fiscal year we have been borrowing money to pay current expenses.

Mr. CHANDLER. May I ask the Senator from Rhode Island whether the \$600,000 will have to be borrowed?

Mr. ALDRICH. I presume that fund is to go into the general deficiency which is to be created by the expenditures during the current year.

I think it is incumbent upon the Senator from Maryland and his associates to tell us specifically where the money is coming from to meet these largely increased appropriations. I think at a time like this the country has a right to know from its representatives just what they propose to do when they are making these large appropriations. That is a matter certainly which should receive the serious attention of the Senate, and it should receive that attention at the beginning of these large appropriations for various purposes.

I do not object to these appropriations. I should vote for even larger ones if the Treasury were in a condition to warrant it. I believe some system of sewers ought to be adopted and the work of their construction ought to be commenced at once. I approve heartily the employment of Mr. Olmstead in the extension and improvement of the streets. I agree to everything that has been done, and I think both the Committee on the District of Columbia and the Committee on Appropriations should receive the thanks of the people of the District and of the country for their efforts in this direction. But when I am asked to concur in it is an important question to consider when we are making these large appropriations, appropriations largely increased over those of any year which has preceded, because it certainly will be found, when the present Congress shall have concluded its labors, that the appropriations made by the Fifty-third Congress will be much larger than any others in the history of the country.

If that is true, as I believe it is, and I think my suggestion will be approved by my friends on the floor [Mr. ALLISON], I say it is incumbent upon the dominant party in Congress, in the face of diminishing revenue and great business depression, to say where the money is coming from to pay those appropriations.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. President, I have listened to the remarks of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and I was very anxious to learn whether the proposed appropriation is a proper one. If it is improper in the judgment of these Senators, I have so much respect for their financial wisdom that I should be inclined to vote against it, and think the Senate ought to defeat it. But if it is proper, I am utterly unable to comprehend what they have been talking about. The proposition is to make an appropriation for the extension of the sewer system of Washington.

Ought we to do it? Is it proper? The Senator from Connecticut says he does not object to any of the subjects of appropriation in the bill. I understand him to say that he does not object to the amount of any appropriation contained in the bill for any of the subjects. Then what is there in the discussion which would enlighten any of us? I am not on the Committee on the District of Columbia. I have not been able to give that attention to the affairs of the District which perhaps we ought to have done, but if the subject of appropriation is a proper one and the amount proposed to be appropriated is proper, I am really unable to comprehend what is the meaning of the speeches of the Senators to whom I have referred.

I have no disposition to go into a discussion of any question other than the immediate one before the Senate. It may be that the Democratic party made promises which it has not kept; it may be that when the Republican party comes to power, as it will in this department of the Government, it will diminish the expenses of the Government; but here is the particular subject which interests me. Am I correct when I understand the Senator from Connecticut, the Senator from Rhode Island, and the Senator from New Hampshire as admitting that the subject of the appropriation is a proper one, and that the amount proposed to be appropriated is proper? If that is the fact there ought to be no opposition to the amendment. If it is not the fact the Senate ought to defeat it. Assuming that the Senators really believe it is a proper subject for appropriation, and that this is a proper amount, understanding them to have conceded that, then relying upon their judgment and insisting that they shall be responsible for my vote, because I act upon the information I receive from them, I shall vote for the amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I have a few words to say in regard to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It is a bill which is peculiar, and I do not think it ought to give rise to any of the subjects of discussion which usually excite debate in the Senate when the larger appropriation bills to carry on the Government of the United States are under consideration.

The District of Columbia is a corporation in which we are all interested, not only as a place of temporary residence but also for our pride in a great capital for the United States of America. It has always seemed to me that the appropriations asked for it being too large were too small. It is certain that from the taxation which has been levied upon the people of the United States and the people of the District there has always been a large surplus.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] referred to the fact that perhaps there was some uncertainty as to where the money would come from. I can say to him that according to the public statements in the papers there is always in the treasury of the District between one and two million dollars above the amount they ought to have. According to the last statement it was \$2,000,000. Then, besides that, we have by our laws levied taxes upon the people of the District, and we collect semiannually large sums of money, amounting to several million dollars. Yet the condition of the money affairs of the District is so favorable that the authorities passed over the ordinary collection of taxes due last November, and now they expect to collect those taxes, with the accruing taxes, in May. So far as the money on hand is concerned, it is ample. There is a large sum in the Treasury now to the credit of the District of Columbia.

I think the course of both the Senate and House of Representatives is constantly to restrict and meddle with a matter in which the people of the District are more deeply interested than are the members of Congress. I think myself that when the proper representatives of the District of Columbia, composed of citizens of the District and one army officer—men of two different parties and an independent one—have been asked to have any report submitted, recommend appropriations to be made, and point out the necessity for them, and they are printed in their estimates and referred to the various committees Congress should give them the utmost consideration. It seems to me that both the Senate and the House have been niggardly in complying with their requirements.

I believe that now a larger appropriation should be made. The amount of tax levied upon the people of the District of Columbia and upon the District Treasury for the last year was \$2,000,000. There are appropriated in the pending bill, with the interest on the bonds of the Senate committee, only about \$1,000,000, which would leave a surplus in the Treasury, including the amount paid by the Government, of about \$1,000,000. It seems to me that the tax rate ought to be changed, or else appropriations should be more liberally made. That is the view I take of it.

Besides, it is to be remembered that this city is growing in the most extraordinary manner, and that the great cities of the West, but it is growing phenomenally. It has not been very many years since Washington was a poor kind of a town or village. I remember very well that at one time there was no street paved in this city except Pennsylvania avenue, and that with cobblestones. There were no street railroads at the time. It was the most ungodly

city that I knew of. Vast spaces were vacant. Now it is being beautified and extended far over the District, and I have no doubt in a short period of time it will extend to the borders of the District.

We are not dealing with our money; we are dealing with the money of the people of the District, and the contributions made by the United States, not as a matter of gratuity, but because the United States owns more than one-half of all the property in the District. It has thousands of acres of land over to the south of us; it has great lands to the north of us; we have the Mall, and a vast property here, together with this building and all the public buildings here belonging to the United States of America. The United States, therefore, ought to pay its proportion of the cost of maintaining the District.

The United States is the chief owner of the property of the District and therefore it pays one-half. That was settled by a committee, after full deliberation, of which my honorable friend from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] was a member, and my former colleague, Mr. Thurman, was also a member. It was settled that the United States, as the owner of one-half of the property, should pay one-half of the taxes. That payment is not a gratuity to the people of this District. They would naturally resent it and say they ask no gratuity from the Government. It is paid because the Government is the great property holder of the District. The people here pay the other half; they pay over \$8,000,000 of taxes.

Now, there never comes a complaint to us that we are appropriating too much for the District of Columbia. I have never heard of a petition or a complaint made by any citizen of Washington that Congress is too liberal in expending their money. I have heard many complaints made about the refusal of Congress to do work of public improvement here that ought to be done, that ought to have been done long ago, and has been postponed, not for want of money, but for want of the disposition to do it, because somebody in the Senate, or somebody in the House would say, "We will knock that street out; we will not extend the sewer now," not because the money is not there, but because they think it makes the appropriation bill amount to a little more than was appropriated the year before.

Sir, every year the amount of money expended in improving the city ought to be increased, because every year not less than 5,000 people are added to the population of Washington and the business of this District is growing. We should take into consideration the class of private buildings that are being erected and the private improvements made. Besides the amount of money that is expended under the operation of the District of Columbia appropriation bills, the citizens of the District are themselves making improvements on their own property to a large extent. Many streets in this city have been paved by voluntary contribution. Many have been graded by the adjoining proprietors. Many have been improved in various ways without asking the District government or Congress for any appropriation.

It seems to me that Congress ought to be liberal to the District of Columbia. I, for one, hope that the Senator from Maryland will not regard the lecture of my friend from New Hampshire too seriously, so as to disregard the wishes of the people of the District.

Mr. CHANDLER. I beg the Senator's pardon; my speeches are always as serious as his own, I think.

Mr. SHERMAN. Not quite so serious. The Senator mingles a great deal of fun with his criticism. I always like to hear him, because when the joke falls on one side or the other it is always a pleasant joke after all.

Now, Mr. President, I will leave this matter, for I do not wish to interfere with the progress of the bill. I think a liberal spirit ought to be shown to the people of this District. They take pride in this city and we ought to take pride in it. The people who come to this city from the State of Ohio want to visit every public building because they feel that it belongs to them in a certain sense. They have their partnership in it. They go around this vast building and admire it. I never heard a man complain that it was too expensive or too grand for the people of the United States of America. Everywhere this city is becoming a matter of pride to our citizens, whether from North or South, East or West, and to men who come from abroad.

The other day we had a member of Parliament admitted to the floor here and he expressed his amazement at the grandeur of our Capitol, at the beauty of our public buildings. The location of this city of Washington and everything about it excited his surprise.

Now, we want that feeling of admiration to continue. I trust that some of you at least may live long enough to see this capital, though not the most populous, yet the most beautiful, the most grand, the most pleasant of all the cities of the world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of

the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 14, after line 24, to insert:

For constructing in part the Rock Creek and B street intercepting sewer, \$55,000: Provided, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract for said work at a cost not to exceed \$250,000, to be paid for out of the appropriations to be made by law, and that said Commissioners are authorized to construct said sewer, where necessary, across lands belonging to the United States: *Provided further*, That after the construction of said sewer the excavated portions of said lands shall be restored to their original condition from the appropriation herein provided for.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 10, after the word "dollars," to insert:

And the authorities in charge of preparing plans for the extension of streets are authorized to omit the circle hitherto required to be located at or near Morris street.

So as to make the clause read:

Removing Hancock Circle: For removing Hancock Circle from intersection of Sixteenth and U streets northwest, \$2,500; and the authorities in charge of preparing plans for the extension of streets are authorized to omit the circle hitherto required to be located at or near Morris street.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to inquire about the proposed removal of Hancock Circle. How can a circle be removed?

Mr. CULLOM. By digging it up.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to have some statement from the Senator from Maryland on that point.

Mr. GORMAN. On Sixteenth street, at the intersection of U, there was a small circle laid out in the street, and a curb put around it, so as to designate the spot as a circle. It was found to be too small and inconvenient at that point, and it is proposed to authorize it to be removed and the curbing to be taken out, so as to leave the street in its ordinary condition. The act also provided for the location of a circle at a point farther out on Sixteenth street extended, on the hill. When the engineers came to grade the hill, which is a very steep grade, they found that the point of Morris street there was not sufficient room without condemning property on either side of the street, the cost of which would amount to over \$50,000.

However, it was not the amount of money involved that was considered so much as the heavy grade, which made it an improper place for the circle; hence we provide, for the time being, that the circle at Sixteenth and U streets shall be removed and repeal the act requiring the improvement to be located at Morris street, as the House bill statute now provided for on Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 16, line 23, before the word "thousand," to strike out "W street southward, eight" and insert "S to W streets, eighteen"; so as to make the clause read:

For paving First street extended from S to W streets, \$18,000;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 17, to insert:

For grading and regulating Sherman avenue, including widening opposite Garfield Hospital, removing buildings, terracing banks, and replacing fences, \$5,000: *Provided*, That the authorities in charge of Garfield Hospital dedicate to the District of Columbia the ground for widening Sherman avenue on the side of the hospital, in accordance with plans on file with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 8, to insert:

For grading and regulating Kenesaw avenue, from Fifteenth street to the Zoological Park, \$12,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 11, to insert:

For grading and regulating Pennsylvania avenue extended and Branch avenue, \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 13, to insert:

That the sum of \$9,000 heretofore appropriated, but not expended, for grading and graveling Albemarle street, from Grant road to Connecticut avenue, be hereby reappropriated and made available for expenditure upon such portion of said street as may be required, and for the purposes of such purchaser condemned \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 19, to insert:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to extend and open Thirty-seventh street between Rock street and Tonawanda street, at or near S. Lincoln line, by condemnation or purchase, and are authorized and directed in extending and opening said street to curve it westerly to pass the house on part of lot 281, block 130, in Beaty and Hancock's addition to Georgetown, and for the purposes of such purchaser condemned \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MC MILLAN. If the Senator in charge of the bill will allow me, I should like to offer an amendment to come in at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Michigan will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 18, after line 4, insert:

For paying Florida avenue from Connecticut avenue to Eighteenth street, \$12,000.

Mr. McMILLAN. I will state that this appropriation has been recommended very highly by the District Commissioners and through some mistake the item was omitted. It is the street running from Connecticut avenue to Eighteenth street. The horse cars have their terminus there, and the street ought to have been paved some time ago. The people in that neighborhood find the street very defective. It is full of holes and very unhealthy. All the property owners join in urging that the appropriation shall be made. They will have to pay a certain proportion of the cost of the improvement. The Commissioners have written me a letter on the subject.

Mr. GORMAN. I suggest to the Senator to have the letter printed in the RECORD.

Mr. McMILLAN. Very well. I will send the letter to the desk. The letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1895.

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 28th instant with regard to an amendment to the pending District appropriation bill to pave Florida avenue from Connecticut avenue to Eighteenth street, and recommend that an appropriation of \$12,000 be made for the purpose, as in the opinion of the Commissioners the proposed work is highly desirable.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. ROSS, President.

Hon. JAMES McMILLAN,
United States Senate.

Mr. GORMAN. We are proceeding under an agreement to act upon the committee amendments first, but still, as the amendment has been explained and properly comes in at the point now under consideration, I have no objection to acting on it now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN]. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH. There is considerable curiosity on the part of Senators around me to know why the street mentioned in the preceding paragraph is to be curved westwardly to pass a house which is described at very great length. What is the occasion for curving the street?

Mr. GORMAN. What is the item the Senator from Rhode Island refers to?

Mr. ALDRICH. What is the purpose, in the preceding paragraph, of curving the street so as to pass somebody's house to the westward?

Mr. GORMAN. That is a case concerning the extension of Thirty-seventh street. It is an important street, running through Georgetown and connecting with one of the main drives from the city, the Aqueduct road. Right on the line of the street some citizen of the District, with knowledge that that street was to be opened, although not actually condemned or provided for, built his house so that it runs over into the street, on a straight line, about 15 feet, nearly to the center of the proposed street. He did it, as is supposed, with a view to obtaining damages, and the amendment which has been agreed to simply provides for the opening of the street and making a small curve there, so as to get around that house without paying eight or ten thousand dollars as compensation, and it can be done without destroying the beauty of the street at all. I rather think it will add to the beauty of the street.

Mr. HAWLEY. It occurs to me that perhaps we are doing the greatest possible favor to this gentleman in giving him land on an open street and curving the street around his house.

Mr. ALDRICH. How much will the curve cost?

Mr. GORMAN. Very little, I imagine nothing.

Mr. ALLISON. I think this provision rather points a moral respecting some of the expenditures and appropriations for the District of Columbia. In the appropriation act last year, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Senate Committee on Appropriations inserted a provision for the extension of Thirty-seventh street, it being a street in Georgetown of great importance and built for a considerable distance north and south. By extending it through the narrow strip of property for a distance of perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred feet it would form a junction with the Tennallytown road at a point where the Tennallytown road is a wide country road, and where the street railway in that neighborhood, as is known, runs on the side of the road and not in the middle of it. It would enable people who might have a desire to go out on that thoroughfare to pass around by Thirty-seventh street extended, instead of passing through the narrow way now occupied by the street railroad.

The authorities of the District laid out that road upon a map and presented it to the Committee on Appropriations, and we proposed to authorize the extension and to make an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose. Thereupon an owner of this land, the other House having failed to concur in the appropriation, applied

to the District Commissioners for a permit, as every owner is required to apply for a permit, to build a frame building on one of the lots which would abut on this projected street. The Commissioners authorized him to build a frame house costing \$1,500, and so located that it would be outside of the contemplated street already marked upon the map and known to him. Instead of the citizen building a house as his permit authorized him to build one, he built a frame house as has been already stated by the Senator from Maryland, practically in the middle of this projected street; and instead of building a frame house which could be easily removed to one side or the other, he built a costly and expensive brick house and abutted it in such a way as he desired. The street is to be located by a curve from an alley in another direction, so as to make it impossible for us to provide a direct roadway there without paying him the damages for the structure which he erected only last year.

Now, as this is a street running some 1,500 feet in a straight line it will be very easy so to divert it and curve it at that long distance as to escape entirely the citizen's property. That is the object we had in view, believing it to be the wisest and easiest way to get rid of the question.

Mr. CULLOM. He can get to the street if he wants?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not know, but I should think not. We got in the rear of this gentleman's property. That is the situation.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is the street to be disfigured by endeavoring to avoid that piece of property?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not think it will in any sense disfigure it. Indeed, I think it would be better if some of the suburban streets or roadways were curved a little. We have been in the practice of laying out too many streets upon straight lines. If we had curved some of the suburban streets in this city they would be much more beautiful, I think, and add to the adornment of the city.

The Senator from Maryland suggests to me the provision we have made here for the employment of Professor Olmsted, he being now in the employment of the city. He recommends and directs that the roadways shall be curved about the hills and in the valleys of the District of Columbia outside the corporate limits of the city of Washington.

While I am up, Mr. President, I should like to say one word or two more about the bill. Both the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] criticised the bill as respects the increase of appropriations made over the appropriations presented to us from the House. I had an opportunity of examining the bill with care, being a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which had the bill under consideration. I know of but one or two committee amendments that do not meet my personal approval. I had charge of the District of Columbia appropriation bill for some years when I was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. We have endeavored so far as we could to meet substantially the pressing necessities of this District from year to year.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] is somewhat mistaken when he says that there is a large surplus in the treasury of the District over and above the expenditures. I think there is no such surplus, or, if there is, it is very small. I do not understand that there is such a surplus.

Mr. GORMAN. About \$600,000.

Mr. ALLISON. There will be, but there is nothing now in the Treasury, no overlapping appropriations from the expenditures for past years.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question? I understood the Senator from Ohio to say that there were one or two million dollars of surplus, leaving the inference that there were one or two million dollars of cash in the treasury of the District subject to disbursement.

Mr. ALLISON. That is what I understood.

Mr. CHANDLER. Can it be possible that there is any such sum of money actually on hand subject to disbursement?

Mr. PLATT. That will not be needed?

Mr. ALDRICH. That will not be needed before the coming fiscal year?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not think there is any such surplus, or any surplus now.

Mr. CHANDLER. What did the Senator from Ohio refer to? What was the idea he had in mind?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not know precisely what he had in his mind unless it was that for the next fiscal year, after the new assessment comes into play, upon the estimated revenues to be derived from that assessment, and the amount included in the appropriation bill, there will be a surplus after the 1st of July, 1896, of \$300,000. The Senator from Maryland has already shown in his report, if the actual receipts from taxation shall equal the amount estimated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, but that surplus is provided for here and is gone to the

payment of a portion of the debt of the District of Columbia. So there will be no money taken in the Treasury under this bill.

Mr. President, as was stated by the Senator from Ohio and others on this floor, the situation here in this District is peculiar. We have a system of government here wholly under the control of Congress. It is not within the power of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to expend one dollar unless it has been specifically appropriated for by Congress. The Commissioners, standing in the relation to this District that a city council does in the ordinary city corporation, can not under existing law employ an additional policeman without authority of Congress. They can make no expenditures, either temporary or otherwise, except as authorized in the appropriation bill.

As was truthfully said by the Senator from Maryland, Congress stands practically as the city council for this District. Therefore, it does become necessary for us to be reasonably liberal respecting the appropriation of money for the District. The money that is derived to pay these appropriations comes first from taxation in the District, and, secondly, out of the Treasury of the United States, so that one-half of the money appropriated by this bill is raised by taxation upon the individual property of the citizens of the District or persons owning property here. The other half appropriated in the bill, as is well known, comes from the Treasury of the United States, and is paid from the general fund raised by taxation in the United States.

I sympathize somewhat, I might say largely, with the rather pressing queries which have been made by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BLAIR] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] as respects the aims and purposes of our friends when we come to speak of appropriations that are made out of the Treasury of the United States, but fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be, the Committee on Appropriations has no more power over that question than any other Senators upon this floor. It has not the power over the question that the Committee on Finance has, of which the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] is a distinguished member. It is for that committee to originate and present to the Senate measures looking to the raising of revenue, and it is for the Committee on Appropriations to recommend the appropriation of money to carry on the Government.

Under the laws and under the practice of the Senate we are not authorized to present any proposition for the appropriation of money that has not been previously authorized by law. Therefore, when we deal with this great subject we are not so free as a committee dealing with the matter by Congress can be to throw the money shall be raised. We have bandied discussion back and forth in this Chamber now for four or five mornings upon that question, and yet there is not a Senator upon this floor who does not know that we have borrowed in the last year \$100,000,000 at the rate of 5 per cent to carry on the ordinary expenditures of the Government.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. One hundred and eighteen million dollars.

Mr. ALLISON. We have borrowed \$118,000,000, and the whole of it—I have not figured it up day by day—but every dollar which has been borrowed by the Secretary of the Treasury has been used not to maintain parity, as it is called, not for the distinct and separate purpose of keeping our money, whether it be gold, silver, or paper, upon an equality in circulation, but that money has been used to pay the current daily expenditures of our Government under appropriation made by Congress and under laws which have been passed by both Houses and by both parties. Does any Senator here assume for a moment that the amount of money which we have appropriated from time to time for the payment of pensions to our pensioners is to be withheld? Yet these pensions would not have been paid but for the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury went into the markets of our own country and borrowed money for that purpose.

That is the situation. We may walk at it as we may cover it up, we may omit to speak of it in our Presidential messages, we may have hearsay evidence on this floor coming from Secretaries of the Treasury, who do not communicate with us directly on this subject, we may have statements made upon one side or the other of the Chamber, but here is the fact: We have been running behind for the last year and a half, and we are running behind this month \$10,000,000, and there is no human being in this Chamber, or occupying any public position, who does not know that as the months go on, certainly for this fiscal year, we shall continue to run behind. So it is a pertinent inquiry to be addressed not to the Committee on Appropriations, but to the Senate, who agree to the recommendations of the Committee from time to time, whether or not we shall go on and make these appropriations during the remaining hours of this session, as the law requires us to make them, for the purpose of paying out pensions and for conducting the great business affairs of our country, and our Government, whether we shall pay, pass, with equal step, provide beyond peradventure that we shall raise the necessary funds to pay these expenditures.

I submit to Senators, as I did only a few days ago upon this floor, that the primary duty rests upon the two Houses of Congress making these appropriations to provide money whereby they shall be paid, and it will not do to talk about a comfortable surplus of \$63,000,000. If we had used the money for the purpose for which it was borrowed, the Government of the United States would be to-day in a condition of bankruptcy, and if the statements which are made here from day to day be true, the more gold that is taken out of the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks the greater is our ability to pay the obligations and maintain the credit of this Government; for some million or ten millions of gold is taken out of the Treasury by the presentation of greenbacks under the methods which seem to prevail in the Treasury, those greenbacks are immediately transferred to the current money in the Treasury and become a comfortable surplus whereby we shall pay the debts and obligations of the Government.

Mr. GRAY. That can not be avoided, can it?

Mr. GRAY. I know.

Mr. ALLISON. What I wish to say is that we should not attempt to escape from the fact that every time a million dollars of gold is taken out of the Treasury a million dollars of greenbacks is put in, and that that is money for the purpose of paying the current expenditures of our Government. I repeat what I have said at least twice before on this floor at this session, that it is our primary duty to put money in the Treasury, not for the purpose of maintaining parity, but to put it in the Treasury for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary expenditures of our Government, and if we are obliged to borrow money whereby we shall keep all our currency at an equality, let us borrow it for that purpose, and keep it for that purpose, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding the position that we occupy as to the question of maintaining the parity of our money.

Therefore, I say, it is a pertinent inquiry and covers the whole of this question, whether we shall make appropriations from day to day and from week to week to carry on the Government when we know, or at least have reason to believe, that, unless we trench upon the power and authority given for a wholly different purpose and upon money borrowed for a wholly different purpose, we can not pay the appropriations we make.

So I submit to Senators that we can not, if we would, escape our responsibility for the appropriations we make day by day as we make the appropriations and as we provide for the expenditures of the Government.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. President, I want to call the attention of the Senator from Iowa, to whom I listened with great pleasure, to the point he was last making, that where any Secretary of the Treasury had issued bonds, and brought thereby gold into the Treasury, that gold was taken out by the presentation of greenbacks constantly, and was now in the process of depletion, so that when these greenbacks came into the Treasury they were carried into the ordinary expenditures of the Government and used to pay the ordinary appropriations of the Government. It was about that I asked the Senator a moment ago. Is not this the mechanism, so to speak, of that process, that the gold being in the Treasury, the greenback is presented, and the gold is paid for it; therefore, the greenback is there and not the gold, and by law that greenback must be reissued, for the law says after it is redeemed it shall be reissued. I perfectly understood the Senator's statement, and I want to know if that is not obligatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, that is a question quite aside from what I have been discussing, and which can not be answered in a moment. To answer that question properly we must first decide what is a reserve.

In 1875 we passed a law which provided for the redemption of our greenback currency, and in that same law we provided that the Secretary of the Treasury might reduce that greenback currency to \$300,000,000, and no more.

In 1878 we also provided that the greenback currency should stand precisely where it stood upon the day that that law was passed. We also provided in the law of 1875 that the Secretary of the Treasury might, either from the revenues or by sale of any of the bonds authorized to be sold by the law of 1870, have a reserve fund for what? For this purpose only: For the redemption of greenbacks, as I have noted. That reserve was not stated specifically as to its amount, but the Secretary of the Treasury did practically sell \$95,500,000 of bonds for the purpose, for the distinct purpose of this redemption, and put the proceeds in the Treasury. Then, although he did not lay aside any specific sum in addition to that, he did provide that the gold in the Treasury at the time and not used for current purposes, paying the interest on the public debt, etc., should be also retained. So for some years, at least during the term of Secretary Sherman, and perhaps for some years afterwards, this reserve amounted to be more than \$100,000,000, and sometimes it was as high as \$130,000,000.

Now, the question arises, what was that reserve? It so hap-

relieve the beneficiary of the bill from the penalties of the act on alienage in regard to holding real estate in the District of Columbia. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Unless some gentleman desires an explanation I will ask for the previous question on the passage of this bill.

Mr. PAYNE. Is that the bill that was up before?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. It is a similar one.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. How similar? That is pretty general.

Mr. HEARD. Vote!

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, gentlemen call for an explanation. The beneficiary of this bill is a native of Wales, and was brought to this country when an infant, forty years ago. She bought real estate in the District of Columbia before she was naturalized. She has since been naturalized, and now she simply asks to be relieved of the danger of forfeiture of her estate under the act passed in 1876. [Cries of "Vote!"]

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. COBB of Alabama, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JONATHAN KIRKWOOD, DECEASED.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I now ask the same privilege for the bill which I now call up—that it be considered in the House as the Committee of the Whole. It is the bill (H. R. 8604) for the relief of the heirs and devisees of Jonathan Kirkwood, deceased. This is a similar bill to the other.

The SPEAKER. Has the bill been reported?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. It was reported yesterday.

The SPEAKER. It has not yet returned from the Printing Office. If the gentleman has the report he will please send it up.

Mr. HEARD. I have not the report; but I handed it in yesterday. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the report.

The SPEAKER. Perhaps the gentleman can get along without the reading of the report.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all real estate lying in the District of Columbia heretofore purchased by Jonathan Kirkwood, deceased, and devised by him to be released and extended from the operation of an act entitled "An act to regulate the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens," approved March 3, 1857, and all forfeitures incurred by force of said act are, in respect to such real estate, hereby remitted to the American heirs and to the devisees under the last will and testament of said Jonathan Kirkwood, their heirs and assigns.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to consider this bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Does any gentleman desire an explanation of this bill?

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I think we ought to have the report on this bill read.

The SPEAKER. Of course the rule does not require that.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I do not ask for the report. I ask to have it read.

The SPEAKER. It can only be read in the time of the gentleman.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I understand. I would like to have either the report read or the gentleman to give an explanation of the bill.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. I will do that if the gentleman will allow me.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Yes.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. The facts in this case, Mr. Speaker, are these: Jonathan Kirkwood was a citizen of the United States residing in the District of Columbia, and of foreign birth. He died here, and by will devised certain real estate which he had purchased in the District of Columbia to three parties who were at the time living in Scotland. Two of these parties have since died. One of them and the American heirs of these deceased parties have agreed together upon a distribution of this estate; and simply to remove this cloud from the title, so as to enable the distribution to be made according to the will, this bill is introduced. I ask for a vote.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed. On motion of Mr. COBB of Alabama, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up for consideration the bill (H. R. 6197) to amend the laws relating to conveyances of land in the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the terms "heirs," or other words of like import, shall not be required in any deed or will hereafter made of land in the District of Columbia to convey or create an estate in fee simple, but every grant or devise of land in said District hereafter made shall vest in the grantee or

devisee all the interest and estate, legal and equitable, of the grantor or devisee in the premises granted or devised, unless an intent to pass a less estate or interest shall be expressed or necessarily implied.

Sec. 2. That where two or more persons are named as grantees or devisees in any deed or will hereafter made, except when named or taking as trustees, such persons shall be deemed and held to take as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants, unless the contrary intent is expressed. Any two or more tenants in common may be joined as plaintiffs or defendants in any suit or action hereafter brought relating to land held or claimed in common or coparcenarily.

Mr. HEARD. I now yield to the gentleman from Alabama, who reported the bill.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the bill sufficiently explains itself. It simply asks to have done here what has been done in almost every State in the Union.

Mr. HEBURN. What is that?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. That it is not necessary to put the word "heirs" in a deed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. COBB of Alabama, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, was laid on the table.

INCLUDING "GEORGETOWN" IN "WASHINGTON."

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 445) supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871, and also an act entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1874.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act all that part of the city of Georgetown embraced within the bounds and now constituting the city of Georgetown, as referred to in said acts of February 21, 1871, and June 30, 1874, shall no longer be known by the name and title in law of the city of Georgetown, but the same shall be known as and shall constitute a part of the city of Washington, the Federal Capital; and all general laws, regulations, and ordinances of the city of Georgetown be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to that part of the District of Columbia formerly known as the city of Georgetown; and all general laws, regulations, and ordinances of the city of Georgetown be, and the same are hereby, repealed; that the title and existence of said Georgetown as a separate and independent city by law is hereby abolished; that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, directed to cause the nomenclature of the streets and avenues of Georgetown to conform to those of Washington so far as practicable.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this bill is merely to abolish Georgetown as a separate city from Washington.

Mr. PAYNE. I notice that the bill repeals all the acts and ordinances of the municipal organization of Georgetown, while it contains no saving clause as to any rights arising under those acts and ordinances, and in respect to any litigation or suits that may be pending under them. Ought there not to be a saving clause in the bill?

Mr. HEARD. This is a Senate bill, and has the approval of the Commissioners of the District.

Mr. COBB of Alabama (reading from the bill). "And all general laws, regulations, and ordinances of the city of Georgetown be, and the same are hereby, repealed"—I do not think that that would operate retrospectively at all.

Mr. PAYNE. I think that if there was some man who was to be punished under the municipal regulations of Georgetown he would go scot free under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Well, let him go free. That would not do much harm.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I will ask the gentleman in charge of this bill what the people of Georgetown and the corporation of Georgetown have to say to this proposed consolidation?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. There has been no protest against the bill except in one respect, and that has been provided for by an amendment. There was a protest against the passage of the bill unless it made provision for renumbering the squares in Georgetown, and such a provision is included in the bill by an amendment.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. In other words, the corporation of Georgetown have no objection and have assented to this bill?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. That is my understanding.

Mr. COOMBS. How long has this matter been agitated?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. For a long time. We have here this report of the District Commissioners recommending it. The protest to which I have called attention came from a very few citizens.

Mr. COOMBS. You must understand that we people who live in Brooklyn are very sore upon the question of consolidation.

[Laughter.]

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Does the gentleman know whether this question has been presented to the citizens of Georgetown and whether they have assented?

Mr. HEARD. I will state to the gentleman that I understand that to be the case. The matter was fully considered by the Commissioners of the District, and the only objection that was made has been obviated by an amendment.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. But my question is whether the people of Georgetown have had notice of this attempt to abolish their separate organization.

Mr. HEARD. It has been pending for months and months. Mr. BELTZHOOVER. That is not an answer either. No matter how long it has been pending, my question is whether the people know that you are about to legislate their city corporation out of existence.

Mr. HEARD. Yes, sir. There has been ample notice given, in my judgment, to all the parties concerned. The bill was introduced in the Senate on March 22, 1894, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It came here on January 25, 1895, and was reported with amendments, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania objects to the present consideration of this bill I will lay it aside rather than obstruct the business of the committee.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I merely wanted to know whether the parties concerned have had due notice.

Mr. HEARD. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that every person who has spoken to me on the subject, or so far as I know, to any member of the Committee, has favored the bill with the amendment to which I have already referred, and the Commissioners also favor it. That amendment is in these words:

And the said Commissioners are also directed to have the squares in Georgetown renumbered, so that no square shall hereafter bear a like number to any square in the city of Washington. Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to affect or repeal existing law making Georgetown a port of entry, except as to its name.

Those were the points about which objection was made to the original bill, and the objections have been met in this bill. So far as I know there is no other objection.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. All I desire to know is whether the committee that considered and reported this bill have knowledge that the citizens of Georgetown are satisfied with it.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. The Committee on the District of Columbia referred this matter to the Commissioners. The Commissioners reported favorably on the bill. They also transmitted to the committee a protest signed by four prominent citizens, the president of the Real Estate Title Company, the president of the Columbia Title Company, the president of the Washington Title Company, and the president of the District Title Company, protesting against the passage of the bill without some provision for the renumbering of the squares. This matter has been pending since December 1, 1893, when it was reported, and no other protest has been received. The committee recognized the propriety of the objections made to the original bill by the gentleman who made this protest, and amended the bill accordingly.

Mr. COOMBS. I ask that the report be read.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Another question: I understand that the suggestions embraced in that protest made by four representative gentlemen of Georgetown have been complied with?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Ever one.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Now, another question: Will this bill increase the expense to the United States in connection with the government of the District of Columbia, in the payment of the one-half or whatever other portion the United States may be called upon to pay?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. I think not.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Have you investigated?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. No; Georgetown is already a part of the District of Columbia.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Georgetown is already a part of the District of Columbia; and this bill does not change its relations in that respect.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I understand that. I simply asked whether this bill will in any way tend to increase the expenses of the Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Not at all. The District of Columbia now embraces Georgetown.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Very well. "Not at all" is an answer.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. I ask for a vote on the amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time.

The SPEAKER (having put the question on the passage of the bill). The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I call for a division.

Mr. HEARD. I desire to withdraw the bill. I do not want to have this day wasted over this matter, although I know it is one to which there is no objection. I desire to withdraw the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill will be withdrawn.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I object to the withdrawal. I think I have a right to object.

The SPEAKER. It occurs to the Chair that the gentleman has a right to withdraw the bill.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I raise this parliamentary point: This bill has been read the third time; and the question having been put

on the final passage, I called for a division. I do not think the gentleman can now withdraw the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Does the objection of the gentleman from Pennsylvania go to the merits of this bill? If so, the Committee on the District of Columbia, in the interest of legislation for the District, would desire to take up some other meritorious bills to which there is no objection. I hope the gentleman will state whether he objects to this measure especially. It puts us in a very awkward attitude not to be able to legislate at all upon measures of very great merit.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. In reply to the gentleman, I would say that I represent here the great State of Pennsylvania, which for four years has begged of this House to give it simple consideration of a measure in which it is largely interested; and that opportunity has been denied us again and again for four years.

Mr. HEARD. But our committee has not had anything to do with it.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. But your committee has taken to-day for this business on your request—the very day to which we were entitled for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar.

Mr. HEARD. I beg the gentleman's pardon; his statement is incorrect. This day was not assigned for District business on our suggestion.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Not only that; but the gentleman from Pennsylvania must have consented to the order fixing to-day for District business, because it was adopted by unanimous consent.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. No; it was not adopted by unanimous consent.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes, it was; and therefore the gentleman must have consented to it.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. It was by unanimous consent that Thursday was assigned to District business.

Mr. HEARD. But later we were assigned to-day by unanimous consent.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. No.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman who made the request can state what was the fact.

Mr. DOCKERY (to Mr. BELTZHOOVER). You are mistaken; this day was fixed for District business by unanimous consent.

Mr. HEARD. Undoubtedly it was; we are not to blame for the change which was made; we would have preferred Thursday.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Well, if gentlemen are through, I wish to make a statement.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Let me say to the gentleman—

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. There is no use in debating it. I do not propose to yield any of the rights I have. The Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar has been treated unfairly. Without their consent the only day they have has been taken over and over again.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. That is not the fault of our committee.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. An advantage was taken of my absence and the absence of other members of the committee to ask unanimous consent, when it was well known that we would have objected if we had been present.

Mr. CATCHINGS. I can state in a moment how this occurred.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I do not care to learn. If it occurred when I was out, the gentleman who made the request knew that I would object if present.

Mr. CATCHINGS. No, I did not know that. I did not think of you at the time. We were discussing the consideration of that bill with reference to the differential duty on sugar, and by the order of the Committee on Rules the further consideration of that bill was fixed for Monday, and Thursday was assigned to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Then when the question of the discussion of the Pacific railroads bill came up, and the matter of this was being considered, the gentleman from Maine suggested that Thursday be dispossessed and Friday given to the Committee on the District of Columbia, so that that bill could go on yesterday. I asked unanimous consent myself for the substitution of this day, and no one objected.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Because I was not here, and when consent was asked on Monday to fix Friday for the District of Columbia the gentleman [Mr. CATCHINGS] heard me object and asked me to withdraw the objection, which I refused to do.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. I want to appeal to the gentleman to allow the District of Columbia Committee to transact a little business to-day.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Let the gentleman from Alabama address his appeal to the Committee on Rules, and if he is successful there then he can appeal to me.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. There are two things I want to call the attention of the gentleman to. One is that the Committee on the District of Columbia is not responsible at all for the condition of things existing. We did not want the change; we did not ask for it. We asked for Thursday, and that was assigned to us.

Another thing is that if the gentleman obstructs the course of

the business from the District of Columbia Committee it will not be fit him in the least, because under the rule when we yield the floor to-day it goes immediately to the other business, that is, the Pacific railroads bill, and not to the Private Calendar.

Now, in view of that bill of facts I appeal to the gentleman to allow us to pass a few bills to-day to which no one can object, in the interest of the people of the District of Columbia. We have done nothing ourselves to bring about the condition of affairs to which the gentleman objects.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I simply want to say in reply to the gentleman what I said when I commenced, and that is that for one I must object to this way of transacting business. We have been again and again dispossessed by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Not by our committee.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Well, in some way or other they have often managed to take private-bill day and assign it to some other committee. On last Friday you took it against our wish and consent, because it so happened that none of us were here when the request was made.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. It is not our intention or desire to do so. Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Perhaps, but the permission is asked, by some strange coincidence, whenever we happen to be away for a moment.

A MEMBER. Why are you not here?

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Because we did not suppose it would be necessary at every moment of the day to be on the watch for these requests.

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland. Let me ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. No; I can not yield.

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland. Well, I will ask the gentleman anyhow. How in the world was the bill that he had charge of to be considered if he was not present?

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. It was not in order except on Friday, and the gentleman knows very well that I would be here to look after it. We have asked again and again to take it up, and it has been crowded out by some means or other.

Mr. GROUT. Let me ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BELTZHOOVER] if he does not think he has sufficiently emphasized his position, and whether he does not think we will get along better by letting the business proceed now?

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. No. I have made up my mind that the only way to get your rights is to assert them, and, if innocent men suffer, no gentleman has suffered more than we have suffered.

Mr. LOUD. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has allowed his bill to be passed over time and again. Why not allow it now?

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I have accommodated all others as far as I could. Now I insist upon my rights.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. I appeal to the gentleman to withdraw his objection. I will join with him in an effort to get consideration of his bill if we can have this time for the District.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I can not yield to the gentleman's proposition. I must resist all such appeals and insist on a quorum.

Mr. COOPER of Florida. Very well, let the House decide the matter.

Mr. HEARD. Yes; let the House decide it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask a vote.

Mr. HEARD. I withdraw my request, and ask a vote now upon the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Division.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. The yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker. [Cries of "Oh, no!"] I withdraw it.

The SPEAKER. On this question the yeas are 100, the nays 1. Mr. BELTZHOOVER. No quorum.

Mr. HEARD. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will appoint as tellers the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BELTZHOOVER].

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 214, nays 3, answered "present" 6, not voting 136; as follows:

YEAS—214

Altken,	Boatner,	Caruth,	Consis.
Alderson,	Born,	Catchings,	Cox,
Aldrich,	Bowers, N. C.	Chickering,	Crawford,
Alexander,	Bowers, Cal.	Childs,	Curtis, N. Y.
Apoley,	Brown,	Clancy,	Davis,
Arnold,	Bretz,	Clark, Mo.	Denson,
Bassick,	Bromwell,	Clarke, Ala.	Dingley,
Baker, Kan.	Brundis,	Cobb, Mo.	Dismore,
Baker, N. H.	Bundy,	Coffey,	Dockery,
Baldwin,	Byrd,	Coffey, Md.	Democrat,
Barnes,	Byrd,	Combs,	Doolittle,
Bell,	Byrd,	Cooper, Fla.	Draper,
Bell,	Byrd,	Cooper, Ind.	Dunn,
Berry,	Byrd,	Cooper, Cal.	Edmunds,
Biss,	Byrd,	Cooper, Wis.	
Bliss,	Byrd,		

Ellis, Oreg.	Hitt,	Mercer,	Stallings,
English, Cal.	Hooker, N. Y.	Meredith,	Stearns,
Enloe,	Hopkins, Pa.	Milliken,	Stockdale,
Eyles,	Hudson,	Money,	Stone, C. W.
Erdman,	Hull,	Montgomery,	Stone, W. A.
Everett,	Hunter,	Moon,	Straus,
Fithian,	Intar,	Moore,	Straw,
Forman,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Mutcher,	Talbert, S. C.
Frank,	Kiefer,	Nell,	Talbot, Md.
Fran,	Krills,	Northway,	Taney,
Gardner,	Kyle,	Ogden,	Tawney,
Gillet, N. Y.	Lacey,	O'Neill, Mo.	Taylor, Ind.
Gillet, Mass.	Lane,	Palmer,	Taylor, Tenn.
Goolight,	Lattimer,	Parshall,	Terry,
Gorman,	Lawson,	Pendleton, Tex.	Tracer,
Grady,	Layton,	Perkins,	Turner, Ga.
Griffin, Mich.	Leister,	Pickler,	Turner, Va.
Griffin, Wis.	Little,	Price,	Updegraff,
Grovevener,	Livingston,	Randall,	Van Vorhis, N. Y.
Groat,	Lowood,	Ray,	Van Vorhis, Ohio.
Grow,	Lord,	Reilly,	Wanger,
Hager,	Londeslager,	Richards,	Warner,
Hall, Minn.	Lynch,	Richards, Mich.	Washington,
Hall, Mo.	Madrox,	Richardson, Tenn.	Wedlock,
Hannan,	Marshall,	Ridgely,	Wheeler, Ala.
Harmer,	Marvin, N. Y.	Roberts, N. Va.	Wheeler, Ill.
Harrison,	McCarthy, Minn.	Robertson, La.	Whiting,
Hatch,	McCarthy, Ky.	Rusk,	Williams, Ill.
Hausen,	McCall,	Russell, Conn.	Wilson, W. Va.
Hayes,	McCall,	Sayers,	Woodard,
Heard,	McCall,	Seranton,	Woolner,
Heimer, Pa.	McCall,	Sherman,	Wright,
Henderson, Iowa	McCall,	Smith,	
Hendrix,	McCall,	Song,	
Hicks,	McCall,		
Hines,	McCall,		

NAYS—3.

Strait.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6.

De Armond.

Hephurn.

NOT VOTING—136.

Johnson, Ohio

Reed,

Johnson, Ohio

Reynolds,

Johnson, Ohio

Robinson, Pa.

Russell, Ga.

Ryan,

Schumerhorn,

Shill,

Sibley,

Sikes,

Smiley,

Spie,

Spodgrass,

Sperry,

Sperry,

Springer,

Stearns, Ky.

Storer,

Sweet,

Taney,

Thomas,

Tyler,

Wadsworth,

Walker,

Wells,

White,

Williams, Miss.

Wilson, Wash.

Wise,

Wolverton.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. GULL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. HULICK, was called away by a dispatch, on account of the death of a friend, and asked me if a roll was called to have him excused. I ask that he be excused.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The following names were announced:

Until further notice

Mr. O'NEIL, of Massachusetts with Mr. COGSWELL.

Mr. JONES with Mr. MORSE.

Mr. JONES with Mr. McCALL.

Mr. ABBOTT with Mr. WILSON of Washington.

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana.

Mr. HAYES with Mr. GRAB.

Mr. CHAIN with Mr. SETTLE.

Mr. SOMERS with Mr. SWEET.

For this day:

Mr. McMILLIN with Mr. STORER.

Mr. ENGLISH of New Jersey with Mr. WHITE.

Mr. BLAND with Mr. REUCKEN.

Mr. BELL of Texas with Mr. HULICK.

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia with Mr. HARTMAN.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

personally that the resolutions were passed. I ask that they may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

(General Assembly, January session, A. D. 1895.)

Resolution concerning the relations of the United States with the Republic of Hawaii.

Whereas many of the citizens of the State of Connecticut are personally interested in the financial and commercial affairs of the Hawaiian group of islands;

And whereas we believe that every true American citizen is interested in sustaining a republican form of government in these islands; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the undersigned Senators and Representatives in Congress, do advocate and support all measures and resolutions looking to the stability of the Hawaiian Government, and that we deprecate the with-drawal of the American flag from Honolulu, and while heartily con-curring in the previous action of the President in his treatment of the strug-gling Republic, we commend his recent though tardy action in dispatching the battleship *Albatross* to Honolulu, in protest against any abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty which will give Great Britain a foothold or claim upon any island of the Hawaiian group, or which will allow any submarine cable that is not under the supervision and control of the United States or of the Hawaiian Government to be laid upon any of said islands.

We learn with profound regret and indignation of the sad death at Honolulu of Mr. Charles Carter, who was a recent graduate of one of our American colleges, and who was allied by blood and friendship to many of our citizens, and we extend to his bereaved family our sincerest sympathy.

That the adoption of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Sen-ators and Representatives. Passed January 23, 1895.

House of Representatives. Passed January 23, 1895.

Mr. PLATT. I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MILLS. I ask that the resolutions be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. PLATT. They will be printed, as they have been read.

Mr. PLATT presented resolutions adopted by the State Board of Trade, which recently met at Norwich, Conn., favoring the establish-ment of a more efficient diplomatic and consular service; which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retirement.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Connecticut State Board of Trade, favoring the repeal of the income tax; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Connecticut State Board of Trade, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bailey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN presented resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade, at its convention held in the city of Washington January 1, 1895, favoring the passage of the railroad pooling bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of iron molders' union No. 27, of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which was or-dered to lie on the table.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Master Plumbers' Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring the appointment of none but competent and practical men as inspectors of plumbing at Washington, D. C.; which were referred to the Committee on Approp-riations.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of the Young Men's Baptist Social Union, of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the recent atrocious crimes against Armenian Christians; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of William H. Bradleer & Co., of Boston, Mass., and the petition of Carpenter Morton & Co., of Boston, Mass., and the petition of the Boston, Mass., for the enactment of legislation granting a compensation bounty upon the sugar crops of 1894; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Merchants' Association of Boston, Mass., favoring the enactment of financial legisla-tion in accordance with the conditions and provisions contained in the President's recent message to Congress; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of iron molders' union No. 116, of Warren of steel molders' local union No. 65, of Lynn; of the Lathers' Protective Union of New Bedford; of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union of Brockton; of the Carpenters and joiners' union No. 224, of North-and; of the Cotton Spinners' Association, of Fall River, and of typographical union No. 43, of Boston, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603 to amelio-rate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present a letter in the nature of a petition from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of St. Louis, Mo.; a petition of D. H. Nichols lodge No. 167, Brotherhood of Rail-road Trainmen, of Springfield, Mo.; and a petition of Church lodge No. 440, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Monett, Mo., praying for the passage of House bill 5603 to ameliorate the condition of American seamen. I move that the petitions lie on the table, as the bill has already been reported to the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. I present petitions signed by sundry citizens of California, praying for the passage of Senate bill 2292, to repeal an act to amend the laws relating to shipping commissions, ap-proved August 19, 1890. As the petitions refer to a bill which is now pending in the Senate, I move that they lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER. I present resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade, at its convention held in Washington, January 31, 1895, favoring the railway pooling bill and the dis-enfranchisement of the debt of the Pacific railroads. As the bill is now on the Cal-cular, I move that the resolutions lie on the table, and that they be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN presented resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Baltimore, Md., signed by Eugene Levering, president, favoring the enactment of legislation for the relief of the Federal Treasury in conformity to the suggestions contained in the Pres-ident's message; which were referred to the Committee on Fi-nance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2589) granting cannon to the Historical Museum, Des Moines, Iowa, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8253) to establish a national military park at Gettys-burg, Pa., reported it without amendment.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 593) to permit Anna M. Colman, a widow, to prosecute a claim, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on the District of Colum-bia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2925) for the relief of the heirs and devisees of Jonathan Kirkwood, deceased, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Colum-bia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4479) to amend the charter of the Brightwood Railway Company of the District of Colum-bia, reported it without amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Joint Commission of Congress to Inquire into the Statute of Laws organizing the Executive Depart-ments I report a bill, which I ask to be received by its title.

The bill (S. 2691) to amend section 3711 of the Revised Statutes concerning purchases of coal and wood was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. From the same Commission I submit a writ-ten report to accompany the bill just reported by me, and also to accompany House bill No. 8716, which is in the same language. I move that the separate bill and the accompanying report be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7339) to pension Samuel F. Tenant, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 31st ultimo, intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill, reported it favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. McMILLAN on January 19, 1895, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it without amendment, submitted a report thereon, and moved that, with the accompanying report, it be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

"ASYLUM LOT," PASCAGOULA BAY, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I am instructed by the Com-mittee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8277) authorizing the Board of Commissioners at the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia to sell certain property known as the "Asylum lot," on Pascagoula Bay, Mississippi, to report it favorably without amendment.

The property referred to in the bill consists of 75 acres of land which is of no use to the authorities of the Soldiers' Home. The bill has passed the House of Representatives, and I think it im-portant that it should be acted upon at this session. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be now considered.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin introduced a bill (S. 2692) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

Mr. GIBSON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2693) to incorporate the Washington, Burnt Mills and Sandy Spring Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McLAURIN introduced a bill (S. 2694) for the relief of the Baptist Church at Corinth, Alcorn County, Miss.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2695) for the relief of the Methodist Church at Brandon, Rankin County, Miss.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a bill (S. 2696) granting a pension to William B. Matchett; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 2698) for the relief of the Western Miami tribal Indians; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. MORRILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRICE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SQUIRE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3476) to provide for the examination and classification of certain mineral lands in the States of Montana and Idaho; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PROVISION FOR REVENUE DEFICIENCY.

Mr. McPHERSON. I send to the desk a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which will be read for information, and carry into effect the following:

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 2598, a bill to provide for a temporary deficiency of revenue, and that said bill be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. VEST. The chairman of the Committee on Finance is not in the Chamber, and I do not think the resolution ought to be considered in his absence.

Mr. COCKRELL. I object to the present consideration of the resolution. Let it go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being interposed, the resolution will go over under the rule, and be printed.

Mr. McPHERSON. I give notice that I shall call up the resolution to-morrow morning.

FORT TOTTEN MILITARY POST.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish for the use of the Senate all information in his possession relative to the establishment and maintenance of the military post of Fort Totten, upon the Crow and Sioux Indian Reservation in the present State of North Dakota. This information shall be furnished in writing, and shall include the date of the establishment of said post, the cost of the construction of the original buildings as well as those now standing, the extent of the military forces stationed there from time to time, and the relative to contracts for material to be used in the construction of post buildings, and contracts for fuel and levy for the use of the military forces stationed at said post.

COLLECTION OF INCOME TAX.

Mr. HILL. I offer a resolution, which I ask may be considered at this time.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all blank forms which are now being distributed to be filled out and sworn to as returns of the existing income, and also to transmit a statement showing what parts of such blanks, including the interrogatories therein, are based upon specific provisions of law, and what part are additional requirements of the Secretary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. VEST. Let the resolution go over.

Mr. SHERMAN. The resolution should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I have no other objection to it. The information called for should come from the head of the Department.

Mr. CHANDLER. I suggest to the Senator from New York to modify his resolution in accordance with the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio, by calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the information. With that modification I do not see how there can be any objection to the resolution.

Mr. HILL. I will accept that suggestion, and modify the resolution accordingly. It is probably better that the resolution should be addressed to the head of the Department.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. VEST. Let the resolution go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being interposed, the resolution will go over, and be printed.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. HILL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the Senate the sum of \$100 to Herman Paul for reporting and transcribing the statements of W. G. McAdoo, J. H. Barr, David McKim, Robert F. Pratt, Foster V. Brown, and Tully R. Clark before the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in the matter of the confirmation of Charles D. Clark, nominated by the President to be United States district judge for the middle and eastern districts of Tennessee.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I submit at this time the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and move its adoption.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8236) "making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7 and 13.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out in line 15, page 13, in the bill the words "and cost of transportation" and insert in lieu thereof "cost of transportation, and the interests of the Government;" and the Senate agree to the same.

J. O. C. S. BLACKBURN,

F. M. COCKRELL,

H. M. TELLER.

Managers on the part of the Senate.

JOS. H. OUTHWAITE,

O. LAFAYETTE,

J. A. T. HULL.

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Kentucky in charge of this bill what has been an amendment of the Senate providing that the forts at Wallawalla and Vancouver shall not be interfered with in view of the provision for the establishment of a fort or forts at Spokane? It will be remembered that the Senate, after a lengthy discussion, agreed by a very large vote that a provision should be inserted in the bill to the effect that nothing therein provided looking to the establishment of a fort at Spokane should be construed as authorizing the abandonment upon the part of the War Department of the fort at Wallawalla and the fort at Vancouver. I should like to be advised by the Senator in charge of the bill as to what has been done with that amendment of the Senate.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will answer, Mr. President, and say that the Senate did put in the amendment, as stated by the Senator from Oregon. That paragraph of the bill authorized the War Department to establish military posts at or near Spokane upon certain conditions, on the conveyance of a thousand acres of land upon certain limitations as to location by the Government. It authorized the Secretary of War to establish military posts of such capacity and character as, in his judgment, might be proper at or near Spokane. To that, upon motion of the Senator from Oregon, the Senate added that nothing contained in the paragraph authorizing the establishment of a new military post at Spokane should

on and take the whole matter in charge. The Appropriations Committee would welcome the cooperation of the District of Columbia Committee in this matter, and would like to have (I think I can speak for the committee) this great subject taken up as if nothing had been exploded heretofore. The question whether you are serious about the old plan is nothing. What we are interested in is a new plan, something that shall give us water.

My object was not to find fault with one committee or another. That is easy enough for anybody to do. It is the part of good legislation to suggest a plan. My main object in saying what I did was to bring before the Senate, and especially before the minds of the Senator from Tennessee and other members of the District Committee, the importance of something being actually done on new lines in the direction.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, it is pleasant to be able unqualifiedly to commend the proposed action of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on this subject, and I think the Senator from Tennessee will concur in what the committee propose to do.

Mr. HARRIS. I do very thoroughly.

Mr. CHANDLER. It is true that it might be well enough to provide the \$125,000 for raising the dam at Great Falls at this time, but it is not absolutely essential. The plan proposed as an alternative by the Senate Committee is more comprehensive and will result, I believe, in entirely remedying the faults in connection with our water supply, of which the Senator from Maine has spoken.

Now, the House committee began a good work. It has appropriated \$37,500 to be immediately available under the direction of Colonel Elliot, who is to be kept upon the active list for that purpose, for the improvement of the Dalecarlia receiving reservoir. That I understand to be the reservoir in the hills beyond Georgetown, which is now filled with soft earth and holds muddy water, and is so surrounded by earth hills that the washings from those hills pollute the water and make it useless. It stands there, as I understand, as a useless reservoir to-day. So the House committee has wisely provided that that reservoir shall be cleaned out and that we shall have a better settling basin for the water of Potomac than we now have. So that, to some extent, the muddy water we see in such abundance in the winter and in the spring season (indeed we are likely to see it at all seasons of the year) shall be remedied. That is the first thing which the House committee did; and the Senate committee propose that the Senate shall concur, and the Senate has already concurred in the adoption of that amendment.

Now, the House, as I said, provided \$125,000 for raising the dam at the Great Falls. That ought to be done, and unquestionably it will be done. I think it is not material whether it is done this year or next. But in addition, the Senate Committee have taken up the important question of the water supply and propose to have it exhaustively treated between now and next December by a suitable investigation by the proper officer of the Government, with whom, by the special directions of this act, General Casey is to be associated, and their report is to cover not only the question of the raising of the dam (upon that point there can be no doubt it will be done), they will report that the dam ought to be raised), but they will also take up the feasibility and propriety of completing the tunnel conduit.

The predecessor of the present junior Senator from Vermont in the report which he made I always thought too summarily condemned as useless the tunnel conduit. That Senator was strong in all his conclusions, vigorous in all his utterances, and because he found some frauds had been committed and that there were some questions connected with the usefulness of the tunnel, he thought it prudent to condemn it. I think that is only what he should do.

I think, Mr. President, I thought at the time, that a mistake was made. That tunnel had been completed at a very great expense. It was adapted to carrying the water from the aqueduct beyond Georgetown under Rock Creek to a very large new reservoir out near Howard University. I am not aware of the name of that reservoir, but it is a broad, large, and capacious reservoir, and, as I understand, the reservoir itself was substantially completed. If I am not mistaken, the Senator from Maryland will correct me.

But there is an immense reservoir, and if the Dalecarlia reservoir were completed, and this reservoir completed, and the water should enter it, my judgment may be worth but little, but in my judgment there would be gain in these reservoirs, in connection with the existing settling reservoirs at Georgetown, ample provision for giving the city of Washington not only enough water but clean and pure water. The water is pure enough now for that reason, because the pollution is only slight. It is not seriously defective. We wash in the course of our lives, but we wash or less dirt anyway, and the little that we get in this water is not particularly harmful, although it makes the water unpleasant to the sight.

Now, the amendment proposes that the proper officer of the Government under the War Department, General Casey, shall

reinvestigate this whole subject, and I have no doubt at all that the large amount of money that has been expended on the tunnel conduit can be utilized. I do not know how much has been expended on it. Can the Senator from Maryland inform me?

Mr. GORMAN. A little over \$2,000,000.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have no doubt that expenditure of over \$2,000,000 can be utilized. It may be that the tunnel can not be lined with brick that the water can be turned directly into the tunnel, but it can be lined with pipes, and within two years from now we can have the whole enterprise revived and have an abundant supply of water in the city of Washington. So that we shall not have the Senator from Maine again complaining of the insufficient water supply or again complaining of the Senator from Tennessee because he does not furnish a sufficient water supply for the District of Columbia.

I therefore gladly decided approval to this scheme. I think the Committee on Appropriations are to be commended for having taken up this subject and having reached the conclusion that the \$2,000,000 heretofore expended shall not be wasted and thrown away, as it stands wasted and thrown away to-day.

Mr. McMillan. Mr. President, I should like to say just one word. The amount of money now in the Treasury belonging to the District funds which has been appropriated for this very purpose amounts to \$150,000. That amount is ready to be applied to completing the tunnel whenever it is decided that the work shall be prosecuted.

Mr. PROCTOR. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hale] wishes to have comprehensive and thorough action taken by the District Committee. I suppose, in reference to the water supply. That committee did consider the question and presented a report, and the bill is now on the Calendar. The report from Colonel Elliot is very full and able and strong, insisting that the first step should be to acquire the whole water right at Great Falls. The committee were fully satisfied that that is the true initial point to get an ample supply of water.

The pending bill as it comes to us from the House provides an appropriation of \$125,000, I believe, for raising the dam there. The committee in its investigation, guided mainly by Colonel Elliot, of course, were satisfied that it was an expensive policy to take that water right by piecemeal. We shall certainly be taking in the next twenty-five years several bites from the cherry, and at every bite we shall have to pay practically for the whole cherry. The water right might now be obtained at probably half or less than half what it will cost us in a few years to obtain it by piecemeal. We should then know that we would have an ample supply for all time. That bill, presented late, has not been called up in this short session, but I hope it may be acted upon at the next session of Congress.

Mr. HUNTON. I sympathize very fully with what has been said by Senators in regard to the necessity for an ample supply of pure water for the people of the District of Columbia; but I do not sympathize with the assaults which have been made upon the Committee on the District of Columbia, and I feel sure that nobody will consider the criticisms upon that committee just after the remarks which have fallen from the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Proctor]. So anxious am I to have this work completed in the shortest possible time that I desire to see this bill perfected so that there will be no delay growing out of the imperfections of the bill.

It does seem to me that this provision is liable to the same criticism which I made upon the preceding clause. This provides that General Casey shall be associated with the engineer officer, and shall sign the report. If General Casey should die or suffer disability, he could not be associated with the engineer officer and could not sign the report.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. HUNTON. Certainly.

Mr. CHANDLER. I sustained the Senator's prior objection, because if Colonel Elliot did not do the work nobody could do it; but in this case there is another and proper officer of the Government who will make an investigation and make the report. We simply require General Casey to join in that report. If he is dead and can not do it, then he will not, but the other officer of the Government will go right on and make the report, and we shall take it for what it is worth. We can not prolong General Casey's life or his physical and mental ability to do this thing by our legislation. We have another officer to do the work if General Casey is not able to join in it.

Mr. HUNTON. I should be very glad to unite with the Senator in prolonging the life of that distinguished officer.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to see the bill passed. I think Mr. HUNTON. But while I am thankful for the concurrence of the Senator from New Hampshire in my first amendment, I still insist upon the second, notwithstanding his nonconcurrence. While he is right in saying that General Casey should be associated with the bill is peremptory that General Casey shall be associated with him.

Mr. CHANDLER. But it does not stop the other officer from doing the work if General Casey dies.

Mr. HUNTON. Of course not; but when the result of the work comes to us in the shape of a report under this bill, some gentleman who is critical to some extent, like the Senator from New Hampshire, will say: "This is not the report provided for; we want the report of General Casey." I propose to remedy that; so that there can be no possibility of delay on that account. It is very easily done, and I think the Senator from Maryland will hardly object.

Mr. GORMAN. I think such a provision as the Senator suggests is not necessary.

Mr. HUNTON. I should say:

Provided, That in the preparation of this report Gen. Thomas L. Casey, United States Army, shall, if practicable, be associated, etc.

Then I would say in the seventeenth line—

And if so associated, his signature shall be attached to the report.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think the amendment is entirely reasonable. I did not know but the Senator was going to insist upon prolonging General Casey's life by some act of legislation.

Mr. HUNTON. Oh, no. I wish I could. I offer the amendment. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The amendment of the Senator from Virginia will be stated.

The Secretary. After the word "shall," in line 15 of the amendment, on page 24, it is proposed to insert the words "if practicable;" and after the word "and," in line 17 of the amendment, to insert the words "if so associated."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. ALDRICH. I desire to speak on the general proposition. I do not care to speak upon the amendment which is pending.

Mr. GORMAN. I will give way to the Senator if he desires.

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not care to speak now. I am perfectly willing that the amendment suggested by the Senator from Virginia to the amendment of the committee shall be adopted.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the amendment will not be adopted. I think it mars the whole structure of the provision. I think, with the Senator from New Hampshire, that there is no earthly necessity for an amendment at that point, and with all due respect to any distinguished friend from Virginia, I trust he will withdraw his amendment and let the provision stand. It is perfectly clear, as stated by the Senator from New Hampshire, that if Gen. Thomas L. Casey shall be then living and in good physical condition he will be required to join in the report, and we want his report and examination; but if he passes away or becomes disqualified in any way, we should, of course, lose his services, and they would be a very great loss to the country. I trust the Senator in this case will withdraw his amendment to the amendment, and permit the amendment to stand as reported by the committee.

Mr. HUNTON. At the instance of the Senator from Maryland, I withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. GORMAN. Now, if the Senator from Rhode Island desires to speak, I have nothing to say at this point.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I am in full sympathy with the Senator from New Hampshire in regard to this amendment, and I am only surprised that that Senator should agree with the committee which proposes to strike out the provision inserted by the House of Representatives. The bill as it comes from the House of Representatives provides for the appropriation of \$125,000 for the raising of the dam at the Great Falls and for the immediate prosecution of that work. If there is any question as to who shall have charge of that work, let General Casey be associated with the engineer in charge, and let the work proceed. The suggestion of the members of the Committee on Appropriations means a delay of one year, and probably a delay of several years. There have been all kinds of reports upon this question by all kinds of officers under all sorts of conditions. It seems to me that in justice to the people of the District of Columbia this work should now be prosecuted.

The Senator from New Hampshire, with his acute mind, has been criticising the pending bill from its inception to the present time, and when we have reached the first questionable item in the bill I am very much surprised to find him unqualifiedly supporting the committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me at that point?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. CHANDLER. My criticisms were economical criticisms. I find the committee here strike out an appropriation of \$125,000 and substitute for the appropriation of \$125,000 in these hard times a proposition to investigate, which I have favored, and the Senator says I am therefore inconsistent.

Mr. ALDRICH. There is already in the Treasury \$300,000

which can be used for this very purpose; so there is no question of economy involved. It is only a question whether the money shall be expended now or at a later time.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator is very absurd when he speaks about there being \$300,000 in the Treasury. There is an unexpended appropriation of money made several years ago, and the Senator knows very well an appropriation is not money in the Treasury. The \$125,000 must be provided just the same.

Mr. ALDRICH. If it is simply an unexpended appropriation, there is nothing to be done except to spend the money.

Mr. CHANDLER. It can not be expended under the existing state of things without new legislation.

Mr. ALDRICH. However that may be, I think the House provision should be insisted upon by the Senate, and if it is necessary to have the work in charge of other officers, then associate General Casey with the engineer in charge, and have the work proceed at once without these vexatious delays.

There is another question involved in this amendment of the Senate Committee to which I desire to call the attention of the Senate, and to show that if the delay which is suggested here is continued it will lead to endless trouble on the part of the Government of the United States. For the first time, I think, in my knowledge of legislation it is proposed here to inquire what it is to cost private corporations to raise the banks of a canal. If that means anything at all, it is an implication that the Congress of the United States is bound to raise the banks of that canal.

It certainly would go very far in that direction. I do not know that there is any claim here that we are bound to take care of everybody else on the Potomac River if we raise that dam. There must be other people interested beside the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and why is that provision inserted in the bill? If it is a necessity to have this work done, let us do it; and if there are any damages which the Government of the United States is legally bound to pay, let us pay them; but let us not in advance, before any work is accomplished at all, take the ground by indirection that we are bound to pay the cost of raising the banks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It seems to me that we, representing the Government of the United States, have but one duty to perform in view of all these vexatious delays, and that is to order this work to proceed at once, whatever may be the consequence, and any damages which the Government of the United States is legally bound to pay, we shall take care to pay in time.

There is another matter, Mr. President, that I think arises from the House of Representatives makes an appropriation of \$125,000, out of the amount which has heretofore been appropriated on account of the completion of the tunnel, for the raising of the dam at the Great Falls. It is a direct appropriation, and under that provision the work, as a matter of course, would be at once begun. That is true, but the statements of the distinguished Senator from Maine and of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island and that the Committee on Appropriations have made a mistake in the interest of the health and welfare of the District of Columbia in presenting that amendment puts the Committee on Appropriations in a position where an explanation is necessary. I am quite confident that if the Senator from Maine or the Senator from Rhode Island had examined the whole question as it is now presented and must be dealt with they would have concurred with the Committee on Appropriations in the action which we have taken.

The Senator from Rhode Island, usually accurate in his statements, in this case unquestionably has not examined the question. I want to say one word, however, before going into details in regard to the question which has arisen here by the suggestion of the Senator from Maine as between the action of the Committee on the District of Columbia and the Committee on Appropriations. It so happened when I first entered the Chamber as a Senator that I was appointed a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and was associated on a subcommittee with the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], who was chairman of that subcommittee, and the then Senator from Kansas, Mr. Ingalls, who was chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. We three undertook to examine the entire question of the supply of water for Washington. The Senator from Tennessee, as the chairman of the subcommittee, and the other two of us spent days and weeks and months in a most thorough and complete examination of the whole subject, and it is due to the Senator from Tennessee to say that possibly we are more indebted to him than to any other one man in Congress for the action which was taken, and the attempt which was made to provide a permanent water supply for the District of Columbia.

Afterwards the question which has been alluded to came up, how was the water to be supplied? There were four faults, and the action of Congress was taken to absolutely suspend work on the tunnel from Georgetown to the Soldiers' Home, and the stoppage of the completion of that great reservoir which has been described. In lieu of that we appropriated over \$400,000 to bring a 48-inch main from the reservoir at Georgetown across the heights

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. As at present advised I do not

spective of age, sex, or condition, was bled and dosed with "blue mass."

It is also on record that after that practice had run its course, some of the leading physicians of this country declared that "blood-letting had destroyed more lives than war, pestilence, and famine combined."

There is a very instructive lesson, which I will commend to every member of this honorable body, in the first short story, of recent publication, of Dr. A. Conan Doyle, entitled *Round the Red Lamp*. If I remember correctly, the title of the story is *Behind the Times*. He goes on to tell a story of three physicians in a certain town, two of whom were bacteriologists. They were up in their profession with every modern discovery or every modern suggestion of a discovery, while the third physician was a man who had been in practice long time and who was giving his daily rounds, with his saddlebags or his old-fashioned medicine case, dispensing old-fashioned remedies to the people in that community.

The two modern physicians almost every day met and talked about the poor old doctor who was behind the times, and deplored his want of skill. But on a certain occasion, when an epidemic prevailed in the town, the two young modern physicians became sick, and they discussed with their families the direction in which they would seek relief. One young man first suggested that he thought he would send for his friend, the physician of modern ideas, but, after thinking it over carefully, concluded that he would send for the old doctor and see if he could not give relief. The messenger was dispatched: the old doctor was found; the message was delivered; and the old doctor's reply was, "As soon as I get through prescribing for Dr. So-and-so"—the other physician of modern ideas—"I will go and see the man who has just sent for me." [Laughter.]

There is a lesson contained in that story which is worthy of the attention of the Senate and of the advanced thinkers and writers on medical science at the present day.

The modern idea in medicine is that most diseases are due to bacteria, bacilli, spores, and various other causes undiscoverable except in the laboratory of the chemist and the bacteriologist. Of late years we have had all sorts of pretended discoveries in the line.

We have a distinguished surgeon in this city, formerly connected with the medical department of the Government, who advertises some most remarkable discoveries, the remedies being composed of ingredients that remind one of the time when preparations from lizards and snakes and toads occupied a prominent place in the medical pharmacopoeia of that day, and were even used by the so-called "regular" school.

A few years ago Dr. Brown-Sequard's "Elixir of Life" was a seven-day wonder when it disappeared from view.

Koch's lymph, which was recently heralded as a cure for consumption, was indorsed by leading members of the medical profession in this country and Europe, but was soon abandoned as worthless; and many other illustrations could be given.

If we believed what is now being said by modern scientists on the subject of bacteria we would neither eat, drink, nor breathe, but would incase ourselves in hermetically sealed coverings in self-defense from the ravages of these enemies of human life.

I sympathize with an item which I recently found in the *Portland (Me.) Advertiser*, purporting to be an examination for admission to the first grade of the public schools in the year 1905. It may be somewhat extravagant, but not much beyond what may be expected if we go on at the present rate. Let me give it:

Teacher (to applicant for admission). "Johnnie, have you got a certificate of vaccination for smallpox?"

"Have you been inoculated for crump?"

"Yes, sir."

"Been treated with diphtheria serum?"

"Yes, sir."

"Had your arm scratched with cholera bacilli?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you a written guaranty that you are proof against whooping cough, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, and old age?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you your own private drinking cup?"

"Yes, sir."

"Don't promise not to exchange sponges with the boy next to you and never use any but your own pencil?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you agree to have your books fumigated with sulphur and sprinkle your clothes with chloride of lime once a week?"

"Yes, sir."

"Johnnie, you have met the first requirements of the modern sanitary and may now climb over yonder rail, occupy an isolated aluminum seat, and begin making P's and Q's on your first lesson."

[Laughter.]

It is, indeed, incident, diphtheria antitoxine is the remedy that is now engaging attention of the medical profession; and it is for the manufacture of this preparation that the present appropriation is proposed. Beyond a doubt a large proportion of the medical profession believes that this so-called discovery has great merit. For myself, I prefer to wait before giving it unqualified

indorsement. Many other "discoveries" have been heralded with equal confidence, and have been abandoned after a fair trial.

There is even now a grave question as to what diseases are contagious. No physician can positively say that diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera, and many other diseases of a zymotic nature are really contagious, but that most of those diseases are the result of unhealthy surroundings, notably such as bad drainage and impure water, is disputable and anything that looks to a correction of filth conditions should be encouraged.

It is proper that I should say that as regards the activity of antitoxine there is already a difference of opinion. It is despised of no value by some physicians of world-wide reputation. At this point it is interesting to know that a paper of the greatest interest and importance was read at a recent meeting of the Berlin Medical Society by Dr. Hansemann. The paper carried especial weight because the author is announced as an assistant to Professor Virchow, and his work and conclusions are presumably indorsed by the dean of modern pathology.

Dr. Hansemann comes out in that contradiction of the alleged properties and powers of the Berlin immunizing serum. He asserts that in Brechtman's diphtheria the Loeffler bacillus is not always present, and is not its sole cause. This view will appeal to some clinicians and bacteriologists at least, for it is admitted that the Loeffler bacillus is present in some very mild cases of diphtheria as well as in apparently healthy throats, while, on the other hand, it is also known that a streptococcus diphtheria (or some throat) is sometimes extremely severe and dangerous.

Dr. Hansemann asserts that Loeffler's bacillus is found constantly in rhinitis fibrosa, without producing diphtheria; and that these alleged pathogenic microbes may multiply in the throat without modifying the course of the diphtheria. All this, we believe, will have to be admitted by pathologists who have without bias studied the disease. Dr. Hansemann assumed further that in the case of animals an injection of a Loeffler bacillus culture caused, not diphtheria, but a disease sui generis, the Loeffler bacillus disease; that epidemic diphtheria had never been observed in animals; that guinea pigs, in contact with diphtheria patients, had never taken diphtheria; but that a case is known where a cat, with which a child suffering from diphtheria had played, had developed all diphtheria symptoms without, however, any bacilli being discovered.

He then proceeded to describe the three qualities claimed for the antitoxin—namely, its therapeutic action, its harmlessness, and its immunizing power. He said that the present statistics give an erroneous impression (as already shown by Gottstein in his recently published pamphlet), as many children suffering from lighter forms of throat complaints are now sent to the hospitals to be treated with serum, thus swelling the proportion of cured cases, which would, he said, otherwise not be higher than the usual average. He said that the serum triadema could, no means be considered harmless, as affections of the kidneys had frequently followed, in one case more severe in type than had ever yet been observed after diphtheria. He said that it was clear, from Behring's new directions to increase the immunizing dose from 60 to 150 units, that no results have yet been achieved as far as immunizing goes.

The Medical Record, one of the leading medical journals of the country, in commenting on the views of Dr. Hansemann, has this to say:

"The final criterion of the efficacy of the antitoxin treatment is clinical experience. Even if Hansemann's pathology be correct, therefore, it will make no difference, provided the diphtheria patients do so well. The immunizing effect, which is entirely correct, of the new therapeutic procedure, which comes kindly heralded and safely indorsed, are very great. Unsatisfactory is said to every patient greater weakness and, thus, each supervising, old doctor diagnosed the serious triadema. The factor must all be considered in estimating the results of the serum treatment."

It would be not only a disappointment to all well-wishers of humanity, but would be a serious blow to the rising prestige of medical science if, after all, the serum treatment should fall short of its high expectations.

Mr. President, while I shall vote for the amendment of the committee, I have thought it due today what I have on this important subject. I trust antitoxine may become an established cure for diphtheria (a disease, by the way, which, under favorable conditions and intelligent treatment is far from being as fatal as has sometimes been represented), but I feel bound to express grave doubts on that point. On the contrary, I expect to see in this time relegated to the tomb that already contains thousands of boasted medical discoveries, which, after fair trial, have been declared worthless, if not absolutely harmful.

Mr. GOLEMAN. Mr. President, I think very frankly that it would be impossible for me and I, for any other physician of the South to fully understand much of thousands of the South from New Hampshire, dealing, as he has, in technical terms and phrases, and using the language of physician when a convincing together.

I merely wish to say a word in a plain way about the matter. I do not profess to know whether or not the remedy presented is

specific in the case of diphtheria, but the committee had before them a very distinguished physician, Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, of the Marine Hospital Service, who made a statement to the committee in regard to this matter, in connection with a very intelligent young gentleman who has been recently appointed the health officer of this District. We found, beyond dispute, this to be the condition of affairs: We had raging in this city the horrible epidemic of smallpox, and there was absolutely no provision here for a hospital in which to put a patient afflicted with that disease. We had nothing but a miserable temporary structure down near the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. There were no facilities for disinfecting the bedding, the clothing, or other paraphernalia in houses where the disease was found to exist, and it was necessary to destroy all the property of the people in the houses where the cases occurred, and, as a rule, a large majority of them were people who could ill afford to bear such a loss. In some cases clothing, etc., has been taken to some of the steam-heating establishments located here, and the owners of those establishments were practically compelled to disinfect such clothing in the same buildings where carpets of citizens had been sent for the purpose of being cleaned. The committee regarded it as such an extraordinary case that we did not hesitate a moment to make provision for a place where such clothing and other articles could be disinfected. Every large city has such provision, and it has become an absolute necessity here.

In connection with that Dr. Kinyoun called attention to the fact that we could, by a very small expenditure, furnish antitoxine, which is now beyond the reach of the poor and practically beyond the reach of anyone in this city. In other places private subscriptions have been made by public-spirited citizens, and the material has been imported; but in connection with this disinfecting arrangement, antitoxine can be produced by the use of half a dozen horses. This will be not only a great boon to the citizens of the District of Columbia, but these physicians insist that it can be used in the Marine Hospital Service, and if it can be manufactured here it can be distributed. We regarded the condition as so serious and the expenditure so small that we thought the experiment ought to be tried.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment reported by the committee which has been read. The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 39, after line 24, to insert:

For the erection and equipment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the eastern part of reservation 13, city of Washington, of a hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from smallpox, including a disinfecting plant and all necessary equipment, to be completed and ready for use immediately available: *Provided*, That no building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected or maintained in the District of Columbia within 40 feet of any property owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building.

Mr. GORMAN. After the word "That," at the beginning of line 6, I move to insert the word "hereafter," so as to read:

That hereafter no building for the use of public or private hospital, etc.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In line 7 of the amendment, after the word "erected," I move to strike out the words "or maintained."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, I should like to say a few words in relation to this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. GORMAN. Certainly.

Mr. McMILLAN. The proviso reads:

That hereafter no building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected or maintained in the District of Columbia within 40 feet of any property owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building.

I can understand why it might be well to have a smallpox hospital set apart from other buildings, but why such a provision should be applied to an ordinary contagious diseases hospital I cannot understand. The contagious diseases hospitals in other cities are erected in localities which are convenient for public use, and there is not considered to be any danger arising from such location so far as other buildings in the vicinity are concerned. I mean hospitals where diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles, for instance, are treated. In Boston there is a contagious diseases hospital building within 40 feet of a schoolhouse, and in my own city we have been trying to raise money to erect a contagious diseases hospital in connection with a hospital in which I am interested, in the very heart of the city.

It seems to me as if already voted money for a contagious diseases hospital in this city, and as a guild here has raised some \$10,000 for that purpose, I fear, if the amendment was proposed by the committee shall carry, it will simply mean that we shall not have such a hospital established. It is impossible to get

a piece of land convenient for such a purpose 300 feet away from any dwelling. That would mean sending such a hospital out into the country where it could not be used to advantage.

I think there must be some mistake on the part of the committee in suggesting that there should be a space of 300 feet between such a hospital and other buildings. That would necessitate the purchase by the contagious diseases hospital of property which probably might cost \$50,000 or \$75,000 simply for the land, and that land so situated that it would be almost impossible to send patients there.

I hope the Senator from Maryland will change that provision of the amendment so as to make the distance from other buildings a reasonable one. I would suggest making the distance 100 feet. I think that would be entirely sufficient.

Mr. GALLINGER. From other buildings?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes, from other buildings.

Mr. GORMAN. The amendment was prepared by the health department. As the Senator is perfectly well aware, Congress within the last two years appropriated money to purchase a site for a hospital for contagious diseases, and I think the District Commissioners selected a site in the northern part of the city, in the vicinity, I think, of the Garfield Hospital; but the citizens in that section of the city entered protests against it, and the work has been practically suspended. It is true that there was a general belief that that hospital was also designed to provide for smallpox patients as well as those having other contagious diseases, like typhoid, etc.

The best authorities upon this question I think agree with the Senator that for the diseases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, possibly such a limitation as that provided in the bill is not absolutely necessary; but, owing to the feeling and excitement which has existed here recently, we have been pressed not only to keep the building 300 feet distant from any other, but to make the distance 600 feet, and I was about to offer an amendment to increase the distance. These are simply the facts of the case, but there are some physicians here who disagree as to the number of feet at which such a hospital should be located from any other building that the committee thought they would make the distance 400 feet.

Mr. McMILLAN. That would simply mean that a contagious diseases hospital could not be built in the District of Columbia. There are cases happening here almost every day, which show the total necessity for such a hospital, but such a hospital is not so provided, and I hold in my hand a communication from the health officer, in which he states the facts in regard to it, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, February 2, 1896.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the erection of a hospital for contagious diseases in proximity to premises occupied for other purposes, I am of the opinion that a free space of 40 feet between such premises and any portion of the hospital buildings or grounds used by patients prior to recovery will prevent the spread of infection to the occupants of these premises. The location of such a hospital at a point remote from the city will materially interfere with its usefulness.

The report of the commission to inquire respecting smallpox and fever hospitals in the metropolis (England) in 1861 says:

"It is therefore extremely fortunate that all evidence goes to show that well-conducted fever hospitals involve no appreciable risk to the neighborhood. This is the testimony as well of the medical superintendents of the asylums and other fever hospitals as of the officers of health who are in charge of the districts in which the hospitals are placed. No one here we received any statements of an opposite tendency."—*See Reason and Murphy Treatise on Hygiene*, Volume II, page 738, Philadelphia, 1881.

In the supplement to the tenth annual report of the local government board (England, 1882) Dr. Thoms writes:

"I would in no general terms say that under any circumstances it (the hospital) should be reasonably available for its purposes, in the case of a town not be much more than 2 miles, and in the case of a rural district not more than 4 or 5 miles from the more populous portions of the districts concerned."

Experience, however, such as was culled at Fodmure, shows that when a hospital is situated within but 1 mile of a town as the crow flies, but can only be reached by medical practitioners as the result of a circuitous and somewhat difficult journey, they are, though urgently needed for purposes of isolation, may entirely fail to effect its intended purpose.

* * * * *

"Very special attention was directed during the course of my inquiry into the influence of hospitals for infectious diseases upon the neighborhood in which they were situated. With respect to infectious fevers other than smallpox, and especially with respect to scarlet fever, typhus, and enteric fever, I have been unable to ascertain that any special danger, that of spread of infection has resulted in the vicinity of any of the hospitals treated, except apart from an attack resulting from a visit to patients under treatment, as in any way it has been caused, as in the case of the contrary, many instances have been met with in which the existence of cases of these fevers near the hospitals in question could not fail to have become known, and yet these very instances it so happens that there has been a marked immunity from the diseases of the localities referred to.

* * * * *

"These instances, which may be taken as characteristic of the experience gained during the course of my inquiry, will tend to show that in well-administered hospitals, and in the case of the hospitals open to the public, on the wards and any neighboring thoroughfares or dwellings, no risk of the spread

of infection from scarlet fever, typhus, and enteric fever need be apprehended.

"With regard to some other infectious fevers, such as diphtheria, measles, etc., no sufficient information was obtained to warrant any decided conclusion as to the question of the infection of the jail arising from the results of this inquiry, but there can be little doubt that these diseases may be judged of in the light of the experience gained with respect to those which have already been considered.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
City Health Officer.

To the honorable COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. McMILLAN. I move to amend the amendment of the committee so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That hereafter no building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases, excepting smallpox, shall be erected in the District of Columbia within 100 feet of any building owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building.

I think that will be more than ample and will enable us to have a properly constructed contagious-disease hospital.

Mr. GORMAN. The Senator from Michigan does not want to put in the words "excepting smallpox."

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, a few months ago there was great excitement in all the northern part of the city of Washington lying west of Seventh street when it was announced in the papers that two lots had been bought quietly, without it being known to the people at large, for the purpose of erecting a hospital for contagious diseases, and especially for smallpox, in a very populous region of the city very near the German Park, which is one of the most beneficial hospitals, if not the best hospital, in the city of Washington. It was proposed to be located in a region that is rapidly being populated, only a short distance from Seventh street and near what is called the German Park. It was to be erected in a region which is rapidly being filled up, and west of Seventh street is being built over with residences.

The proposition created a great state of alarm, and not only affected the value of property, but arrested the erection of buildings in process of construction. It prevented the starting of many buildings that would have been erected. It is perfectly apparent that that part of the city lying in the northwest is to be probably thickly populated, perhaps more so than any other part of the city outside of the limits of the old city of Washington. The result was that public meetings were held. I did not attend them, but the papers gave accounts of large public meetings and remonstrances from prominent citizens against the location of the hospital at that place.

It seemed perfectly apparent that the District Commissioners made a mistake in proposing to locate a smallpox hospital in that part of the city, and in a short time they seemed to have abandoned the proposition, so strong was the feeling of resentment. The Commissioners then proposed to look for a site out in the far east, east of the jail, where the Government is in possession of many hundred acres of land lying in the region where the jail is and where there are other hospitals. Beyond their reach, more than 300 feet, more than 500 feet, as I am told, perhaps more than 1,000 feet away, they found a place which they thought suitable for a smallpox and other contagious diseases hospital. That was supposed to have been settled.

The pending amendment, I suppose, is reported by the Committee on Appropriations. I did not see it until it was brought in here, and it seems to cover the point. It authorizes the erection of a building for the treatment of persons suffering from smallpox, including a disinfecting plant, etc., on the site that is proposed in the eastern part of town. It seems to me that the proposition now made by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] is not only faulty in its terms, but I think it would only point to the erection of a smallpox hospital in a very populous part of the city, and probably soon to be one of the most populous parts of the city.

The provision that the hospital shall not be erected within 100 feet of a building will practically condemn to disuse all of the land around. Much of it is now vacant. The site which was selected is within a square that has been withheld from the market and is now built upon. The result is that the whole of that square would practically be condemned; the owners of it—I do not know who they are; a great number of persons, no doubt—would practically lose their land, and the patients at the Garfield Hospital would naturally feel the danger of the proximity of a hospital of this kind. It would destroy in a great measure the usefulness of that great institution. There is a place where a person with any kind of disease, except infectious diseases, can be taken and cared for with the utmost attention; it has grown very rapidly until now it is a great building; it has been extended and it is proposed still further to extend it; and to destroy its usefulness it seems to me would be wrong.

I think, therefore, that the amendment as it stands should be retained, and that the number, instead of being 300, should be 500 feet. But it would be better in my judgment, to prohibit absolutely the erection of the hospital on the ground selected by

the Commissioners formerly, and leave the matter stand as it is now provided for.

Hospital for contagious diseases.

There is none more contagious than smallpox; there is no disease more violent, more offensive, more dangerous in every respect than smallpox. I can not imagine any disease, except the famous disease of which so many Chimuans sometimes suffer, that is worse than the smallpox. To allow even the threat or the supposition that a smallpox hospital will be put in any neighborhood where people propose to build is not only unjust but it is dangerous, and I think it ought to be prohibited. Unless the Senator from Maryland should see proper to extend the distance to 500 feet, I think that provision had better stand. It would prevent the erection of the proposed hospital in the northwest part of the city and would provide for one in another part where there is no danger of contagion, where the distance is so great that it could not even affect the jail or the hospitals in that part of the city.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator from Ohio will allow me, I should like to call his attention to the phraseology in line 8. I may be mistaken as to the interpretation that I put upon it, but it says:

Within 300 feet of any property—

Not a building—

owned by a private individual.

Would not that compel us either to go absolutely to the country outside of the District of Columbia or to put the hospital on Government land?

Mr. SHERMAN. It ought to be put on Government land. The Government has land all about this city. There seems to be a want of knowledge in regard to the vast possessions of the Government about this city. For instance, we have a thousand acres, I believe, across the Branch, where the insane asylum is, and where there are large and extensive farms. That would be a much better place for the hospital than even the site proposed in the neighborhood of the jail. Then, the city of Washington has in all parts of the District large possessions. The new grounds that have been selected for a park contain 2,000 acres, and there are quiet places off the park that might a great deal better be taken for this kind of a hospital than any other part. The Government has ample land and facilities for building a hospital in regions where it may be seen from the surrounding population and not endanger the life of the people of the District.

Mr. McMILLAN. In reply to the Senator from Ohio I will state that I am not alluding at all to the smallpox hospital. I think that is provided for.

I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Ohio and the Senate to the fact that the smallpox hospital is arranged for in the first part of the paragraph and is entirely independent of ordinary contagious diseases, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, and so on.

Mr. SHERMAN. Does the Senator from Michigan know where reservation 13 is?

Mr. McMILLAN. It is a Government reservation, I understand.

Mr. SHERMAN. Where is it?

Mr. McMILLAN. Across the eastern part of the city. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] knows the exact location.

Mr. GORMAN. It is on reservation 13, where the jail is located, and where the present hospital, a temporary building, is now. There are 40 acres there, so there will be ample room, and as the Senator will see by reading the amendment, the hospital is to be located on that reservation, with a wall all around it. It is away from all private property and buildings.

Mr. McMILLAN. So that disposes of that last. I was not alluding at all to smallpox. All the hospitals in the different cities take care of smallpox, and generally provide for it outside the limits of the town. I am now talking about the matter of ordinary contagious diseases. For instance, a man is taken with diphtheria in a hotel here—

Mr. SHERMAN. The amendment provides for a smallpox hospital—

Mr. McMILLAN. I do not refer to smallpox. I simply speak of the ordinary contagious diseases. I will move to amend the amendment so that it will read:

Provided, That hereafter no building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases, excepting smallpox, shall be erected in the District of Columbia within 100 feet

*That is all the health officer says is necessary—
of any building owned by a private individual.*

The amendment which I propose does not affect smallpox at all. Mr. SHERMAN. The term "contagious diseases" includes smallpox.

Mr. McMILLAN. That is excepted because there is a building provided for smallpox alone.

Mr. HUNTON. Mr. President, it seems to me if the views of

the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] are to prevail it would be impossible under the law now would have it framed correct in the District of Columbia a hospital for contagious diseases. It is agreed that the smallpox hospital shall be isolated. The place for it is already designated, and I do not see much objection to that.

The provision under consideration is for the establishment of a hospital for contagious diseases other than smallpox. I understand it is the object and desire of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to locate this hospital in the northern part of the city, where there are present scarcely any houses; I am told only one. It seems to me that if you remove a hospital of this character 100 feet from any building it is sufficient. I am told by experts in this matter that 20 feet between a hospital for diseases of this sort and other buildings are quite sufficient. But the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] proposes by his amendment to require it to be 100 feet distant.

Mr. McMILLAN. I will say to the Senator from Virginia that I changed my amendment so as to reduce it to 40 feet.

Mr. HUNTON. I think that is quite enough, sir. It is enough for all practical purposes. If the idea advanced by the Senator from Ohio should be carried out it seems to me there could be no hospital, because if it is to be erected and maintained five or six hundred feet or even 300 feet from other property, in the language of the committee's amendment, it would be impossible to find a place in the District of Columbia where it could be erected.

Mr. President, it is important that this hospital shall be erected in some part of the city that is reasonably convenient and accessible, because if a patient breaks out with one of these diseases, diphtheria, for instance, and is exposed in transportation to the hospital, it may be the cause of his death. Therefore, the hospital for such diseases as are provided for here should be accessible, and every reasonable care should be taken that the diseases of the patients in the hospital might not be communicated to persons in that neighborhood. As my friend from Michigan says, 40 feet is quite enough for that purpose.

Now, the District Commissioners have selected a building for this hospital very far up in the suburbs of the city. I believe there is only one building within 300 feet of the lot that they have selected for the hospital. But if you are to prohibit them from putting it anywhere near where a person may erect a building it seems to me that would entirely prevent the carrying out of the law. I hope, therefore, after careful examination into this matter with the District Commissioners, that the amendment of the Senator from Michigan to the amendment of the committee will prevail.

Mr. GORMAN. I understand that my amendment to insert after the word "that," in line 6, the word "hereafter," has been agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That has been agreed to. Mr. GORMAN. And the words "or maintained," in line 7, have been stricken out. Am I correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. GORMAN. So the question is on the amendment of the Senator from Michigan to strike out "three hundred" and insert "forty" before the word "feet," in line 8.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the pending proposition. Mr. McMILLAN. I also propose to insert "building" instead of "property," in line 9.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair understand the Senator from Michigan to insert the words "except smallpox?" Mr. McMILLAN. No; these words are left out.

Mr. ALDRICH. If that amendment is adopted could a person erect a private smallpox hospital within 40 feet of a building?

Mr. GORMAN. Oh, no!

Mr. ALDRICH. What would prevent it?

Mr. GORMAN. The health department would suppress it. No hospital of that kind could be erected in this city without the consent of the authorities, as a matter of course.

Mr. SHERMAN. But it would read:

That hereafter no building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases—

The term "contagious diseases" includes smallpox and a great many other diseases; and it is provided that no such building shall be erected within 40 feet of a man's house. It may be erected within 3 feet of his lot. I think that it would be cruel to the last degree to adopt the provision in that form.

Mr. GORMAN. The Committee on Appropriations of this body have had to adopt very vigorous measures in regard to the hospital for smallpox. Congress made the appropriation and put it in the hands of the Commissioners to secure a proper lot and erect a building for that purpose. They have attempted to select a site in various sections of the city, and they have met on each occasion the earnest protest of the property owners and all the citizens who reside in the vicinity where they proposed to erect such a hospital. I am bound to say that they have shown a weakness about the matter that is most extraordinary. I would not like to express

myself in the Senate as I did to them personally in regard to the dilly-dallying with this matter. Finally the Committee on Appropriations determined that this matter should be settled, and to allay all apprehension of citizens in every section of the city we inserted herein provision that the smallpox hospital shall be on the Government reservation east of the Capitol and practically on the site where it is now located, away from all private property; and that in our judgment is the best location in the city of Washington for it.

Now, if that provision is agreed to it disposes of the question of a smallpox hospital and locates it there. There can be no other hospital erected or maintained by the District Commissioners on any other lot for that purpose. But for diphtheria, typhoid, and all the contagious diseases other than smallpox, the Commissioners may erect a building on a lot that they have already purchased, or select another. The contention is only as to the latter class of hospital, whether it shall be within 40 feet of another building or within 300 feet of another building. That is the only question now before the Senate, the question as to a smallpox hospital having been absolutely disposed of by the previous provision.

Mr. PASCO. May I ask the Senator from Maryland the location of the hospital which he says has been selected?

Mr. GORMAN. It is the identical spot where it is now, east of the jail.

Mr. PASCO. Not the smallpox hospital, but the other one.

Mr. GORMAN. It is out in the northern section of the city, near the Garfield Hospital, I understand. I am not familiar with the exact location. But the citizens in that immediate section of the city, indeed in all that part of the city, supposed, and I think rightly, when the Commissioners, under the provision of the act of Congress to which I have referred, selected that lot, that it was intended for smallpox as well as all the other contagious diseases, and they protested against it. I think they very properly protested against it, for it would be in the line of the march of improvement and near people of all classes living out there. However, they are now relieved from any such apprehension by the stand the Committee on Appropriations have taken in keeping the smallpox hospital over in the east, where nobody can object to it. Since the Senator from Michigan read the communication from the health officer of the District, I have found here—any attention was not called to it before—the identical statement which Dr. Billings, an expert and an authority upon these matters, makes that it is to be for all contagious diseases except smallpox 50 feet is a sufficient length. That is true.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SHERMAN. I call for a division upon the amendment to the amendment. I think it presents a serious question.

Mr. PASCO. I ask that the amendment to the amendment be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. In line 8, on page 40, after the word "within," strike out "three hundred" and insert "forty," and at the end of the line strike out "property" and insert "building" so as to read:

That hereafter no building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected in the District of Columbia within 40 feet of any building owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest to the Senator from Michigan (I am sure he will not object) that after the word "disposes," in line 7, the words "other than smallpox" shall be inserted. That will settle the smallpox question completely.

Mr. McMILLAN. Very well.

Mr. GORMAN. Will that amendment satisfy the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. SHERMAN. It would improve it; but I think all hospitals for contagious diseases ought to be placed on a reservation farther away. I should be perfectly willing to vote for the amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations making the distance 300 feet. It will be no hardship for the Government to purchase adjacent property in order to have a clear space around the hospital. There are many very dangerous diseases—diphtheria and many others—that are now known and admitted to be contagious that were not formerly so considered. It would introduce this danger, I think, into populous parts of the city when there was no occasion for doing so.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suggest that the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] would allow smallpox hospitals to be erected anywhere in the District, even adjacent to a building owned by a private individual.

Mr. GORMAN. Unquestionably.

Mr. ALDRICH. That would make the condition worse than it is now.

Mr. GORMAN. The only question presented is the amendment

of the Senator from Michigan whether the hospital shall be within 40 feet or 200 feet of other property.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment I suggested, which I think was accepted by the Senator from Michigan, be withdrawn.

Mr. CHANDLER. I suggest that the object sought to be accomplished can be brought about by striking "no other building." Then it would read literally: "There is provision made for a small-pox hospital. It would then read: "No other building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected in the District of Columbia within 40 feet." Then it is perfectly clear and there is no unpleasant sound about it, as there was with the amendment as it stood. I therefore suggest that the words "no other" be put in before "buildings," so as to read "no other building."

Mr. GALLINGER. That would accomplish the same purpose as the amendment I suggested, and I think it very much better.

Mr. CHANDLER. I move to insert the word "other" after "no," in line 6.

Mr. McMILLAN. I will accept that.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the amendment to the amendment be read as modified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Michigan to the amendment of the committee will be read as modified.

The SECRETARY. After the word "no," in line 6, insert the word "other;" so as to read:

"That hereafter no other building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases, etc., other than small-pox—"

Mr. GORMAN. No; strike out the words "other than small-pox."

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to make the clause read:

"That hereafter no other building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected in the District of Columbia within 40 feet of any building owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, shall the amendment to the amendment be agreed to as modified?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I want to put myself on record as at least raising a question as to the propriety of this amendment. The medical profession to-day—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend a moment. The Chair desires to announce that under the unanimous agreement of Saturday, after 4 o'clock the debate is to proceed under the five-minute rule. The Chair will enforce that agreement.

Mr. GALLINGER. I shall not occupy half of the time allowed by the agreement; so it will not interfere with me. I wish to say that the medical profession of to-day, both in this country and in foreign countries, are divided as to what diseases are contagious. Some of us do not believe that diphtheria is a contagious disease. Some of us absolutely combat the idea that typhoid fever is a contagious disease. The question as to whether consumption is hereditary or a contagious disease is to-day agitating the medical profession all over the world. I have my well-defined views on that question, which are not in accord with the most advanced notions of bacteriologists and men of that class in the profession.

Again, we establish a hospital here for the treatment of diphtheria and typhoid fever. Are we, by giving our assent to it and voting away the public money, to agree to the proposition that the health officer of this District can enter our homes and remove from our homes our children or our wives or ourselves who may be suffering from what they call diphtheria, a disease diagnosed erroneously perhaps by a percentage of the cases? If we have typhoid fever or a disease that is diagnosed as such, are we to have them taken to our homes to a hospital for treatment? I do not know that that conclusion would necessarily follow, but I venture to say that it is rather a dangerous notion to incorporate into law if we confer upon anybody a power such as that.

This is all I care to say on the subject. I shall not vote against the amendment if the committee think it desirable to have it incorporated into law; but I want to say that when the question as to whether a given disease is contagious or not is solved it will be some years after the present time, because it is so strikingly in controversy to-day by the medical profession of the world that I know for myself that it is not a settled question by any means.

Mr. McMILLAN. I will state that we have already provided a sum to put up this building and the money is now ready in the Treasury. I will also state that in one of our hotels here a short time ago a man was taken with diphtheria; that they would not take him in one of the hospitals here, and he went to New York. While on the way there he undoubtedly communicated the disease to other people. There is a case now in the District where a poor man has a child with scarlet fever at his house. He is put under quarantine and can't get out of his house to earn his wages. If we had a contagious hospital here the man would, of course, send

his child to it. He has not the means to provide a nurse for the child. The hospital is intended for the poorer classes and for strangers who may be passing through the city. I certainly hope the amendment to the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. I ask the Senator from Michigan if I am correct in supposing that the effect of the amendment which he proposes will be to allow the erection of all sorts of hospitals wherein all the kinds of contagious diseases shall be treated except small-pox within 40 feet of any private house. Is that the effect on the amendment?

Mr. McMILLAN. Within 40 feet of any private building. No, the amendment gives permission to erect contagious hospitals within that distance.

Mr. WHITE. I suggested that it might become: "That is, no hospital wherein any sort of contagious disease is treated except small-pox may be erected, under the amendment, within 40 feet of a private dwelling."

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes.

Mr. CHANDLER. That leads me to ask the Senator from California whether he has knowledge as to whether a license is required now for a private hospital in the city?

Mr. WHITE. I think not; but if it be true that a license may be issued it would not alter my view. I think it is a menace to private property. I am not scientifically versed in this matter; I can not tell whether there is any danger in it; but I do know that personally I should hate to have within 40 feet of my home a hospital wherein a contagious disease other than small-pox was treated.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to ask any Senator who knows whether, as the law now stands, it is necessary to have a license to establish a private hospital within the District for contagious diseases.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] as modified to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment to the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the amendment to the amendment be read. The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be again read.

The SECRETARY. On page 40, line 6, after the word "no," insert "other;" in line 8, strike out "three hundred" and insert "forty;" and in the same line strike out "property" and insert "building;" so as to make the proviso read:

"Provided, That hereafter no other building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected in the District of Columbia within 40 feet of any building owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building."

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to ask the Senator from Michigan a question which has neglected to inform myself on the subject. Under existing law could a private hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases be erected now in any part of the city within 40 feet of any private building?

Mr. McMILLAN. I think it could.

Mr. HARRIS. Under existing law the Senator says a private hospital for the treatment of such diseases could be erected contiguous to and in less than 40 feet of any private building?

Mr. McMILLAN. That is as I understand it.

Mr. HARRIS. I am not much inclined myself to grant the authority to erect such a hospital within 10 feet of a private building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] to the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TUNNICLIFFE].

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MITCHELL], who is unavoidably absent from the Chamber. He gave me before he left his permission to vote on all questions connected with this bill and I will vote "yea."

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] who is not in his seat from Indiana [Mr. TUNNICLIFFE].

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. I do not know how he would vote, and I withhold my vote.

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SINGER] on political questions. Not regarding this bill—well, I will vote. I vote "yea."

The yeas and nays were concluded.

Mr. HARRIS (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORGAN] who it appears, is absent. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULUM], has a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. COVINGTON].

who is also absent. The Senator from Illinois authorized me to transfer our respective pairs and let our votes stand. I simply make the announcement in behalf of the Senator from Illinois and myself.

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 36; as follows:

YEAS—12.

Aldrich,
Butler,
Dubois,

Frye,
Gallinger,
Huntino,

McMillan,
Manderson,
Mantie,

Pfeffer,
Pritchard,
Proctor.

NAYS—36.

Allen,
Allison,
Bate,
Berry,
Blackburn,
Blanchard,
Brice,
Caffery,
Call,

Cameron,
Chandler,
Cockrell,
Cullom,
Daniel,
Dixon,
Harris,
Jones of Ark.,

Jones of Nev.,
Kyle,
McLaurin,
Martin,
Mitchell of Oreg.,
Murphy,
Palmer,
Fauci,
Platt,

Sherman,
Smith,
Squire,
Stewart,
Teller,
Turpie,
Vest,
Vilas,
White.

NOT VOTING—38.

Burrows,
Candeen,
Cary,
Coke,
Davis,
Hill,
Faulkner,
George,
Ginsan,
Gordon,

Gray,
Hale,
Hansbrough,
Hawley,
Higgins,
Hitchcock,
Hoar,
Lindsay,
Lodge,

McPherson,
Mills,
Mitchell of Wis.,
Morgan,
Morrell,
Powers,
Pettigrew,
Power,
Pugh,
Quay,

Ransom,
Roach,
Shoup,
Voorhees,
Wadsworth,
Washburn,
Wilson,
Wolcott.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I offer an amendment to the pending bill, and in offering it I say that I have submitted it to the committee and it has received their sanction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 40, after line 10, it is proposed to insert:

All private hospitals shall be required to secure a permit from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. GORMAN. There is no objection to that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to move the same amendment as the one submitted by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMillan], by striking out, in line 8, on page 40, the word "forty" and inserting the words "one hundred and fifty."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire to the amendment of the committee. (Putting the question.) The yeas appear to have it.

Mr. SHERMAN. I call for the yeas and nays on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the Senator will be satisfied to have the Senate divide again on that amendment, and that he will withdraw his call for the yeas and nays. Let us simply have a division on the question, and let the question be put to the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have no objection to that.

Mr. GORMAN. Do I understand the Senator's amendment to be to insert "150 feet" as the distance the contagious diseases hospital shall be located from any building owned by a private citizen?

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes, sir; that is my amendment.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the vote will be again taken on a division, without the yeas and nays.

Mr. GALLINGER. Some other Senator called for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the vote will be again taken. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was on page 41, line 1, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "six," so as to read:

For witness fees, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 9, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "sixteen," so as to make the clause read:

For compensation for jury, \$8,000, in all, \$16,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 21, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "six," and on page 42, line 4, after the name "Abert," to strike out "and his associates," so as to read:

Compilation of District laws: To pay William Stone Abert for services in preparing annotations, judicial citations, and appendix to the statutes in force in the District of Columbia not sum exceeding \$8,000, as the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia shall deem reasonable, which sum shall be paid wholly out of the revenue of said District, and his name upon the order of the said court, and said amount shall be added to the

cost of the compilation and the price for which the same shall be sold; *Provided*, That the sum hereby appropriated shall be in full of all services rendered by the said Abert for services herein described, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 5, after the words "herein described," to insert:

Namely, in preparing said annotations, judicial citations, and appendix. And the District of Columbia shall be reimbursed by the United States in the said amount of \$8,000 from the proceeds of sale of the compilation after the amount arising therefrom shall equal the cost of its publication at the Government Printing Office. The Public Printer is hereby directed to deliver to the Secretary of the Interior the 5,000 copies of the compilation of the statutes in force in the District of Columbia recently compiled by William Stone Abert, and under authority of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell, at the price of \$1.50 per volume, to any person wishing to purchase the same, copies of said compilation which are not required for official use; *Provided*, That not exceeding 50 copies be sold to any one person applying for the same; and the proceeds of all sales shall be paid into the Treasury. There shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior for official use copies of said compilation to the following Justices, Judges, and officers, as to the President of the United States 4 copies, each of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion and 1 copy shall be for the use of the commissioner of public buildings; to the Vice-President of the United States, 1 copy; to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1 copy; to each of the Justices of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, 1 copy; to each of the Justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, 1 copy; to the chief judge and each of the judges of the District of Columbia, 1 copy; to each of the judges of the police court of the District of Columbia, 1 copy; to each court room in each of the said courts and to the clerks of each of said courts, 1 copy; to each of the Justices of the peace of the District of Columbia, 1 copy; to the librarian of the Senate for use of Senators, 5 copies; to the librarian of the House for use of Representatives and Delegates, 10 copies; to the Library of Congress, 5 copies; to the Library of the House of Representatives, 10 copies; to the Department of State, including those for use of legations, 50 copies; to the Treasury Department, 10 copies; to the Department of the Interior, 10 copies; to the Post-Office Department, 10 copies; to the Department of Justice, 10 copies; to the Department of Agriculture, 5 copies; to the Smithsonian Institution, 5 copies; to the Government Printing Office, 5 copies; to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 10 copies; to the coroner and deputy coroner, 1 copy each; to the surveyor of the District of Columbia, 1 copy; to the attorney for the United States for the District of Columbia, 5 copies; to the attorney for the District of Columbia, 5 copies; to the register of wills and the recorder of deeds, 2 copies each; 10 copies to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; *Provided*, That all of the copies issued as above said shall remain the property of the United States and be delivered to the successors in office of each and every of the Justices, Judges, and officers aforesaid.

Mr. SHERMAN. No provision is made there for a copy of this compilation for each Senator and Representative, and it seems to me that one copy of this book ought to be furnished to each Senator and Representative. There will be a constant need for this work, and it will be necessary for each Senator and Representative to have a copy. I suggest that the Senator from Maryland make no objection to the adoption of an amendment to that effect?

Mr. GORMAN. I have no objection to inserting the words "a copy for each Senator and Representative." The provision here is ample for the library of each house and for the Library of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is true, but still I think it will be very necessary for each Senator and Representative to have a copy. I suggest that there should be inserted the words "one copy to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress."

Mr. HARRIS. I suggest to the Senator from Ohio, if that provision is incorporated, it will have to be independent of the last provision of the committee's amendment, because when a copy is sent to each Senator and each Representative it will be regarded as his own document, and will not be a copy of the property of the Government. Every Senator and every Representative will have ample opportunity to refer to this compilation, for the libraries are to be abundantly supplied; the Committees on the District of Columbia are to be abundantly supplied; and those documents remain here in the Capitol as the property of the Government for reference by every Senator and every Representative in the present Congress and those who may come after them. I do not think there is any necessity for adding the clause the Senator suggests.

Mr. SHERMAN. If the Senator from Tennessee does not think it necessary that we should be furnished with the compilation of the local laws, I have no objection. We can buy copies, of course. I withdraw the amendment I suggested.

Mr. GORMAN. In line 17, on page 42, of the amendment which has just been read, after the date "1889," I move to insert a period, and then begin the next word with a capital "I."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 44, line 21, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "fifteen;" so as to make the clause read:

To be expended only in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, public insurrection, conditions, calamity by fire, flood, or like character; and in all other cases of emergency not otherwise sufficiently provided for, \$15,000; *Provided*, That in the purchase of all articles provided for in this act no more than the market price shall be paid, and all bids for any of such articles above the market price shall be rejected.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirty-five," and insert "forty-five;" so as to make the clause read:

Support of convicts: For support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, \$45,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 15, on page 45.

Mr. GORMAN. On page 45, line 15, after the word "dollars," I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 15, on page 45, after the word "dollars," it is proposed to insert "to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General;" so as to read:

Court-house, District of Columbia: For the following force necessary for the care and protection of the court-house in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the United States marshal of the District of Columbia: One clerk, \$1,200; three watchmen, at \$70 each; three firemen, at \$70 each; five laborers, at \$60 each; and seven assistant messengers, at \$70 each; in all, \$12,900, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of line 17, on page 45.

Mr. GORMAN. After the word "dollars," in line 17, on page 45, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "dollars," in line 17, on page 45, it is proposed to insert "to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General;" so as to read:

Warden of the jail: For warden of the jail of the District of Columbia, \$1,800, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 49, line 1, before the word "soldiers," to insert "ex-Union;" so as to make the clause read:

For temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 7, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twelve" and insert "fifteen;" so as to make the clause read:

For Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, maintenance, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. next amendment was, on page 49, line 9, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-two;" so as to make the clause read:

For the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, maintenance, \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 9, to insert:

For heating apparatus and fitting up and furnishing the new building, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 16, before the word "thousand," to strike out "eight" and insert "nine;" so as to make the clause read:

For the National Homeopathic Hospital Association of Washington, D. C., for maintenance, \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 24, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "seventeen," so as to make the clause read:

For salaries and compensation of the surgeon-in-chief, not to exceed \$3,000; two assistant surgeons, clerk, engineer, and matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers, \$17,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 8, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty-three" and insert "fifty-five," so as to make the clause read:

For reading matter for patients, \$5; in all, \$55,025.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, after line 21, to insert:

For Young Woman's Christian Home, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In line 25, on page 51, I move to strike out "nineteen thousand nine hundred" and insert "thirteen thousand four hundred."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 25, on page 51, it is proposed to strike out "nineteen thousand nine hundred" and insert "thirteen thousand four hundred;" so as to read:

For the Industrial Home School: For maintenance, \$13,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of

the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 51, line 25, after the word "dollars," to insert:

Provided, That the board of managers of the Industrial Home School, on or before the 30th day of June, 1895, shall select the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and said Commissioners shall thereupon appoint a board of trustees of said school, consisting of nine members, whose terms of office shall be, for the first appointment, three members for one year, three members for two years, and three members for three years, and thereafter all appointments shall be for a term of three years except appointments to fill out unexpired terms. The board of trustees appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, all designated for employment in said school shall manage the school under such regulations as now exist or hereafter be made by said board, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. All disbursements for the school shall be made by said board of trustees, and in the event of disapproval by said Commissioners of any selection by said board of trustees, the said Commissioners shall make the appointment. All supplies for said school shall be obtained by requisition upon said Commissioners, and all moneys received at said school as income thereof from sale of products and from payments for board and instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to said Commissioners. *Provided further*, That wards of the board of children's guardians committed to the Industrial Home School shall be supported by said school without charge to said board.

Mr. MC MILLAN. I call the attention of the Senator in charge of the bill to line 7, on page 53, where it is provided that the salary of the agent of the board of children's guardians shall not exceed \$1,500.

I will say that I do not wish to increase the total amount for the expenses of this organization, but I ask that that provision be stricken out so that the board may have the power to pay its agent. Mr. Lewis, \$1,800 instead of \$1,500. The reason for that is that I have a letter from one of the members of the board informing me that Mr. Lewis has been offered \$2,000 a year to go to a neighboring city. This man has had two years' experience here; he is of great value to the board, and it would be a great pity, it seems to me, to lose his services now. It is not everybody who understands the placing of children in these institutions, who knows where the homes are located, and knows the people. If this provision is allowed to stand we should be simply losing the services of a very competent man, and probably get someone who might cost us a great deal more. I ask the Senator in charge of the bill to accede to the amendment I propose.

Mr. GORMAN. The Senator moves to strike out "five hundred" and insert "eight hundred." I understand.

Mr. MC MILLAN. To strike out "not to exceed \$1,500." That will enable the board to pay Mr. Lewis \$1,800. That was the original agreement.

Mr. GORMAN. If the Senator will move to strike out "five" and insert "eight," so as to make the salary of the agent \$1,800 instead of \$1,500, I shall not object.

Mr. MC MILLAN. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. GORMAN. That does not increase the total amount of the appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Michigan will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 52, line 17, it is proposed to strike out "five" and insert "eight;" so as to read:

Board of children's guardians: For the board of children's guardians, created under the act approved July 23, 1892, namely: For administrative expenses, including salary of agent, not to exceed \$1,800, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of the clauses making appropriations for the militia of the District of Columbia, on page 54, line 13.

Mr. ALLEN. For the purpose of bringing out some information in reference to the appropriation for the militia of the District I move to strike out all of page 53, from and including line 16 down to and including line 13 on page 54. I do not understand that this is a part of the regular military force of the United States, but that it is merely a local militia which exists here in the District of Columbia, the same as the militia exists in the various States and Territories.

I should like to inquire of the Senator from Maryland who has the bill in charge what change there is for the maintenance of a distinct military force in this city apart from the Regular Army of the United States, a part of which is always here or convenient to this District? I ask why this sum of money should be appropriated, and what is the necessity for it?

The total appropriation to be made for the military force is \$33,750. The first item is "for rent, fuel, light, care and repair of armories, \$14,000." The next is "for furniture for armories, \$800."

Then "for lockers, gun-racks, and furniture for armories, \$800." For prison and stationery, \$300. These provisions convey the impression I am not at all familiar with the matter that the Government is renting certain buildings as armories for the different local military companies, paying quite a sum for rent and light of the armories, fuel, etc.

Now, I should like to know from the Senator from Maryland whether this is a part of the national military force of the United States, or whether it is an organization created in the District, the same as the different States create military forces within their borders. What particular office does this military

forces perform that we should appropriate the sum of money proposed.

Mr. GORMAN. The military force in the District is organized under a special act of Congress. The government of the District is in the hands of Congress. There is no authority here except Congress. A few years ago an act was passed authorizing the organization, and the chief officers are appointed by the President of the United States. It is in its general makeup, of course, in line with the militia of the States, except here the forces are directly under the command of the President of the United States, there being no governor and no mayor of the city. Therefore it can not be exactly compared with the militia of any State.

It is a splendid organization. They have spent a great deal of money themselves. Once they had a hall at Albion's Theater, which it owns. But the government, that is to say, the city of Washington, renders them the aid provided for in the bill, and like all other appropriations one-half comes out of the Treasury of the United States, the other half the Government owns one-half of the property in the District. That, as the Senator from Nebraska knows, is the organization of the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALLEN. With the Senator's permission, I ask how many soldiers of this kind are there?

Mr. GORMAN. I think there would be about twelve or fourteen hundred effective men in case of emergency, and the President of the United States has the right to call on them for their service at any time.

Mr. ALLEN. So they are really, as a matter of fact, a part and parcel of the Regular Army?

Mr. GORMAN. They are, so far as their services are concerned.

Mr. ALLEN. What reason is there for the existence of this military force distinct from the Regular Army, a portion of which is always stationed in the vicinity of the city of Washington?

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from Nebraska allow me?

Mr. ALLEN. Certainly.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Nebraska will notice that all the expenditures provided for in the bill, unless it is otherwise provided, are made one-half from the revenues of the District and one-half from the Treasury of the United States. If there were not this provision for a militia of the District of Columbia, then the District of Columbia would be the only place in the United States where there is no militia, for the Senator very well knows that every State has a militia. Every State enrolls its inhabitants and provides for a military force, greater or less. If it were not for the enrollment of this small military force in the District there would not be any militia of the District. The Senator from Nebraska certainly approves of the organization of the militia of every State. There is an organization of the militia in his own State, and he certainly would want some enrollment of the able-bodied men of the District of Columbia and a small military force here corresponding to the militia in all the States.

As the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] very well says, although it is in form an organization of the militia of the District, it is in reality a part of the United States forces, because here it is at the capital. I know the Senator from Nebraska would not want to have the District of Columbia without any military force except that of the Regular Army.

Mr. ALLEN. Perhaps I might as well direct my questions to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] as to the Senator from Maryland. One question which I desire answered is, What necessity is there for the existence of a distinct military organization of the District, independent of the Regular Army, and why should the enormous sum of \$28,750 be appropriated for maintaining it?

Mr. CHANDLER. To provide for a small militia force in the District corresponding to the militia of the States.

Mr. ALLEN. For the purposes of parade or actual service?

Mr. CHANDLER. For the same purposes as the militia of the States—for drill and discipline, and use when needed.

Mr. GORMAN. Here are some provisions in the act organizing the District of Columbia militia, which I will read if the Senator from Nebraska desires it:

That the President of the United States shall be the commander in chief of the militia of the District of Columbia.

That there shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States a commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia.

That the President may assign an officer of the Army to act as adjutant-general of the militia of the District of Columbia.

That the enrolled militia shall not be subject to any duty except when called into the service of the United States or to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws or suppression of riot.

Those are some of the provisions of the act.

Mr. ALLEN. I certainly think this organization is entirely superfluous. If the citizens of the District of Columbia want to indulge in a distinct military force, they should sustain it themselves. I think the taxpayers of this nation have a right to com-

plain of the maintenance of a distinct local military organization here at their expense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Nebraska has expired. The Senate is acting under the five-minute rule.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the Senator from Nebraska will have an opportunity to complete his statement. I ask unanimous consent that he may proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection the Senator from Nebraska will proceed. The Chair hears none.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to have the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] to the amendment again stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The Secretary. Strike out all after line 15, on page 53, of the bill down to and including line 15, on page 54.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator from Nebraska will allow me, he can not really mean that he wants to abolish the little militia force of the District. I ask the Senator whether there is not a military force in Nebraska, and how large is it?

Mr. ALLEN. If I am not speaking out of order—

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor. I am talking by his consent.

Mr. ALLEN. We have a larger military force in the State of Nebraska than the District of Columbia militia, but I wish to state to the Senator from New Hampshire that it does not cost \$20,000 a year, so far as any expenditure on the part of the State government is concerned. That is my recollection. It does not cost that amount. In fact, I think we pay very little. The people of Nebraska have some pride in the organization of a military force of this kind. Nebraska is quite a large State, territorially, and we perhaps need a military force fully as much as one is needed in the District of Columbia. But the young men who enter into the militia force of the different States are men who mutually bear their own expenses. It is a source of pride to a great many young men to become members of military companies. I have this same pride. I have no objection to the District of Columbia having all the militia it wants. Every man and boy may be enlisted in the service, so far as I am concerned, but I do not think the Government of the United States ought to be required to pay such a sum of money as is proposed to be appropriated for maintenance of the militia.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from Nebraska again state the cost of the militia to the State of Nebraska?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not think it costs to exceed \$2,000. I am guessing at it, however.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask the Senator from Nebraska whether, in addition to the payment by the State, the towns and cities of the State are not paying out sums of money for armories?

Mr. ALLEN. Not a dollar, except by private subscriptions.

Mr. CHANDLER. Do not the towns and cities pay anything?

Mr. ALLEN. Not a nickel—not a cent. Enterprising citizens who desire to encourage this display, because it is a mere display, contribute to some extent.

Mr. CHANDLER. So the total public cost to the State and to localities in the State of the militia of Nebraska, so far as the payment of money raised by taxation is concerned, does not exceed \$2,000.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not think it exceeds \$3,000. It may be that in exceptional instances, where the militia force has been called out, the cost has been greater. There have been one or two instances of that kind, notably during the Indian war a few years ago, when a number of thousands of dollars were paid to cover transportation and a few matters of that kind. But I am speaking of the annual expenses. My recollection is that at the present time we have no law, or at least no tax levy, to meet any military expenses.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Nebraska will notice that the proposed appropriation here is about \$20,000.

Mr. ALLEN. Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars I believe the appropriation amounts to.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not see so large a sum. The largest appropriation is \$14,000. It amounts to about \$20,000 in all.

Mr. ALLEN. Probably.

Mr. CHANDLER. Half of it only will be paid by the United States, and the other half by the District of Columbia. The United States pays it half because it is supposed to own half of the property in the District of Columbia.

I wish to state to the Senator from Nebraska that there is a very fine militia here. It is a credit to the city of Washington. It is a militia which well deserves it, if he does see it. I do not think he will want to despise it. Certainly this is not a very large sum of money to be expended in the capital city of the nation for the militia of the District of Columbia, with its large population and great wealth.

Mr. ALLEN. I have no objection whatever to there being, in the District of Columbia, all the military display imaginable or

lyn Bridge and such will be Aqueduct Bridge if the proposed legislation is adopted.

The cost of the proposed change is very small when compared with the advantages that will result, and the Government will in a very short time be reimbursed. One hundred and thirty million dollars will be saved to the Government. It is that which allows the cars of any street-railway company terminating at Rosslyn to use the track on the bridge. This prevents a monopoly such as has been proposed by various companies calling for a change in the law. It is to the proposition submitted to the Commissioners by one company to make the change at its own cost if in return it was granted exclusive permission to use the track.

Does not the legislation recommended by the Commissioners offer a practical solution of a vexed problem by accomplishing a much needed improvement without injury (or ultimate cost) to the public?

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Mr. DANIEL. I do not know upon what grounds the committee of this body have not seen fit to recommend this measure. It can not be because they were not in liberal mood toward other improvements somewhat of a similar nature. If anyone will read the bill he will perceive that the Appropriations Committee, and those who have had it in charge and shaped it, have had a very liberal view toward the improvement of this city in all directions. Streets and avenues away out upon the suburbs, in territory which is by no means thickly crowded, and indeed which might be said to be thinly settled, are to be provided in the contemplation of this bill with magnificent avenues and with lines of sewers, and the needs of future generations, who we may anticipate will inhabit this territory, are very considerably regarded.

Mr. President, I shall not criticize nor make any unkind animadversion upon that order of statesmanship which shows so patriotic and so affectionate a regard for posterity, posterity ought to be considered in the contemplations of the statesman of to-day, but at the same time I have a little more appreciation of that statesmanship which considers the generation of people who are now upon the theater of action, and to supply their real and pressing wants, to meet their reasonable demands, and to provide for them fair accommodations while they are bearing the burden of the taxes which are to support the appropriation. That appeals to me in a much stronger light than provision for the generations who are to come and who will find, at least, a very ample opportunity afforded them for their own labors.

I see in this bill just above the point at which I have offered my amendment, that there is the following provision made by the Committee on Appropriations:

Bridge across the Eastern Branch: To enable the Secretary of War to make a survey, plan, and estimate of the cost of the construction of a substantial and suitable bridge with a main approach from the south of the Capitol street, or below it at the most available point across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia, and to report thereon to the Congress of the United States with such recommendations as he may deem proper, \$35,000.

Mr. President, while we are reaching out to construct bridges collaterally to the city of Washington across the creeks and minor streams which pass through the District of Columbia, I can not see why it is not good policy to improve the bridges which we already have, and to build bridges where we have them not, to that community south of the Potomac River, which so much desires to have easy access to this city, and to those points south of the Potomac river which are situations of attraction, not only to the people of this city, but to the people of the entire country.

When I have heard from Senators who oppose this amendment some of the objections which they may urge to it, I may have something more to say; but, Mr. President, it does seem to me, from my comprehension of the subject-matter as gathered from the official communication and from the actual situation, that there is no appropriation of public money made by this bill which can be so economically made, or one which will more surely return a suitable and commensurate public accommodation.

Mr. FAULKNER. Mr. President, I do not propose to go into the details of this proposed amendment to any extent, because the subject before the Senate is not the merits of the appropriation, but the question of order which has been made in reference to the amendment being an improper one to a general appropriation bill. I may, however, refer to some remarks which fell from the Senator from Virginia, and say that this subject has been as thoroughly considered and with as much deliberation and care for two or three Congresses by both the District Committee and the Committee on Appropriations as any one subject which has come before those committees, and in every instance in which the subject has been brought before those committees an adverse decision to the proposition contained in the amendment of the Senator from Virginia has been had.

The Senator referred to the bridge across the Eastern Branch. I know of no appropriation in this bill, or in any other bill, in reference to bridges except those lying fully within the District of Columbia, and which are for the advantage and interest of citizens living in different sections of this District. That is a proper subject for consideration by Congress, and one which of course it is necessary should be considered.

I wish to say further, Mr. President, that we have given, or offered to give, every facility for the transportation of passengers

and freight from the Virginia side of the river into the District of Columbia. We passed at the last session a bill which allows a Virginia railroad to come up to a point opposite Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. We have frequently expressed the sentiment and the opinion to the railroad corporations desirous of coming into the District from the Virginia side of the river—

Mr. DANIEL. Will the Senator state what company that was?

Mr. FAULKNER. The Mount Vernon Railroad Company.

Mr. DANIEL. A ferry?

Mr. FAULKNER. Yes, a ferry was provided by which the gentlemen in charge of the company said to us that they could make the transportation across the river in from five to seven minutes without inconvenience.

We have also made propositions to the railroads seeking to come into the District from the Virginia side, or we have announced our willingness to do so, to allow them to construct a bridge just above the Aqueduct Bridge, at what is called the Three Sisters, and enable them to make a bridge there, to be open to all railroads, and require tolls to be paid upon it by all railroad companies other than the companies that should construct it, but the proposition is not satisfactory to those gentlemen, simply because they want the Government to furnish them the means of transportation across the river, and do not want to invest their own private funds in these improvements from which they are to derive the great benefit.

The Aqueduct Bridge is not a very strong bridge, and we had to appropriate last year \$54,000 in order to save it from falling, in addition to \$30,000 two years ago.

Mr. DANIEL. Did not that make the bridge strong?

Mr. FAULKNER. I hope it did, but the \$30,000 we at first appropriated did not, and we had to make an additional appropriation of \$54,000.

Now the proposition of the Senator is that this private corporation, by the expenditure of the funds of the District and the funds of the United States Government in equal proportion, shall come in and take that bridge, the only outlet to Arlington and Fort Myer, and place adjacent to the walkway a street railway-bridge, building it on the abutments which are now there, and adding, I suppose, of course, some additional width to those abutments.

I think, Mr. President, so far as the merits of this case are concerned, that the Committee on the District of Columbia and the Committee on Appropriations have acted wisely in both the instances in which they have refused to grant this privilege.

I desire now to refer to the question which is really before the Senate, the question before the Senate is the point of order. This item has been estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury and an estimate made by the District Commissioners, and therefore the point of order that it was not estimated for under the first clause of Rule XVI would not have been good, but no one can read the pending amendment and come to any conclusion other than the one that the point of order made under the third clause of Rule XVI is well taken, which is that:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received.

The amendment proposed by the Senator from Virginia opens up an entirely new subject of legislation. It provides that any railroad company coming from Virginia not using steam power shall have the privilege not only of crossing that bridge, but shall have the charter, right, and franchises to go over certain streets in the District of Columbia, or adjacent to the M street, to the general station which has been established at that point. That is general legislation, and it strikes me that this point of order having been submitted to the Senate, there can be no question but that the Senate is bound to hold that under the point of order raised the amendment is not in order and should not be now considered.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I should be entirely willing that the Senate should pass upon the merits of this amendment, and I have no doubt that it will so vote. It is a tradition in the Senate, as old Senators will bear me out in saying, that when the question of an amendment being in order is submitted to the Senate, Senators vote upon the merits of the question. That is one way of getting at it. In fact, there are many cases where appeals have been taken from the decision of the Chair adverse to amendments, where the amendments have been put on the bill by the Senate, it being understood in such cases that the Senate votes upon the merits of the particular amendment.

Certainly, Mr. President, if there ever is to be any resistance made to the efforts of railway companies to confiscate every avenue of travel into this District, this is the most pertinent, the most salient point for making that resistance which I have known in my experience here.

We have already practically destroyed the road upon the land below and in giving the railroad companies the right to run tracks alongside of it, and they frighten people away. Protests were made against it, but it was done in a stealthy way, when no

opportunity was given to defeat the proposition, in order to bring these companies to the river. Having got to the river, we have given them authority to build their bridge as any other railroad company builds its bridge across a stream, and come into Washington, but they are not content with that.

The only avenue that is left for anybody seeking in a modest way to drive over to Arlington is across this bridge. As has been said, it is not a very strong bridge. There have been fears about it and it has been strengthened to the extent that the travel for which it was built is safe over it. But it is proposed here to erect a structure right alongside for the cars, sloping and growing higher and higher, a patent device for frightening everybody and every horse that goes over. As the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. FAULKNER) said, the company, instead of building its bridge as it is seeking now to take control of and use this bridge and drive the public from the last place over which it can drive to Arlington.

Nobody is for the proposition; no committee is for it. It has not gone through the crucible of the District Committee. I understand the committee is opposed to it. The Senator from West Virginia, who is a leading member of the committee, so states, and the chairman of the committee has just told me the same thing; and the gentleman from Maryland, who is the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DANIEL) for representing his constituents, and seeking to improve their property. He is in that condition where whatever he may see about the intrinsic merit of the proposition he is compelled, as I should be in his case, to advocate, but the rest of us feel differently. I should be very glad to see a vote on the merits of the proposition; and I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. DANIEL. I hope the Senator from Maine will withdraw that motion and allow the case to be presented.

Mr. HALE. I withdraw the motion for the present.

Mr. DANIEL. It will not take long.

Mr. HUNTON. Mr. President, in addition to what has been so well said by my colleague [Mr. DANIEL], I desire to detain the Senate but a moment in discussing the matter now pending before the submission to the Senate by the President of the Senate of the point of order raised by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER].

In regard to the point of order, I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate to the rule on the subject:

All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors, which shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and no amendments shall be made to any general appropriation bill, or to any bill which to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or to amend or to repeal an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an order of the Senate.

So if the amendment is in pursuance of an estimate made by the head of a Department it is in order under the rule. I beg to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that in the Book of Estimates, to which my friend referred in his opening remarks, there is an estimate for this very amendment almost in totidem verbis, the sum of \$26,200. So the amendment, being founded upon an estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, comes directly within the rule that I have just read to the Senate. Therefore it seems to me that technically the point of order raised by the Senator from West Virginia is not well taken. But as it has been said by several, when the point of order has been submitted to the Senate by the Chair, it goes to the Senate to a very great extent upon the merits of the proposition, and on that I desire to say a word or two.

It is true, as stated by the Senator from West Virginia, that the Committee on the District of Columbia of this body has made no report on that proposition in favor of it, but I desire as a member of that committee, to state that I believe it is one of the most meritorious measures that has been before the Committee on the District of Columbia. While the Committee on the District of Columbia is opposed to the proposition, almost everybody else is in favor of it. The District Commissioners are in favor of it, the people of the District of Columbia are in favor of it, and it is believed, but not asserted as a fact, that both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War are in favor of it. We know that the Secretary of War has direct charge and control of all bridges that lead into the District of Columbia. Besides these, the people outside of the District residing in my own State, I can not undertake to state the number, but more than the people of two counties, Alexandria County and Fairfax County, in the State of Virginia, are interested in this very proposition, because they come to Washington daily with provisions for the people of the District of Columbia. Thus it is not only a matter of interest to a great many people in Virginia, but of interest to the people of the District of Columbia, because their marketing is to a very great extent brought from the other side of the river.

Mr. President, if this is a popular measure, which I have described to be, then it seems to me that it ought to be favorably

considered, unless there be controlling reasons against it. I see none whatever. In the first place, there is now no means of access by street railway service to the other side of the river. The adjacent territory of Maryland has been penetrated by street railways, organized and incorporated, so far as the territory of the District is concerned, by laws of Congress enacted for the District of Columbia and emanating from the Committee on the District of Columbia. But not one has been provided to penetrate the adjoining territory in the State of Virginia.

Now, my friend a while ago alluded to the fact that Congress passed, during its last session, I believe it was, a bill to authorize a street railway, or a railway whose motive power is not steam, to come into the District. We will look at that for a moment. The act provides that the Mount Vernon and Washington Street Railway Company shall have the privilege of passing over the river by a ferry and entering the city at the end of the Long Bridge. The road comes to Arlington; then it has to come down to the Long Bridge, where it takes to a ferry, and, going clear around what is called the island, comes up and lands at this end of the Long Bridge.

It is therefore a long ferry. The original plan of the company was to come from Arlington straight to the river, cross the river in a short distance, and have street-railway accommodations on this side of the river. But that the committee refused, and finally reported the bill as I have described it. With the exception of that, which does not accommodate, there is no railway accommodation between the city of Washington and the State of Virginia. When I say railway accommodation, I mean other than steam, because we know that the Pennsylvania road runs over the Long Bridge. We also know that there is a proposition, which was favorably considered, to build a bridge across the river at the Three Sisters, but that was for a steam road. There is no accommodation provided for the entrance into this city from Virginia of cars propelled by any motive power other than steam.

My friend from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] says that the company has the right to build a bridge at the Three Sisters. We all know that that is a virtual denial of the right to have railway accommodation between the State of Virginia and the District of Columbia, because there is no street-railway company able to build a bridge at the Three Sisters. But here is a bridge already built which everybody that I know of, except the members of the District Committee, have said is eminently fitted for a street railway without interfering at all with the travel across the bridge by persons in carriages and on foot. The Aqueduct Bridge was originally a bridge built for the accommodation of the canal. It was the aqueduct bridge, and the aqueduct transported the canal boats from this side of the river to the other. During the war a suspension structure was placed upon the bridge over which carriages and foot passengers passed. Since that time the Government has taken control of the bridge and has reconstructed it and it is now a very fine bridge.

My friend from West Virginia says the Government has already had to spend money in strengthening the piers. That is true, but it was because the river had undermined one of the piers. Everybody who has examined the piers of the Aqueduct Bridge knows that since the repairs have been made it is one of the best constructed and strongest bridges in the United States, and no man can look at those piers without saying they are among the best he ever saw. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Secretary of War, and his engineer say the bridge is eminently fitted for a passway for street cars, cars not propelled by steam; and if it be, is it not wrong to withhold the privilege of putting a street railway on the bridge which would not interfere with the foot passengers and passengers by carriages across the bridge?

If the amendment is not amenable to the point of order, or if the question is submitted to the Senate by the Chair in order that the merits of the amendment may be tested by voting upon the point of order, then I say there is everything to commend the bridge to the favorable consideration of the Senate. I seek nothing against it. Senators talk about an appropriation. This is not an appropriation which will be charged upon the Treasury, because the District Commissioners are authorized to charge so much per head for the passengers who cross the bridge by railway, not less than 1 cent. If 1 cent is charged it will bring a revenue over and above the expenses for the care and repair of the bridge. So, while it is an expenditure of \$26,200, according to the estimate, there is a provision in the amendment that will result in more than the Treasury more than 10 per cent interest upon the investment.

I sincerely hope the Senate will pass favorably upon the amendment.

Mr. MCMLLAN. Mr. President, I do not know that I would anything to what the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] says, who is a member of the District of Columbia Committee, has said in regard to the proposed use of the Aqueduct Bridge as a street railway. The committee have had the matter under advisement several times during the last four or six years, and every time it has

been voted down. They have considered that it would be dangerous to the life of the people who are traveling by the hundreds and thousands to Fort Myer and Arlington to have any kind of cars run across the highway. Moreover, the committee did not consider the pier equally to the additional strain; and they had reports from the Commissioners to that effect. The method proposed under the amendment is even more objectionable than prior propositions, for it involves building an overhead structure on which the cars are to run.

I hope the proposition may be tested on its merits. The committee by a large majority has always been against the use of the bridge for street-railway purposes, and the members would like to have the judgment of the Senate.

Mr. PLATT. What is the question before the Senate?

Mr. THE VICE-PRESIDENT. An amendment was proposed by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] interposed a point of order.

Mr. PLATT. What is the point of order; that the amendment is general legislation?

Mr. THE VICE-PRESIDENT. That it is general legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. HARRIS. I rise for the purpose of appealing to the Senator from West Virginia to withdraw his question of order and let us come to a direct vote upon the merits of the amendment. While I am unalterably opposed to allowing the bridge to be used for railway purposes, I am quite ready to come to a direct vote upon the merits of the proposition, and I hope the Senator from West Virginia will withdraw the question of order that he raised in respect to it.

Mr. GORMAN. I unite with the Senator from Tennessee in requesting the Senator from West Virginia to withdraw the point of order, so that we may vote directly upon the question. I trust the same course will be pursued as to another amendment to be offered which is important, provided we can have a vote in a reasonable time. If not, of course after reasonable debate I shall move to lay the amendment on the table, as it is absolutely necessary to pass the bill to-day.

Mr. FAULKNER. In response to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] I will state that I, too, think it is proper that we shall come to a direct vote on the merits of the proposition. In order to get a direct vote I will withdraw the point of order and allow the amendment to stand on its merits.

Mr. BATE. I ask to have the amendment again reported.

The Secretary again read Mr. DANIEL'S amendment.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, it is true that some of my constituents are interested in the amendment. That is patent; that is professed. But it is also true that the constituents of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] are interested in the amendment; for the bridge in the case connects the District of Columbia, which is under the sole jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States, with extended property of the United States on the south bank of the river, also exclusively under the jurisdiction of this Government, and with which the State of Virginia is not permitted to interfere.

Alexandria County is the immediate political community across the river. It is a small county, and the largest landholder in the county is the Government of the United States. As matters now stand this large landholding of 1,100 acres, the Arlington estate, is an impediment to the stimulus to progress. It assumes to me that if there is any situation which could commend to the Congress of the United States legislation to fit it, it is that one in which the Government of the United States has its jurisdiction over the whole, or nearly the whole, of the immediate people and territory affected by it.

I shall examine the objections to the amendment which have been stated by the distinguished gentlemen who have opposed it. I do not think the strength of the objections will by any means be increased by an analysis of the considerations which those Senators have suggested. The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] considers that the bridge accommodation ought not to be provided, first, as he said, because an act was passed last year authorizing a ferry at another point. This is not the age of ferries. That is a slow-going, difficult means of access from one territory to another, which does not suit the spirit nor the improved means of communication in this age.

It may suit some river in the mountains of West Virginia; it may suit some small stream here or there, but I do not think the capital of the United States and the thickly populated community upon its suburb ought to be dealt with according to the ancient rural methods in the West Virginia mountains. I think we are entitled to have quick transportation and transportation by the most improved methods which are known to modern municipal government and civilization, and the suggestion from the Committee on the District of Columbia of a ferry seems to be more ludicrous than argumentative.

In the next place, Mr. President, the gentlemen of the committee emphasize the fact that they do not mean please to recommend the amendment. That is a consideration entitled to respect, but I do not know that either the Senator from Michigan or the Senator from West Virginia is more expert as to the strength of bridges, which is so often suggested by them as a makeshift against the amendment, than the expert, accomplished engineer who is a member of the District Commission. He has been before the committee, and has testified to the committee in my presence that there is no question about the strength of the bridge. The State reminds us that \$54,000 was expended last year to make the bridge strong.

The engineer of the District testifies that it has made it strong, and yet the gentlemen, neither of whom will undertake seriously to put his opinion against the expert testimony of an accomplished engineer, constantly introduce into the debate the statement that this ought not to be done because the bridge is too weak. Those rock piers in the river were constructed to bear a canal with the boats on it, and they have been recently strengthened by the expenditure by the Government of \$54,000. They are shown to be strong by the expert testimony we have, and no element of weakness appears about the bridge except in the imaginative arguments of the gentlemen of the Committee of the District of Columbia, who say they have not recommended it, and therefore Congress ought not to consider it.

I have the utmost respect for those Senators within their appropriate jurisdiction and according to their standards and their knowledge, but are they not asking a little too much of the Senate of the United States when, with all the proof on one side, without a suggestion of infirmity save their own suggestion of a possible weakness, they state that piers which were built to carry the immense weight of a canal with boats upon it might not bear the additional weight of a street car on the bridge? This argument had evidently better be put on the retired list, though I hardly think that in that situation it would deserve to command a pension.

Mr. President, the next objection we have is that somebody or some horse or other might be frightened. That is to say, the cable cars can penetrate the main avenues of Washington City without creating any apprehension in the minds of the distinguished custodians of the District of Columbia that any horses or people will be frightened; the merry trolley cars can sing all through the populous districts of northern Washington, admitted by the ladies and gentlemen of the District of Columbia, and they do not at all apprehensive that in the populous, thickly crowded streets of Washington horses or people are going to be frightened by the electric wires or by the rush and swing of the cars.

Every manner of street railway communication is admitted by those gentlemen into the very heart of populous Washington and right around its Capitol, but when we propose upon a bridge, broad and strong, to let a street car pass, they are immediately consternated by the apprehension that some of the horses that have traveled 10, 15, 20 miles alongside of these cars all through the city will suddenly get frightened. I beg to state that I think the apprehensions of the gentlemen as to the frightening of horses when they arrive at this particular point is based rather upon some other argument against the proposition than on any solid basis.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] says the street railway ought not to be permitted to go along the bridge because it will be a hindrance to a walkway. Is there any street railway, cable, trolley, horse car, or any other method of street-car communication in the District of Columbia that is not adjacent to a walkway? Is there anything remarkable in the fact that when the street cars go across the bridge there will be near by a walkway, which of course will be protected from the cars? In my observation of street cars I have seldom seen them anywhere except adjacent to walkways and highways. That is the place for them, that is the purpose of them, and that is the place to which the District Committee has continuously and systematically admitted them. Horses are not going to be any more frightened when they get into that drive than they are here in the populous city of Washington. The walkways to the south bank of the Potomac are no more dangerous than those that gentlemen walk on when they come to the Capitol or stand upon for the purpose of hailing a street car by their side.

The Senator from West Virginia says these street-car lines want a bridge built for them by the Government of the United States. He postures them in the attitude of asking something which other companies have not asked, and of asking some gratuity from the District or from the Government which ought not to be granted. Have any of these gentlemen ever charged anything for the many franchises which they have recommended through the valuable highways of this city? Have they ever recommended that the street-car lines which they continuously admit and charter shall pay for the privilege of going upon those broad and frequented highways which are most valuable and rich franchises? Is there

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments disagreed to by the House of Representatives and agree to the conference asked for by the House.

The motion was agreed to.
By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. GORMAN, Mr. COCKRELL, and Mr. ALLISON were appointed.

WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the request of the House of Representatives to send to the House a duplicate of the engrossed bill (S. 341) to submit to the Court of Private Land Claims, established by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, the title of William McGarrahan to the Rancho Panoche Grande, in the State of California, and for other purposes; and by unanimous consent the request was ordered to be complied with and a duplicate of the engrossed bill sent to the House.

SURVEY OF KALAMAZOO RIVER.

Mr. CULLOM. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 269) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a survey of Kalamazoo River from Lake Michigan to Saugatuck, to report it favorably without amendment. It is a very simple little joint resolution, consisting of a few lines, and I ask for its present consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. CULLOM. I will state that the cost of the survey will be only \$850, to be taken out of an appropriation already made.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RULES OF NAVIGATION ON INLAND WATERS.

Mr. FRYE. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8563) to adopt special rules for the navigation of harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States, supplementary to the act of August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea," to report it favorably with amendments. I submit a written report thereon.

It is a bill which must be a law before March 1 on account of the proclamation of the President putting into force the international rules of the sea. Therefore I ask that the bill may receive present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Commerce was, in section 1, line 3, before the words "forty-four hundred and twelve," to strike out the words "forty-two hundred and thirty-four," and in line 7, after the word "be," to strike out "obeyed by vessels of the merchant marine of the United States, other than vessels coming from or departing for the high seas," and insert "followed;" so as to make the section read:

That on and after March 1, 1895, the provisions of sections 4233, 4412, and 4413 of the Revised Statutes and regulations pursuant thereto shall be followed by the harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States.

The provisions of said sections of the Revised Statutes and regulations pursuant thereto are hereby declared special rules duly made by local authority relative to the navigation of harbors, rivers, and inland waters as provided for in article 30 of the act of August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to add as an additional section:

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed from time to time to designate and define by suitable bearings or ranges with light-houses, light vessels, buoys, or coast objects the lines dividing the high seas from rivers, harbors, and inland waters.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to add as an additional section:

Sec. 3. Collectors or other chief officers of the customs shall require all sail vessels to be furnished with proper signal lights. Every such vessel that shall be navigated without complying with the statutes of the United States or the regulations prescribed, and that may be lawfully made thereunder, shall be liable to a penalty of \$20, one-half to go to the informer; for which sum the vessel so navigated shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against by way of lien in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to add as an additional section:

Sec. 4. The words "inland waters" used in this act shall not be held to include the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as the regulations prescribed, and this act shall not in any respect modify or affect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters," approved February 9, 1895.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to adopt special rules for the navigation of harbors, rivers, and inland waters of

the United States, except the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as Montreal, supplementary to the act of August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea."

Mr. FRYE. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. RANSOM, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. FRYE were appointed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 2727) designating the officers before whom preliminary affidavits in entries of public lands may be executed; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2728) to provide for the sale of lands of the United States chiefly valuable for building stone, limestone, marble, slate, and lands containing gypsum, mica, asphaltum, borax, fire clay, kaolin, petroleum, salt, chalk, and other like mineral substances; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2729) granting a pension to Daniel C. Hetcher, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 2730) to increase the pension of Byran Cotton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 2731) granting a pension to H. K. Palmer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2732) granting a pension to William Brown; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 2733) for the relief of Leslie E. Keeley; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 2734) to establish United States courts in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW subsequently reported the amendment from the Committee on Indian Affairs favorably, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. VEST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the agricultural appropriation bill; which was referred to the Select Committee on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BUTLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WALSH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 879) granting a pension to Josephine F. Kelton, widow of Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, late adjutant-general United States Army, with amendments; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 3572) for the relief of Catherine Cuneo.

A bill (H. R. 3577) granting a pension to Richard R. Knight, and A joint resolution (H. Res. 252) relative to the British-Venezuela Guiana boundary dispute.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 1935) granting a pension to Elizabeth Eddy.

A bill (S. 2465) recommend an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1880; and

A bill (S. 2697) granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona.

SEACONET RIVER BRIDGE, RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to send to the Senate the report of the engineer dated on or about February 8, 1893, in regard to the proposed bridge across the Seaconet River, Rhode Island, and also to inform the Senate what action, if any, has been taken there by the Department.

JOSEPHINE F. KELTON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 879) granting a pension to Josephine F. Kelton, widow of Brig.-Gen. John C. Kelton, late Adjutant-General United States Army, deceased.

The amendment was on page 1, line 6, strike out "Josephine F. Kelton" and insert "Josephine P. Kelton;" and to amend the title by striking out "Josephine F. Kelton" and inserting "Josephine P. Kelton."

Mr. GALLINGER. As the amendments of the House of Representatives simply correct the name of the beneficiary, I move that they be concurred in.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 952) for the relief of Catherine Caine was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 3377) granting a pension to Richard R. Knight was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 252) relative to the British Venezuela-Guiana boundary dispute was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

LOUISIANA OR HONDURAS LOTTERY COMPANY.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, on the 19th of December I submitted a resolution asking for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the Honduras Lottery Company in its operations in Florida. By unanimous consent the resolution was laid upon the table without prejudice, subject to be called up at any time. I now ask for the consideration of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be laid before the Senate.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CALL December 19, 1894, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That a special committee be, and is hereby, created, who shall be charged with the duty of inquiring and reporting to the Senate whether the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company has been established and now operating in the State of Florida and engaged in business there and in the use of the mails and of the interstate-commerce corporations or companies in violation of the laws of the United States and of the State of Florida. The committee shall also inquire whether the Louisiana or Honduras Company, its owners, managers, directors, or agents, have entered into a combination with any person or persons or corporations for the control of the elections and the legislature and the members of Congress and the executive officers of the State of Florida. The committee shall also inquire and report whether the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company, or any person connected with it, or any corporations in any way connected with such lottery company, expended money in the late elections of the State of Florida for members of Congress or members of the legislature, and whether they or it, either directly or indirectly, any interests in newspapers published in the State, and whether they or any of them, have contributed money for the establishment of newspapers or for subsidizing newspapers.

The committee shall also inquire and report whether the political conventions or the elections for Congress and for members of the legislature of the State of Florida have been influenced or controlled by the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company, and if so, to what extent, or by any corporation or persons connected with or in combination with it or with the persons who were expended in the late elections by the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company, or by any person or corporation in any way connected, combined with, or interested in such lottery company, or in persons connected with it, and in what way and by what person such money was expended, and by what persons it was contributed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL].

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to ask the Senator from Florida to make some little explanation of the resolution. I do not object to its consideration.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I shall object to the consideration of any resolution or bill that is to elicit debate. It is my purpose to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill as soon as the routine morning business shall have been completed. I shall object to the consideration at this time of any matter that is calculated to lead to debate.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to ask if the resolution has been referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not been so referred, the Chair will state.

Mr. HARRIS. I think the resolution is obliged to go to that committee.

Mr. CALL. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] was in the chair when the resolution was introduced. This very question was then raised, and he decided that as the resolution involved no expense it was in order without reference to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. HARRIS. I am advised that the original resolution submitted by the Senator from Florida provided for the payment of the expenses of the committee out of the contingent fund of the Senate. To avoid the reference I now withdraw the Senator from Florida withdrew the original resolution and introduced this one, which does not provide for an expense against the contingent fund.

Mr. HOAR. Let the resolution be read again for the information of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will again be read.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, the Honduras Lottery Company, formerly known as the Louisiana Lottery Company, is a foreign corporation domiciled in a foreign country. It is perhaps the most powerful corporation in the world. It assailed the form of government in the State of Louisiana for years. It proposed, as has been stated in the public prints, to pay the entire debt of the State of Louisiana for the privilege of continuing its operations there. It is believed to have been essentially dangerous to the continuation of government by the people of that State. It is now known to have established itself in the State of Florida, claiming to conduct its drawings outside the jurisdiction of the United States, and to find a place of distribution and a place of publication within the limits of that State.

It is believed by the people of Florida that in connection with others it has expended great sums of money toward perpetuating its existence in that State, eluding the operation of the laws of the United States, which seek to prevent its continuance within any State. A foreign corporation finding a location within the United States and seeking by the most powerful influences to corrupt officials charged with the execution of the laws, in my judgment, ought to be investigated, to the end that Congress may see what legislation is necessary to prevent its operation in this country.

If it be true that the company has violated no law of the United States, that there is nothing within the competency of Congress to do. I for one shall not ask any violation of the Constitution or the distinctive authority of the General Government and the States. But it seems to me that it concerns the whole country to know whether a foreign combination can find a lodgment here against the laws of the United States and against the laws of any State, and interfere with the political conditions and the public policy of this country. Upon that point it would seem to me there can be no difference of opinion. Therefore I have asked for the appointment of a special committee. No regular standing committee of this body can be expected to take the labor and the continued trouble which the investigation will impose, and for that reason I have asked that a special committee be created.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask the Senator from Florida whether the resolution carries with it authority to appoint a clerk and provision for a stenographer and so on?

Mr. CALL. It does not.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask the Senator from Florida what earthly effect the committee will have or what benefit it will be if there is no machinery to carry out the investigation.

Mr. CALL. We will see after the resolution is adopted what machinery is necessary to carry out the purpose of the resolution, and then we can ask for it if necessary. The resolution provides for no expense.

Mr. GORMAN. I suggest to the Senator from Florida in his own interest as well as for the proper and orderly conduct of affairs here whether it would not be better to refer the resolution to the Committee on Contingent Expenses and, if we are to have the investigation, provide for whatever clerical force is necessary.

Mr. CALL. I think not. I prefer that the Senate shall say whether or not they think it is advisable to make such an investigation. If that be the sense of the Senate, as I think it ought to be, then there will be ample time to make provision for whatever is necessary in the way of clerical force.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I do not know whether the Senator from Florida has made a sufficient explanation of the resolution, or if he has done so, whether the Senate has given that attention to the subject which it ought to give to everything the Senator from Florida submits for consideration.

I should like to ask the Senator from Florida whether he him-

self is convinced that the lottery company has been doing all those things in the State of Florida which he has set out at so much length. According to the resolution, it has been interfering generally in the management of the government of Florida. It has been taking possession, so to speak, of the politics of the State and of the machinery of government therein.

If I am not mistaken, that is the purpose of the resolution, and I wish to understand distinctly whether the Senator from Florida believes all those things have been done by the lottery company. If they have been done or he believes they have been done, and so says upon his responsibility as a Senator, I shall certainly vote for the investigation. But I do not think the resolution ought to be adopted unless there is a pretty strong assurance from some quarter that the lottery company is doing the extraordinary acts which it is suggested by the resolution it has been doing. I should like to hear further from the Senator from Florida on that point. If he will oblige me.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service.

Mr. CALL. I do not think that is a fair way to oppose the resolution.

Mr. BLACKBURN. My motion is not debatable. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is hearing the suggestion of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not mean to treat the resolution unfairly, but I desire that the Senate shall proceed with necessary legislation.

Mr. CALL. The resolution is debatable. There can be no doubt about that.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I beg the Senator's pardon, but I do not understand that under the rule a motion to proceed to the consideration of a bill is debatable. I should be obliged if the Senator from Florida would show me the rule.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Florida that the motion of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] is not debatable. The Chair will listen to the suggestion of the Senator from Florida, however.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I desire—

Mr. BLACKBURN. I object to any debate.

Mr. CALL. I ask unanimous consent that I may answer the question of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER].

Mr. BLACKBURN. I object to any debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question must be taken without debate on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to take the roll.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President—

Mr. ALDRICH answered to his name on the roll call.

Mr. PLATT. I am too late.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON].

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 40, nays 15; as follows:

YEAS—40.		
Allen,	Cockrell,	Jones of Ark.,
Bryce,	Faulstich,	Johnson of Nev.,
Blackburn,	Frye,	Lincoln,
Brace,	George,	McMillan,
Burns,	Gerritt,	Mauldin,
Butler,	Gray,	Mitchell of Wis.,
Cameron,	Hale,	Palm,
Canine,	Hammon,	Parker,
Cassidy,	Hawley,	Perkins,
Carey,	Hutton,	Pritchard,
NAYS—15.		
Aldrich,	Chandler,	Edgemo,
Bate,	Gallinger,	Marshall,
Blaine,	Hear,	Morrill,
Call,	Kyle,	Platt,
NOT VOTING—32.		
Allen,	Dubois,	McPherson,
Clark,	Gibson,	Manderson,
Conner,	Grover,	Mendenhall,
Cullom,	Harris,	Mitchell of Ore.,
Daniel,	Higgins,	Morgan,
Evitt,	Holmes,	Murray,
Dixon,	Ibby,	Pasco,
Dolph,	McLaurin,	Pettigrew,
		Wilson.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. CALL. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. What position does that leave the resolution in?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that the resolution goes to the Calendar.

Mr. CALL. I will state that there was unanimous consent

that the resolution might lie on the table, and be called up at any time.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It was called up.

Mr. CALL. I should like to have the resolution retain its place.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The resolution was called up and it has gone to the Calendar.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8234) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the pending question being on the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations, on page 9, after line 8, to insert: CONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH CABLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The President is hereby authorized to cause the entire cost of laying a telegraphic cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands and to direct the construction of such cable when necessary and practicable, and to use all the funds of such cable when necessary and practicable, and to use all the funds of such cable when necessary and practicable.

Mr. PLATT. I desire to say that if I could have obtained the floor before the commencement of the roll call I should have made the point of order that while morning business is being transacted prior to 2 o'clock it is not in order to move to take up any bill. I simply give notice that whenever that question shall come before the Senate again I propose to make that point of order.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not care to discuss a point of order that has not been raised, but I submit to the Senator from Connecticut that if he will consult the rule a little more closely than he seems to have done, he will find that after the hour of 1 o'clock it is in order to make the motion I made.

Mr. PLATT. I have consulted the rule, I think, as closely as the Senator from Kentucky has, and I am quite ready to maintain my proposition that by the rules of the Senate if morning business has not been concluded there can be no motion made to take up any bill until 2 o'clock.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not care to discuss a point of order that has never been submitted; but the Chair has already ruled upon the proposition raised by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. PLATT. I know it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask that the bill may be passed without. Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I do not intend to renew discussion of the Hawaiian matter, but in support of what I said yesterday I wish to read the action of the British commissioners in those islands. I find in the morning paper the following:

HONOLULU, January 20. The instructions to Admiral Boscawen reached Honolulu some two hours before the admiral, who arrived on the *Delphic* last night. The admiral has been much surprised to find that the Hawaiian Government is attempting to maintain as well as to extend over the Hawaiian Islands a system of taxation. Several other American ships in Honolulu have been seized by the Hawaiian Government in the same manner. The admiral's instructions have been to take steps to protect the British ships and to demand compensation for the same.

British Commissioner Hawes takes seriously the fact that a new system of protection to British subjects. The editor of the Bulletin, until lately a constant supporter of the Hawaiian cause, has been asked to join the Government, and that he would not have his protection as a British subject by doing so.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. President, I did not intend to say another word in regard to the proposition which the Senator from Colorado and myself discussed yesterday. I hoped at one time we had agreed. I am very sure that the contention maintained by me as to the instruction of the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral Walker last summer is sound. I do not propose to discuss it any further. But as the Senator from Colorado has read a dispatch as to what certain people in Honolulu think in regard to that instruction, and it is apparent that they are laboring under the same mistake which I conceive the Senator from Colorado was laboring under, I will merely at this time ask that there may be printed in the Record an English authority on that proposition, inasmuch as the dispatch read from the newspaper referred to, which I read under the circumstances that have been detailed. I read from Lorrimer's *History of the Law of Nations*. It is a fine work, written by James Lorrimer, LL. D., who was a member of public law and the law of nations in the University of Edinburgh, member of the Institute of Jurisprudence of Madrid, etc. I know nothing of this writer except what I find in the title page of the book; but it seems to be a carefully written book, and written by a person who has been a student of international law. The writer answers the following question put by himself:

May the citizen of an independent State, or the subject of a foreign State, be considered as a subject of another State? I do not wish to detain the Senate longer than is sufficient to read a brief extract, but I ask that the extract I have marked may be printed in the Record. He had been a member of the Turkish navy and had been a member of the Turkish navy and had been a member of the Turkish navy and had been a member of the Turkish navy.

First. May the citizen of an independent State, or the subject of a foreign State, be considered as a subject of another State?

The response which our theory yields is simple enough. The citizen qua citizen of the neutral State may not, but the person qua citizen of the world may. But how is the same individual to act in two separate capacities? Can he stay at home and be a citizen of the world? No. My answer consists in observing that while his personality is indeleible his citizenship is not. The right on his part of putting it off falls under the category of those personal rights which are subject to the rule of the law deriving him of it springing not less obviously from the very existence of the State.

While his personality, with its corresponding rights and duties, exists independently of human volition, the rights of allegiance, of his personality, his citizenship, with his citizen rights and duties, may cease by an act either of his own will or the will of the State to which he belongs. For the State being, it is true, he may surrender his personality to his sovereign, and this he does in every case in which he accepts the service of the State. So long as his service to one State continues, it shuts him out from serving another State, and any contract of service which he enters into from a second contract. He can not serve two masters at the same time; but inasmuch as he is a servant and not a slave, he may pass from the service of one master to the service of another, when the conditions of his contract with the first have been fulfilled. As we have said, the conditions of free citizenship do not and can not exclude the right of renouncing it.

Now, such, I think, is not only true theory of the international position of the person, but it is the theory which more or less consistently the common law of nations recognizes. Hobart Pasha was compelled to resign his commission in the English navy when he took the commission of the navy of the Sultan. Had the theory of neutrality been accurately carried out, Hobart Pasha could not only to have resigned his commission as an English officer before he became a Turkish officer (which he did not do till after), but he ought to have renounced or to have been deprived of his nationality or citizenship as an Englishman the moment after he became a Turkish officer. Citizenship and public service are inseparable. Hobart Pasha, as an English officer, was not entitled to accept Turkish service.

The distinction between his position as an English officer and as an English citizen I hold to be that in the former case he was bound to serve, but he would have been entitled, in virtue of his personality, to enlist in the Turkish service, though by doing so his English citizenship would also have been abandoned. As an English citizen he was bound to serve, but he was free of choice as a private citizen revived. He was under no obligation to continue to be an Englishman, but he had no more right to be an English citizen than a Turk at the same time that he had to be a Christian and a Mohammedan. Whilst yet an Englishman in the enjoyment of his free citizenship he was entitled to elect whether he would continue to be an Englishman or become a Turk. His last exercise of his rights as a freeborn Briton consisted in the act by which he ceased to be one. When he had become a Turk there was, of course, no impediment, either municipal or international, to his becoming a Turkish citizen.

Very much the same legal consequences, I imagine, would have resulted had Captain Hobart, R. N., accepted the command of a Turkish trading vessel or entered into an engagement with a Turkish merchant ship, because he would thereby have passed out of the jurisdiction of the neutral State of which he was a citizen into that of one of the belligerents. As England could no longer have controlled his movements, she could not hold him responsible for them. The flag which determines the nationality of the ship and cargo ought to determine the nationality of all who sail under it otherwise than as passengers. It is not necessary to multiply illustrations on other grounds I have attempted to show that they can not be identified, or difficulty need attend either the renunciation or resumption of nationality. It does not seem therefore, that the Government of the United States, in attention being made imperative on citizens of neutral States who participated in the war, or neutral sailors who entered the mercantile marine, or even on persons who voluntarily resided in belligerent countries during the continuance of hostilities.

He does not contend that international law goes so far in the latter respect as he contends it would be reasonable it should go, but the proposition he is contending for (and I think it will be seen to be maintained by the extract which I ask to have printed in the RECORD) is that where a citizen of the country voluntarily enters the military service of a foreign country he has thereby, quoad that act, renounced the citizenship of his own country so far as to preclude him from claiming protection for the consequences of the act.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, there is nothing in that antagonistic to the position I took yesterday.

Mr. GRAY. I am glad the Senator thinks so.

Mr. TELLER. A man may by going permanently into the army of a foreign country expatriate himself. There is no doubt about that. The point I was making yesterday, which I seem to have some difficulty in impressing upon the mind of the Senator from Delaware, is that it is not inconsistent with the laws of the United States to assist in maintaining the existing Government of a country with which we have some relations; in other words, it is not an offense against either the laws of that country or the laws of this country—and that a man is entitled to protection until he makes some movement that is offensive—

Mr. GRAY. Will the Senator allow me right there?

Mr. TELLER. No; wait a moment.

Mr. GRAY. Will the Senator allow me to state—

Mr. TELLER. Let me finish my sentence.

Mr. GRAY. The Senator is misrepresenting me; that is all.

Mr. TELLER. I hope I may be allowed to go on.

Mr. GRAY. The Senator is generally allowed to go on.

Mr. TELLER. I asserted yesterday over and over again, and I thought the Senator could not misunderstand it, that a man is entitled to the protection of his flag until he has forfeited that protection or has himself voluntarily abandoned that protection. That is the principle I am now maintaining, that assistance in the maintenance of the status quo of a country so far as to the protection of the subjects of that country is a meritorious act and not a criminal act.

Now, when a man goes into the army of a belligerent nation, a nation fighting some other, he violates the law of his land, which

requires that he shall not do so. For instance, Turkey being at war, we will say, with Russia, a British subject has no right to go into the Turkish army, because that would violate the neutrality between Great Britain and Russia, and therefore he could not come in and claim protection. Now I will read what the Senator from Delaware wants to say.

Mr. GRAY. The Senator from Colorado is always very sure of the propositions that he lays down. That is the character of his mind.

Mr. TELLER. Yes; fairly so.

Mr. GRAY. And a very good mind it is. But unfortunately the propositions that he lays down can not be accepted, even by those who must respect him, as international law, unless they are supported by arguments that are more convincing than those he has advanced.

Now, the proposition the Senator seems to have laid down, and which I agree with, is that a citizen of his country, for instance, who enlists in the military service of a foreign country must not be considered to have committed a crime thereby. Is that the proposition?

Mr. TELLER. That depends upon a great many things. I have made no such general proposition as that.

Mr. GRAY. I have not said that he committed a crime.

Mr. TELLER. I simply spoke of the citizen who attempts to maintain the government of the foreign country where he resides.

Mr. GRAY. I do not pretend that he committed a crime.

Mr. TELLER. But if he serves that government for the purpose of attacking some other country, that may be an offense against the law of this country; and it is.

Mr. GRAY. I do not pretend that he commits a crime. The writer from whom I read the extract does not contend that he commits a crime. On the contrary, he says it is a part of the liberty that belongs to his personality, not as a citizen, but as a man, to enter the service of a foreign country; but having exercised that option, he thereby relinquishes the attributes that belong to him to a certain extent as a citizen of his own country, and he is no longer entitled to the protection of that country from the consequences which follow the act of entering the service of a foreign country. That is all I contend for. His country may, of course, see that he is not falsely accused or condemned without a fair trial. That is all that it seems to me this writer contends for. The person has a right to enter the foreign service. The American citizens in Honolulu who defended the existing Government there had a right to do it. They committed no crime against this Government. We have no right to punish them. We have no right to visit them with any forfeiture further than to say that they then lose the right to call upon us to protect them from the consequences of the act of entering the service of that country, and that this English writer says.

Mr. FRYE. I wish to ask the Senator from Delaware a question to see if I understand him. The morning reports from the Hawaiian Islands show that Great Britain places just the opposite construction upon the law, as I understand the law laid down by the Senator, and that is if citizens of Great Britain help to maintain the existing Government they do not forfeit the right of protection of their own Government. The reports state further that every American citizen there in the Hawaiian Islands did assist in maintaining the existing Government, and that the Government there, in the person and his property, would have forfeited all the protection which the Government ordinarily ought to extend to its citizens.

Mr. GRAY. That is a plain categorical question; and I say in reply to it, in the first place, so far as propositions of international law are concerned, I do not think the best authority for them are reports of what citizens said in Honolulu that came to us by telegraph from San Francisco.

Mr. FRYE. But they raised the point.

Mr. GRAY. The telegraph says they raised the point. The citizens at Honolulu who helped maintain the existing Government against a revolutionary attack, or against any attack, domestic or foreign, had a right to do it; they did not commit a crime; it may have been their duty to have done so, but in so far as their right to the protection of the United States from the consequences of that act is concerned, that they lost sub modo. However, after the revolution is over and when the military situation does not exist, when they are no longer in that service, that does not prevent them in regard to situations that are not a consequence of that act from asserting their United States citizenship and claiming the protection that that status entitles them to. That is all there is of it; and that is what I contend was involved in a plain categorical question of the Senator given to Admiral Walker by the Secretary of the Navy last summer.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words on this subject. It seems to me that the executive department of this Government and some gentlemen who have discussed this subject

secretary of state be directed to forward, as soon as may be, one copy of this resolution to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives in Congress from this State.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 2, 1895.

Read and finally passed.

LLEWELLYN POWER, Speaker.

IN SENATE, February 4, 1895.

GEO. M. SEDUS, President.

FEBRUARY 5, 1895.

HENRY B. CLEAVES, Governor.

NICHOLAS FESSENDEN, Secretary of State.

Approved.

Read and passed finally.

Mr. ALDRICH presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Rhode Island, remonstrating against the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions for Indian education; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Covington, Ky., praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill, providing for the consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CULLOM. I present a resolution adopted by the house of representatives of the legislature of Illinois, favoring the passage of a bill granting a pension to Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland. I do not wish to take up the time of the Senate by having the resolution read, but I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The resolutions were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[State of Illinois. Thirty-third general assembly, house of representatives.] The following resolution passed the house on the 18th day of January, 1895, and was concurred in by the Senate on the 23d day of January, 1895. Which said resolution is in the words following to wit:

Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill for the award of a pension to Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland, of Illinois; and

Whereas General McClelland was one of the bravest of the many brave soldiers from Illinois who enlisted early in the war, threw the weight of his influence in every emergency of the mighty conflict, in favor of the resolution, thus inspiring the people of this great State with his lofty and enthusiastic patriotism, which was of immeasurable value to the cause of the Union;

And whereas his services in the Army were of great value to the nation, and added lustre to the fair name of Illinois: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois (the Senate concurring therein), that the Senators from Illinois be instructed, and the members of Congress from this State be requested, to do all in their power to secure the passage of the said bill, and the recognition, too long delayed, of his patriotic services.

Resolved further, That the clerk of this house be directed to furnish each Senator and Member of Congress from this State and to General McClelland a copy of these resolutions.

JOHN MEYER, Speaker.
JOHN A. REEVE, Clerk.

Mr. HIGGINS presented a petition of 122 citizens of Milford, Del., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no States shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GEORGE presented a petition of the Dry Goods Economist, Louis Waldener and sundry other merchants of Mississippi, praying for the passage of a national bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Cone Export Commission Company and sundry other business firms of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called Bailey-George bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURPIE presented resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Ind., favoring the general financial policy of the President as expressed in his recent message; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of W. K. Stokes, of Lebanon, Ind., offering certain suggestions regarding the coinage problem; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. VEST presented a memorial of the People's Party Central Club, of Jackson County, Mo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation as recommended by the President in his recent financial message; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GRAY presented a petition of 122 citizens of Milford, Del., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prevent the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRICE presented a petition of the Master Plumbers' Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the plumbing regulations of the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of union No. 104, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Dayton, of iron molders' union No. 27, of Cleveland; of the Central Trade and Local Union of Miami

County; of Oliver Slocum Division, No. 334, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Delphos; of iron molders' union No. 145, of Columbus; of iron molders' union No. 189, of Dayton, and of local union No. 31, American Federation of Labor, of Tiffin, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5093, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of 40 citizens of Tuscarawas, Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prevent the appropriation of moneys for sectarian purposes for Indian education; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented petitions of 77 citizens of Summerfield, of 50 citizens of Zanesville, and of 38 citizens of Bowerston, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States," which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of 4 citizens of Columbus, of sundry merchants and business firms of Cincinnati, and of 11 business men of Cincinnati, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the sugar producers of the United States a compensating bounty upon the crops of the year 1894; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. FAULKNER. I present a petition of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, praying for the passage of House bill No. 8231, to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. The petition relates to a bill reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia and now before the Senate. I move that the petition lie on the table and that it be printed as a dissent.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SQUIRE. Mr. President, I present a petition from the president and nine professors of the University of the State of Washington, asking for the favorable consideration of a bill now pending in the Senate, having for its object the establishment of a national park and forest reserve, including Mount Rainier.

The petitioners go on to state that well-known scientists and scientific societies have already called attention to the value of this magnificent region, which each year grows in interest not only to the people of that State, but to the entire nation and to the scientists of the world.

The petitioners further state that they feel that the measure proposed is necessary for the preservation and protection of the natural features of this especially attractive portion of the public domain, and that delay will result in continued injury and increased destruction of animals and forests. Therefore, they ask that for the preservation of this portion of the public domain and that in the interest of science and the public welfare the bill be passed establishing a national park in the State of Washington.

I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report accompanied by a bill (S. 4735) to incorporate the East Washington Belt Line Railway Company; which was read twice by its title.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2339) to incorporate the East Washington Belt Line Railway Company, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4369) to amend section 553 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1530) for the relief of James Garces, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4746) to relieve Abel S. Reynolds from the charge of desertion, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Penitentiaries, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6343) granting aid to the Freedmen's Union to Julia Weeks, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5867) relative to the Rock Creek Railway Company of the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6197) to amend the laws relating to conveyances of lands in the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment. He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the

country to which the ambassadors or ministers of the United States are accredited when the public interest requires such appointment, and the person so employed shall receive the same compensation as herein provided for the secretaries of legation of the United States to such country.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President—

Mr. ALDRICH and others. Question!

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have nothing to say except that the proposed amendment submitted by the Senator from Florida has been recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It has that backing before the Senate. I think I know what the purpose of the Senator from Florida is, and I am thoroughly in sympathy with him. It does create one new office in the shape of an assistant secretary of legation. I am not disposed to antagonize it.

Mr. CALL. I am reliably informed that at one of the legations where very important negotiations are pending there is no one connected with the legation who can speak the language, and that important negotiations are conducted by the subjects of the foreign Government, none of the American legation being able to speak the language.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida (Mr. CALL).

The question being put, a division was called for; and the yeas were 13.

Mr. CALL. I withdraw the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment is withdrawn by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. GEORGE. I offer an amendment at the suggestion of the State Department.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated at the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 25, after line 16, insert:

To pay for expenses incurred by order of the Department of State, at the request of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the United States Senate, in making investigation into the consumption and production of cotton in their respective consular districts, as follows:

J. W. Pepper, United States consul at Milan	\$9.65
R. W. Hendick, United States consul at Geneva	24.12
Alton Angier, United States consul at Athens	28.70
A. H. Lowrie, commercial agent at Freiburg	10.75
A. J. Benson, vice-consul at Cadix	5.00
And to Thomas E. Homan, consul at Odessa, for loss of salary occasioned by his absence, under orders of the State Department, in investigating cotton culture in Asiatic Russia, his report thereon having been furnished by the said Department to said committee. viz:	\$26.96

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. GEORGE).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. On page 3, lines 8 and 9, I move to strike out "six" and "thirteen" before "thousand" and insert "seven" and "fifteen." The amendment raises the salary of the ministers plenipotentiary in Portugal and Switzerland \$1,000, making it \$7,500 instead of \$6,500.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 8, page 3, strike out the word "six" before "thousand" and insert "seven," and in line 9 strike out the word "thirteen" before "thousand" and insert "fifteen;" so as to read:

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Switzerland and Portugal, at \$7,500 each, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER. I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment but one was adopted, the amendment placing certain deficiencies upon the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire moves to reconsider the vote by which the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. GEORGE) was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask to have the amendment read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. On page 25, after line 16, insert:

To pay for expenses incurred by order of the Department of State at the request of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the United States Senate in making investigation into the consumption and production of cotton in their respective consular districts, as follows:

J. W. Pepper, United States consul at Milan	\$9.65
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A. J. Benson, vice-consul at Cadix	5.00
And to Thomas E. Homan, consul at Odessa, for loss of salary occasioned by his absence, under orders of the State Department, in investigating cotton culture in Asiatic Russia, his report thereon having been furnished by the said Department to said committee. viz:	\$26.96

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BLACKBURN. This item belongs properly on the deficiency bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. If there is any special reason why it should go on this bill instead of the deficiency bill—

Mr. BLACKBURN. There is none. It belongs properly on the deficiency bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. Undoubtedly.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The money is due; there is no question of that. It would be more proper to put it on the deficiency bill than on the diplomatic and consular bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. Does the Senator like to put amendments of this kind on the pending bill instead of on the deficiency bill?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Not upon the contrary, I think the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire is very proper.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi was agreed to.

The motion to reconsider was not agreed to.

Mr. CALL. If there be no objection I ask that in lieu of the amendment which I withdrew, authorizing the appointment by the President of an assistant secretary of legation at any foreign embassy where no member of the legation can speak the language of the country, that I be allowed to move that the President may, if in his independent necessity, appoint an assistant secretary of legation at Berlin who can speak and write the German language. I do it upon the ground that important negotiations are now pending with that country in respect to the imports and exports of the two countries, and I am informed that there is not a single member of the legation there who is familiar with the German language or with the habits and business of that country.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida?

Mr. MANDERSON. Are we to understand that at the Berlin legation there is no one who can speak the German language attached to the legation?

Mr. CALL. I am informed by Mr. Charles Allen, an ex-member of Congress from New York, a gentleman of very high standing and entire reliability, in a letter from him from that place, that such is the fact.

Mr. ALDRICH. Under the order of the Senate debate is not in order. I ask that the rule may be enforced in that respect.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Debate was proceeding by unanimous consent. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida?

Mr. HALE. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears none. Will the Senator from Florida indicate the point where his amendment is to come in?

Mr. CALL. In the memorandum I sent to the Secretary's desk—

Mr. BLACKBURN. What is the amendment the Senator proposes?

Mr. CALL. An assistant secretary of legation at Berlin to be employed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator will suspend. The Chair asked if there was objection, and the Chair was unable to hear any response, owing to the confusion in the Chamber. The Chair will again inquire if there is objection to the request of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. ALDRICH. I objected to any discussion of the question. I suggest that this matter be taken up by the committee. This is not the place to consider it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island object to the request?

Mr. ALDRICH. I object to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection. The bill is still as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there are no further amendments as in Committee of the Whole the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Without any idea of going on with the bill at this time I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8372) making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Mr. HALE. The Senator wants to get it before the Senate.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I want to get the bill before the Senate. The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will not ask for the reading of the bill at this time. I want the record to show that by the action of the Senate in taking up the Post-Office appropriation bill the unfinished business is the bill (H. R. 1039) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, coming over from a previous day, is not to be dispensed and sent to the calendar, but only temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

LOUISIANA OR HONDURAS LOTTERY COMPANY.

Mr. CALL. I offer a resolution which has been heretofore read. I ask that it may be printed and laid on the table until Monday morning.

The resolution was ordered to be on the table and to be printed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That a special committee be, and is hereby, created, who shall be charged with the duty of inquiring and reporting to the Senate whether the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company has been established and is now operating in the United States and is engaged in business herein and in the use of the mails and of the laws of the United States, or whether the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company, its owners, managers, directors, or agents have entered into any agreement with any person or persons or corporations for the control of the elections of the members of Congress and whether it owns, either directly or indirectly, any interest in newspapers published in the United States and whether they, or any of them, have contributed money to the establishment of newspapers or for subsidizing newspapers.

The committee shall also inquire and report what sums of money, if any, have been expended by the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company to influence the legislation of Congress, or by any person or corporation in any way connected, combined with, or interested in, such lottery company, and by what persons such money was expended, and by what persons it was contributed.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, I ask leave to submit for adoption the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, and they were considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, late a Senator from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. President, the late Francis B. Stockbridge occupied what may well be called Michigan's historic seat in this body. In 1835 the people of Michigan, claiming their rights under the ordinance of 1787, and putting it into full operation a State government and sent to this body Lucius Lyon and John Norwell. For nearly fourteen months these two Senators-elect were kept in the Senate corridors, until the boundary dispute between the young State and Congress was settled as such disputes are usually settled—in favor of the stronger party.

On taking his seat in the Senate, January 26, 1837, Mr. Lyon was assigned by lot to the first class; and after the first of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses he gave way for Augustus S. Porter, elected by the Whigs, who had an accidental majority in the legislature of 1839. Six years later Lewis Cass entered the Senate. Among all the Common wealth builders of the Northwest, Cass was the most distinguished. By just and honorable treaties he had obtained the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands that comprise not less than one-fourth of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan; and as he had been Secretary of War and minister to France under Jackson he had won fame at home and abroad.

During the twelve most eventful years when the Constitution was on trial he stood with Webster and Clay as its defender; and during that period was the Presidential candidate of his party. It was during his second term in the Senate that the movement to resist the extension of slavery north and west took definite shape; and nowhere was this movement stronger than in Michigan, where it found expression in the first Republican State convention, held at Jackson on the 6th day of July, 1850. Of the members of that convention Chandler, Bingham, Jacob M. Howard, and Christianity afterwards were elected to this body. It is not necessary for me to do more than to advert to the fact that for eighteen of the most trying years of this Government Zachariah Chandler represented in the Senate the uncompromising loyalty of Michigan. Sustained and supported by his State, he was an aggressive leader; and in a brief time he was elected to this body for a fourth time, and he died in the harness.

It was during the years immediately following the war of the rebellion that the vast natural resources of Michigan became available. These conquests over nature called into prominence a new class of men. The State of Michigan held in trust for the whole country a series of waterways and a wealth of iron, copper, timber, and salt which needed but the fostering care of Government to supply the people of this country with cheap transportation and cheap raw materials. As Cass represented Michigan's devotion to the Constitution, and as Chandler represented Michigan's intense loyalty to the Union, just as truly, though less conspicuously, Mr. Stockbridge represented the commercial enterprise of his State.

Like his illustrious predecessors, Mr. Stockbridge was a native of New England, having been born in the town of Bath, Me., on the 9th day of April, 1826. Then, as now, the first ambition of a

New England boy was to establish himself in Boston; and thither young Stockbridge went at the age of 17. Equipped with an excellent common-school education, for four years he received a solid business training in one of those large wholesale houses which were at that time centers of trade for the entire country. But when the smell of pine is an inheritance it rarely happens that one loses his inborn love of the woods and its product, and it was altogether natural that on attaining his majority the young man should seek the bustling young city of Chicago as the scene of his activities and the lumber trades as a means of building his fortune.

In 1851 his on-coming interests drew him to the source of his supplies in Allegan County, Mich.; and a few years later he made his home in Kalamazoo, where he became a very considerable part of Michigan's "big village," as the place was known until a few years ago, when it became a beautiful city. As a member of the staff of the great war governor, Austin Blair, Mr. Stockbridge acquired the honorary title of colonel, by which he was familiarly known, probably because the rank served him to record sort of half paternalistic relation in which he stood to the people among whom he had made his home.

In 1860 he represented his district in the State legislature, and two years later he received the not unusual promotion to the State senate. Careful, conscientious, unassuming, and clear-sighted in all his legislative work, his genial nature and his readiness to assist in every good work made friends for him all over the State, and but for his own expressed wish undoubtedly he would have been called to the executive chair. Instead he came to this body in 1867 as the special representative of rapidly developing and vigorous western Michigan.

What battles he fought against circumstances we do not know. In the end he conquered and became what the world terms a "successful" man, with large interests not only in his own State but also in the South and the far West. Liberal by nature, he used his wealth to build up the industries of his town and to establish, strengthen, and maintain its charities. Happy in his domestic life, he left no room to mourn the loss of a devoted husband, and many relatives to regret keenly the taking away of one who had been as a father to them.

Of his work in the Senate it is unnecessary to speak here further than to say that when his first term was drawing to an end the voice of Michigan, as interpreted with a very large degree of unanimity by the legislature, was for his return. He had satisfied the people of his State. We who were present in the Senate of this Chamber can testify to his devotion to the interests of his country, his State, and his party; and when on April 30 of last year death came upon him suddenly as he was caring for another it was the universal feeling here that a wise counselor and a devoted friend had been taken from us.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President, Maine never loses interest in her sons who leave to engage in life's conflicts elsewhere, and she always rejoices in their successes. She is proud of the boy who left as a sailor before the mast, then became one of the heaviest ship-owners on the Pacific Slope, then governor of California, and now a United States Senator; and of another born on one of her hill-side farms, educated in her public schools, graduated from one of her colleges, who then went West, became a successful business man, then represented his adopted State of Minnesota in the national House of Representatives, and now is a colleague of ours in this Chamber. These men, and such as these, are a State's jewels.

I think, Mr. President, that Maine equips her children fairly well for such contests. She has always been a border State, almost entirely surrounded by ocean and by a foreign land. She is located in the extreme northeast of the Republic. Her early history was one of cruel war. The price of a livelihood was always a struggle; it fought offshore, a ceaseless contest with wind and wave and rock-bound coast; if inshore, then the conquest of the primeval forest and the cutting of land which never laughed with harvest when vexed with a hoe, but responded only to hard work. Her climate is severe, her winter long and cold.

Mr. President, these conditions, seemingly unfavorable, I think combine to make her people self-reliant, courageous, patient, economical, thrifty—legacies to her children of infinitely greater value than ease, luxury, and money.

Senator Stockbridge, to whose memory we are to-day paying tribute, was one of these boys. He was born in the shipbuilding town of Bath, of good old New England stock on both sides. His father was an eminent physician in that section of the State, but of course in those days with a small income, and could give his son only the advantages of the common schools, with a term or two in an academy.

Young Stockbridge, at the age of 16 years, self-reliant, started out for himself; went to Boston in a store. He was adventurous and bold and soon found that his counter was altogether too narrow for him. He went west, located in Chicago, then far distant from the home of his birth. He engaged in the lumber business,

it may be, inspired to it by the whispering pines of his own native State.

He was sagacious and cool, but bold. In all of his proposed investments he was his own explorer, his own counselor, depending entirely on his own judgment. He regarded contracts, whether written or oral, as sacred, and observed them with the strictest fidelity both in letter and in spirit. He was a strictly honest man, and was not long in gaining a reputation which insured to him all the credit he needed for his extensive operations.

He was a man thoroughly familiar with men. Having been poor himself, he sympathized with the poor, gained the entire confidence and esteem of all his employees, always treated them not only justly but generously, so his extensive operations were never crippled by strikes nor injurious combinations. It was not long before he became one of the great lumber kings in the West and had acquired wealth.

Mr. President, I have observed too frequently, when men seek riches, they are apt to acquire a love for money itself—one of the most debasing of the passions of the human heart. Not so Mr. Stockbridge. He seemed to think he was a steward for his Lord, and that the property he acquired was a trust to be administered by him faithfully for the good of his fellows.

He was exceedingly generous and charitable, as large gifts to benevolent, literary, and religious associations and institutions testify, and he indulged in an immense amount of that giving of which the left hand knows nothing of what the right hand is doing every day. One of the poor man was left without a supply equal to that on his own, and that he did it.

In this charitable career he fortunately always had the sympathy and the loving cooperation of his wife, who, while it may be, was more impulsive than he, was equally generous.

I have said that Mr. Stockbridge's early education was limited, but he inherited an intense love for books, was a constant student when business cares almost overwhelmed him, was familiar with the current literature and well read in the classics. He had one of the finest and best selected private libraries I have ever seen of books—not ornaments, but furniture, but familiar friends. He was fond of art, and lavishly expended his money for choice pictures, fine statuary, and rare bric-a-brac. So it happened that in the latter years of his life there was no conversation in public speech nor in letters could one discover the school deprivations of his boyhood.

He was ambitious. Why not? If all men were content, what would this world be? He had acquired wealth; he had leisure; he knew that he had the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens; he knew equally well that he could render to his country and State valuable service, so sought, not unduly and improperly, public position. His people were ever ready to gratify him. He served in both houses of his State legislature, and then twice they elected him to the highest office in their gift, that of United States Senator. As a Senator, we can all bear witness to his fidelity, to his constant attention to the duties of the great office. On committee his services were regarded as invaluable on account of his large experience in affairs, his careful attention to whatever was committed to him, and his untiring energy. He seldom indulged in debate, but when he did he attracted attention by the dignity and the courtesy of his bearing, by the closeness of his logic, by the clearness of his statements.

He was princely in his hospitalities. He had an elegant home in Kalamazoo, surrounded by beautiful and extensive grounds, and the doors were always wide open. I have had the pleasure to be his guest, and the moment I entered the house found myself in carriages and servants, and everything that money could buy were mine. Mrs. Stockbridge was a charming hostess, and seemed to take more pleasure in the bestowing than even the guest did in the receiving.

Mr. Stockbridge was a man of strong convictions and fixed principles, to some seeming almost stern and Puritanic in his fidelity to them. His stand on temperance may illustrate this. He was a total abstinence from intoxicants could never would allow even wine in his house. Here in Washington he kept open house, as he did at home, and was lavish in his hospitality. He was giving frequent dinner parties, and I presume every Senator in my hearing has been his guest. His table was always splendidly equipped, furnished with everything to tempt the appetite and delight the taste, but never any wine. I have no hesitation in saying that the Senator here, whatever his own private tastes and wishes might be, left that hospitable table to a new and a profounder respect for the Senator who dared disregard the requirements of custom and of fashion in devotion to principle.

Mr. President, Mr. Stockbridge was in every respect a strong man, a warm friend, a good neighbor, a patriotic citizen, a devoted husband; and he was more and better than all these—he was an earnest, faithful Christian, a member of the Protestant

Episcopal Church, active in all of its charities, faithful to all of its obligations.

It is well with him. He has only passed through the open door of his Father's house, and has entered now upon life eternal, with all its wealth of possibilities.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President, Mr. Stockbridge and I were warm personal friends, and when the sad intelligence came to us that he was no more I felt that I had sustained a personal loss which could never be repaired, for at my time of life on does not easily make new friendships.

During the whole of Mr. Stockbridge's service in this body I believe it was my fortune to be associated with him on the Committee on Indian Affairs. In the discharge of the duties devolving on us in that committee we were often associated together on sub-committees in the investigation of questions referred to us. In worth and merit, and I hazard nothing in saying that no man of correct feeling could know him well and not be his friend.

One of the most striking traits in his character was his fine, well-balanced, sound judgment. Never swayed by passion or prejudice, he held always a just balance in weighing the merits and demerits of any question; and when he had the opportunity for a full investigation of any matter his judgment upon it would command the respect of all who knew him.

His quality was manifest in everything connected with him. His marked personal success in every walk of life in which he entered, the high position he held among those with whom he was associated in business and politics in his own State and here all bore evidence of it.

Perhaps his most lovable trait, that which attracted his friends to him most warmly, was his own generous feelings and his broad charity. He judged no one harshly, never attributed unworthy motives to others, and never suspected others of sinister purposes, but accorded with his mind the construction of others which most accorded with his own high standard of proper conduct.

While he was distinguished for his modesty he was at the same time possessed of great force of character, exhibiting in himself such a happy blending of modest worth and self-reliant manliness as forms the finest type of our Western manhood.

Of the antagonisms which rude self-assertion is always sure to arouse he knew absolutely nothing.

His courteous bearing toward and gentle regard for the rights and feelings of others never for a moment forsook him, and carried the conviction to all who came in contact with him that he was in the finest sense of the word a gentleman.

I knew him in his home, and it was there that he appeared to the best advantage and in the most favorable light. No one who ever came within the circle of the personal friends and congenial spirits drawn together by his discriminating friendship could forget even went out from under his roof without feeling that his was a home of unusual loveliness, the crowning glory of which was the beautiful life of the husband and wife who made it what it was.

Mr. President, until the last man who knew and served with him, Mr. Stockbridge shall have passed out from this body he will not be forgotten here. No seat will again be marked as his; his name will not again appear upon our official rolls; but his memory will live like a sweet incense here where his presence brought only pleasure.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I am sure the commonwealth of Illinois, which I have the honor in part to represent in this Senate, would not have me remain silent on this sad occasion.

Mr. President, as has been said by the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMillan], the colleague of the late Senator Stockbridge, when we mourn, the deceased had entered upon his second term of service in the Senate, and to those of us who only knew him as we ordinarily know each other here there seemed many years of usefulness before him. Mr. Stockbridge, when he determined to leave Boston to find a new home, I understand for a time in Chicago. He was soon attracted, however, by business ventures, into the State of Michigan, where he made his permanent home, his fortune, and his fame.

His life was a career of honor and great usefulness in that commonwealth, and he endeavored himself to all the people. In the Senate he won the esteem of all the people. In the State he was a man of strong sense, always quickly discerning the right, never swerving from it, and was a most excellent and successful legislator. He performed his duty under all circumstances, and met the highest expectations of the people on all occasions. Few men in the Senate have more completely won the confidence and esteem of the members of this body than did Senator Stockbridge.

He was a good man in the quiet walks of life, as he was a faithful servant of the people in his public career. He was a man of

business. He not only responded to the calls of his people to perform public duty, but he conducted large business operations as farmer, stock raiser, and land and lumber trader. He not only sought as a legislator to build up and sustain the policy which he believed to be for the best interests of the great body of the American people, but he sought also to develop by business enterprises the resources and wealth of this country.

Mr. President, men are in a large degree what they make themselves. I recognize the fact that geniuses and poets are born, not made; but after all, the man who starts out with a determination that he will be a man among men, that he will carve out his own fortune, that he will make the world better for his living in it, and labors to that end, is the best type of manhood and leaves behind him more to be gratefully remembered by the people. Mr. Stockbridge made no pretensions to genius or to oratory, but he was an honest man with more than ordinary ability, and was always for the right. During all his manhood life, private and public, the people with whom he lived and whom he served appreciated and trusted him.

Mr. President, it was my good fortune to become somewhat intimately acquainted with the deceased after he entered this Chamber, and the longer I knew him and the more closely I became associated with him the more highly I regarded him. He had no commitments, but was direct and single-minded, always resting upon the truth.

He was a patriotic man; he loved our free institutions; he loved liberty, and was proud of the glory of our country and its position among the nations. He was a Republican and believed in the principles and policies of the party, but he was never offensive in presenting his views in the presence of men who did not agree with him.

Mr. President, he is gone, and his place has been filled in this body. The same experience must come to us all. I well remember his stalwart form and his vigorous bearing when he first entered the Senate; and I also sadly remember the many strong men who have been Senators upon this floor during the twelve years of my membership, and have, like him, surrendered to the great destroyer. Humanity is forever subject to the great law of change. From birth to our final breath we pass constantly on, never halting till the silent shore is reached. Senators may ordain, and the people may obey their ordinances, but death shows no favors to the tribunes.

The deceased Senator began his business career in the great metropolis of the State, Chicago, and he laid down his life in that city, surrounded in his last hours by his relatives and friends. I accompanied his remains to their last resting place in the city of his home, where many thousands of his neighbors and friends, with saddened hearts, followed all that was left of Francis B. Stockbridge to the grave.

I pay my last tribute of respect to his memory. Peace be to his ashes.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, while I can not hope to add anything to the just meed of praise bestowed upon the life and character of the late Senator Stockbridge, yet I should do violence to my own feelings and sense of duty to permit the occasion to pass without expressing and placing on record my high appreciation of his character as a man and his worth as a citizen. Knowing him as I did in private life, and of his many admirable qualities, I am not surprised that Senators who were associated with him in this body even for a brief period should be able to bear testimony to his personal worth, and his fidelity, integrity, and rare good judgment in the discharge of public duties, and his unswerving devotion to the best interests of the State.

These encomiums by his colleagues will be exceedingly gratifying to the people of Michigan, who twice honored him with a seat in the Senate and who to-day hold his memory in the highest regard and deeply deplore that his life could not have been spared to the full completion of the term to which their partiality had called him. In forming an estimate of his character your judgment, of necessity, is based almost entirely upon your association with him in his official capacity as a member of the Senate. But there was another side to his nature none the less attractive and praiseworthy.

He was known to you as a Senator. I knew him as a neighbor and friend, with whom it was my good fortune, during the last twenty years of his life, to be in almost daily intercourse, thus affording an opportunity of discerning those admirable qualities of head and heart which attached him to his friends and secured for him an exalted place in the affectionate regard of his fellow-citizens. During this period of nearly a quarter of a century we were residents of the same city and much of the time of the same ward, and were naturally thrown together in social intercourse, freed from the restraints of public life which sometimes obscure for the moment the dominating characteristics of the human heart. It was under such circumstances and amid such surround-

ings I came to know Senator Stockbridge, and became attached to him as a neighbor and friend.

In looking back on the years of that acquaintance and summing up its incidents, if called upon to single out the chief and controlling elements of his character, those which alone have dominated his whole life and made it a marvelous success, I should have no hesitancy in declaring they were his wonderful self-reliance and superb courage. He had confidence in his own judgment and the courage to execute what his judgment approved. This was exemplified in early life. Born at Bath, Me., in 1829, in 1842, when but 16 years of age, he determined to take upon himself, in a measure at least, the duties and responsibilities of life, and to that end made his first venture as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in the city of Boston, where for a period of many years he devoted himself to the duties of his position, acquiring his first practical lessons in business affairs and developing those qualities of integrity and self-reliance which marked the whole course of his future life. It was during this experimental period, undoubtedly, that he became conscious of his natural bent of mind and aptitude for business pursuits, and having made the discovery, without attempting to force his life into unnatural channels, so frequently attempted and so frequently disastrous, he had the right good judgment to enter the open way pointed out by his inclinations and dedicated his life to an active business career.

Having thus determined his course, he entered upon it with the ardor and enthusiasm of youth and pursued it with unflinching energy to the end, permitting no obstacle, however formidable, to impede his progress or turn him aside from the consummation of his supreme purpose.

His resolution formed, it only remained for him to determine the character of his business and the field of his operations. With that sagacity and foresight for which he was noted, he saw in the forests of the Northwest the possibility of a great business future, and accordingly in 1847, at the age of 21, he took up his residence as a lumber merchant in the city of Chicago, a place then of less than 10,000 inhabitants, where he laid the foundations of his future success. From a lumber merchant he became a lumber manufacturer, and pushing his way into the forests of Michigan and the Northwest, erecting mills and establishing camps, he moved forward in the course of his destiny until he was recognized as among the foremost business men of the Northwest.

In 1853 he became a citizen of Michigan and retained his residence in the State during the remainder of his life. Here he enlarged his business, became connected with other and important industrial enterprises until, at the time of his death, his business interests, vast and complicated, extended beyond the limits of Michigan from the extreme South to the distant forests of the Pacific Slope. This great business success was due in a large measure, if not chiefly, to those characteristics of which I spoke in the beginning, and which he possessed in a preeminent degree—self-reliance and courage. These were the weapons with which, single-handed and alone, he made his way in the industrial world.

But this tribute would be incomplete without mentioning another phase of his character, as pronounced as those to which I have already referred, namely, his kindness and boundless generosity.

His liberality knew no bounds but the measure of his ability, and his charity no restraint but the limit of its necessities. It was this that greatly endeared him to his people. Reserved, yet companionable; dignified, yet without ostentation, he freely mingled with all the people in their everyday life, acquainting himself with their conditions and ministering to their necessities. Possessed of an abundant fortune, which sometimes was the rank of human kindness, he bestowed private charity with a lavish hand, while his donations to public objects were on the broadest scale of liberality. Church and school, benevolent and charitable institutions alike were the recipients of his favor. The city of his home is to-day adorned with enduring monuments to his public benefactions.

But while engaged in large business enterprises, demanding his chief thought and attention, he was not so wholly engrossed by them as to be indifferent to the public life of his country. In these he took a lively interest, and, early identifying himself with the Republican party, he became an active and influential member of that organization, adhering to its varying fortunes with characteristic steadfastness. Here, as in the business world, he quickly secured the confidence of the people and was twice elected to the State legislature, serving first in the house and subsequently in the senate, where, in the discharge of his legislative duties, he displayed the entire right judgment which had always characterized his business life. Though a man of practical affairs, yet in his capacity as a legislator he rendered great service to his party and the State; and, after all, the highest state-ship is only the application of sound business principles to governmental affairs.

That business knowledge he possessed in a remarkable degree, and it must have advantaged him and the Senate while here in

preliminary examination; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUTLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which, with the accompanying letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CAREY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SQUIRE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. GORDON, it was

Resolved, That the papers filed in the Fifty-second Congress relating to the claim of Mildred P. Poullain, widow of Dr. Thomas N. Poullain, for relief, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, under the rules thereof.

NEW YORK POST-OFFICES.

Mr. HILL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be, and is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate information as to post offices in the State of New York, in the following particulars:

First. The number of Presidential post-offices.
Second. The number of other post-offices.
Third. The number of postmasters in Presidential offices who were appointed by President Harrison and who were permitted by President Cleveland to serve out their full terms; and the number removed for cause before the expiration of their terms.

Fourth. The number of postmasters in Presidential offices appointed by President Harrison who have not yet expired, and the number whose terms have expired for which no nominations have been made.
Fifth. What policy has been adopted by the present Administration in reference to postmasters of offices (other than Presidential offices) who are appointed for no fixed term, whether they have been removed at pleasure or removed as a general rule to serve a term of four years; the number of such postmasters appointed by the preceding Administration who are still in office, and the number who were permitted to serve out a full period of four years, but whose successors have not been appointed, and the number who have served such period who are still in office.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Mr. VEST submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform the Senate what foreign nations have adopted or refused to adopt the regulations for preventing collisions at sea which were directed to be followed by all public and private vessels of the United States upon the high seas and in all waters connected therewith navigable by seagoing vessels by act of Congress approved August 19, 1890, and proclaimed by the President by July 13, 1891; also that he transmit to the Senate all information he may have as to such matter together with the correspondence had between the United States and other Governments in regard thereto.

CLAIM FOR SEIZURE OF COTTON.

Mr. McLAURIN submitted the following resolution: which was referred to the Committee on Claims:

Resolved, That Senate bill No. 2222, entitled "An act for the relief of the owners of certain cotton shipped from Natchez, Miss., in August, 1863, on the steamer *Gladiator*, and the same hereby is, referred to the Court of Claims for examination and report under the provisions of section 14 of the act approved March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States."

PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Mr. WHITE submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2222) to adopt certain rules for the amendment of local laws, rivers, and inland waters of the United States, supplementary to the act of August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea," having met, after full and free conference, and having agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, H. R. 2222, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: "And the word 'eight' after the word 'February'; and the Senate agree to the same."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title, and agree to the same.

M. W. RANSOM,
STEPHEN M. WHITE,
WILLIAM F. PRYDE,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

GASTON A. ROBBINS,
J. P. DODD,
W. J. WHITE,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was concurred in.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 11th instant approved and signed the act (S. 445) changing the name of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

ISSUE AND SALE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions, the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution submitted by the Senator from Kansas, coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. PEPPER on the 9th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, directed to report to the Senate forthwith, with its report thereon, Senate resolution (Miscellaneous Document No. 3) adopted on the 30th day of December, 1890, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, instructed to inquire and report whether the Secretary of the Treasury, in issuing and selling United States bonds in the months of February and December, 1894, was authorized by any act or acts of Congress then in force.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I think that the resolution I offered, and which was under discussion yesterday, has precedence in regular order.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That resolution, I think, went to the Calendar under the action of the Senate yesterday morning.

Mr. CALL. There was no action of the Senate on the resolution yesterday; but I understood unanimous consent was given that it should not lose its place.

Mr. BLACKBURN. No. The resolution was not taken up yesterday in the morning hour, but the Post-Office appropriation bill was taken up on my motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions in the order in which they are reached, and the resolution of the Senator from Kansas was first upon the list, and was so laid before the Senate.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask that the resolution may be adopted.
Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the resolution may be read, so that we may know what it is.

Mr. CALL. I submit that the resolution which I offered has precedence in time, if I am not mistaken, over the resolution of the Senator from Kansas.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is governed by the record as shown at the desk, and not by the recollection of Senators.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to suggest to the Senator who has charge of the resolution, and to the Senate, that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee is suffering with a heavy cold and is not able to be in his seat this morning. I therefore suggest that the resolution stand over until he shall come in. He should be present if the resolution is to be discussed.

Mr. PEPPER. I asked that the resolution might be adopted. I did not ask for its discussion.

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Senator to let the resolution stand over on the ground that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee is absent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. GORMAN. Let us have the resolution read, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be again read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. PEPPER on the 9th instant.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. PLATT. The suggestion has been made that the resolution ought not to be considered this morning, because the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary is not here. The resolution is, in a certain sense, a reflection upon the Judiciary Committee for not having reported the resolution formerly submitted by the Senator from Kansas, and certainly the chairman of the committee is the proper person to reply.

Mr. STEWART. Is there any objection to my making a few remarks about the resolution before it passes away?

Mr. HOAR. I should like the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to hear the Senator's remarks.

Mr. STEWART. He can read them in the RECORD.

Mr. PLATT. We are always glad to listen to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. STEWART. Then I should like to make a few remarks.

Mr. PEPPER. I do not want the floor taken away from me just yet. I have no objection to the resolution going over, provided it does not lose its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. STEWART and Mr. GORMAN. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Then, Mr. President, I desire to be heard upon the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I did not intend to discuss this resolution, and I expect now to occupy but a very short time. I think I appreciate as highly as any member of the Senate the importance of promptness in our action during the remainder of the present session. We are very much pressed, but in view of the fact that, first, there seemed to be a disposition to discuss the resolution, and, second, objection to its going over and retaining its place, I feel it my duty to call attention to my reasons for offering the resolution, for, as was suggested by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], it may seem to be a reflection on the Committee on the Judiciary.

President, I have charged upon this floor once before, and repeat the charge now—for that is the foundation of this proceeding—that the Treasury Department ever since 1878 has been deceiving the people, whether deliberately and intentionally or not I do not care to say. It began in the year 1878 and continued until the Administration of President Harrison, and in the first message of that distinguished man he called attention to the condition of our finances. Why did not the President begin in 1865, at the close of this great war? The policy adopted at that time has been followed until the present. During the administration of Mr. Secretary Foster a statement was sent out to the people apparently upon request—it was used as a campaign document—showing and intending to show that there never had been in circulation any paper money excepting the greenbacks and demand notes, throwing out of the calculation utterly all the compound-interest notes, all the 7-30 notes, and every other class of our paper currency excepting only the greenbacks. Our Treasury reports since 1878 have continually been made up upon that idea.

In addition to that, Mr. President, we find that now, in the reports which are being issued from day to day, in place of asserting that the silver bullion in the Treasury is worth its coin value, the Secretary of the Treasury conveys the idea that we purchased it at its market value, and that that is the only value which it can have in making up our accounts. There are about \$134,000,000 of silver bullion in the Treasury, as the reports show, whereas in fact the coinage value of the bullion is perhaps 55 per cent more than that—yes, about 33 per cent more than that. So, if the actual coinage value of the silver bullion now in the Treasury were given it would be about \$175,000,000 instead of \$134,000,000.

I might go on and enumerate a large number of other instances, but I shall not take time now to do it, wherein, in my judgment, the Treasury Department has been deceiving the public concerning our finances. For the year, however, the Secretary of the Treasury came to Congress, honest man that he was, and asked permission by statute authorizing him to purchase gold with bonds, but Congress denied him that privilege. Then, believing it was his duty, and acting under the advice of the President of the United States, to maintain the gold reserve, he assumed authority, and there were no objections raised in this body, and, so far as I know, none in the other body, excepting those which were raised by members of the party to which I belong. I called attention to the fact at that time, and so did my colleagues; and when the present Congress convened, upon the first day of the session I presented the following resolution to the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, instructed to inquire and report whether the acts of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing and selling United States bonds in the months of February and December, 1894, were authorized by any act or acts of Congress then in force.

That resolution was offered on the 3d day of December, 1894, more than two months ago. No report on it has yet been made by the committee. It is not my business nor is it my desire or intention to even intimate what reasons, if any, the committee have had for not acting upon the resolution, but their nonaction, or at least their neglect or failure to report the resolution, is in entire accord with the conduct and the management of the Treasury Department during the last eighteen years.

Mr. President, I feel that the committee did not regard the subject-matter of the resolution as worth considering, and therefore it was not reported. Hence I do not intend any disrespect to the committee whatever, because that has been the custom and has been the practice of committees of this body as to all matters of this kind. I remember when I introduced a resolution during our long debate in 1893, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the national banks of the country were being conducted in violation of law or not, that Senators upon both sides of the Chamber arose and with some feeling asserted that it was an impertinence upon the part of the Senator from Kansas to ask a question of this kind; that during times of great stress and emergency public officers ought not to be expected to obey the law fully and in detail, and that there ought to be large discretion allowed.

So it is now. The Secretary of the Treasury and his chief are

selling the public credit upon the open market. They have even gone so far, Mr. President, latterly, since this resolution was presented to the Senate, as to confer privately with foreigners, or with the agents of foreign banking institutions, trading the credit of the people of the United States to our ancient enemy at three-fourths of 1 per cent—yes, nearly 1 per cent—more than the last bonds were negotiated for, and at 1½ per cent more than the bonds of the city of New York are now carrying; and this, too, in the face of the fact that members of this body and members of the House of Representatives—if I am not out of order in referring to that—have been asserting from the beginning and are now asserting, the sale of these bonds is without authority of law. I spent some time in discussing this resolution the second day after it was introduced for the very purpose of showing, and I thought that I did show conclusively, that the President and his Secretary were acting outside of the law. I feel quite certain that the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] took the same view of the subject I did, at least measurably.

During the pendency of an appropriation bill at the last session of the Fifty-second Congress the Senator from Ohio proposed an amendment authorizing the Secretary to sell bonds of either of the classes provided for in the refunding act of 1870 or bonds bearing 3 per cent interest at his discretion. Evidently it was the belief of that distinguished Senator at the time that there was no authority upon the part of the Treasury Department, or at least that the people would question such authority, to issue bonds under existing circumstances without some fresh authority from the National Legislature. It was under those circumstances that I asked for the adoption of the resolution in the utmost good faith, and I am glad to see that while discussing the resolution, that if acts of this kind had been committed in the earlier years of the Republic the guilty officers would have been impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. I believe so now. We are drifting along from day to day and month to month and year to year, allowing the officers in charge of great public affairs to use their own judgment and override the law and the Constitution, and it is time the brakes were put on.

Senator Hill and though there are different grades of Senators, the same as there are of common people, yet a Senator is presumed to be a man of some responsibility—and members of the House of Representatives charge that these acts are done without authority of law. Now I come into the Senate as a Senator, upon my responsibility as a Senator, and I ask our Judiciary Committee to give us their opinion as to whether these acts are in accordance with the law or, to put it in a more genteel form perhaps, whether there are any statutes existing at the time authorizing these acts upon the part of the officers.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate of the United States is composed of distinguished men, men of rare learning in law, of judicial training, and great ability, standing high not only as lawyers and jurists, but as statesmen. Their opinion would be worth a great deal to the people of the country. It would be very satisfying to the public mind if that committee should come in and by a large majority or unanimously say that in their opinion the President and Secretary of the Treasury were justified not only by the exigencies, but by the letter of the law in issuing bonds. I confess that it would go a great way toward satisfying my mind—a great way, indeed—for I should feel it my duty to yield to their superior judgment upon a matter of this kind. The resolution of itself was very important, sufficiently so to justify its existence, and that is the reason why it was offered. Now I ask that the committee report the resolution.

Now I am going to ask you to act upon it. Let them say yes and let them say no; they will not take any action, if they wish to. All that the resolution before the Senate asks is that the committee shall report to the Senate the result of their action upon it. It is no reflection. It was not in my mind at all to reflect upon the honor, the integrity, or the industry of the committee.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator from Kansas allow me a moment?

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. Undoubtedly before the Judiciary Committee would act upon the resolution they would desire the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States. I am not now called upon, in the absence of the chairman of the committee, to explain the precise reason why a report has not yet been made, but I think I can say that undoubtedly the committee would be disposed to ask the opinion of the Attorney-General.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to inquire by what authority the committee would ask the opinion of the Attorney-General? Mr. HILL. Any committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate can ask the opinion of a law officer of the Government. He can give it or not as he pleases. Undoubtedly, sir, he would give it. I simply suggest to the Senator from Kansas whether all practical purposes would not be served by an amendment of the resolution, requesting the Attorney-General to give to the Senate his opinion.

Mr. PEPPER. No; I do not want the opinion of the Attorney-

Mr. HEPBURN. I move to amend, by striking out, in line 11, page 12, the words "to said company."

Mr. HEARD. I have no further suggestions to submit. I have stated the reason for inserting those words. The matter is one for the House to determine.

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to, there being—*Yes* 25, *noes* 20.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. HEARD. I move that the bill be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

SURVEYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HEARD. I desire now to call up Senate bill No. 444, which proposes to make a change in the law in regard to the surveyor of the District of Columbia. When the bill shall have been read (and the report, if called for) I propose to yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL], who reported the bill, and who is more familiar with the subject than I am.

The Clerk read as follows:

All (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the surveyor of the District of Columbia shall receive a salary of \$3000 per annum, in lieu of and in discharge of the direction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. That the surveyor shall give bond to the United States, in the penalty of \$2000, with two sureties to be approved by the Commissioners, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation before the Commissioners that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office, which bond and oath shall be deposited with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the recommendation of the surveyor, he, and they are hereby authorized to appoint one assistant surveyor, at a salary of \$1800 per annum; one draftsman and computer, at a salary of \$1400 per annum; one clerk, at a salary of \$1200 per annum; two rodmen, at \$250 each per annum; two chainmen, at \$200 each per annum; and such additional employees as may be, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, temporarily required for the surveyor's operations, at an aggregate expense of not exceeding \$2000 in any one year.

Sec. 4. That the surveyor shall, as speedily as possible, execute any order of survey made, by any court or private individual in any lot or square within the District of Washington and Georgetown, or of any land within the District of Columbia outside of said cities, and shall make due return of a true plat and certificate thereof.

That it shall be the duty of the surveyor to execute any surveying work for the District of Columbia, without charge, on the order of the Commissioners; and all fees for surveys made by the surveyor or the assistant surveyor shall be paid over to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and be covered into the Treasury of the United States as other moneys of the District of Columbia are now received, and the receipt therefor shall be preserved and shall be a part of the public property of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 5. That the assistant surveyor shall take the same oath his principal is required to take, and may, during the continuance of his office, discharge and perform any of the official duties of his principal, and any default or neglect on the part of the assistant surveyor, or of any assistant or clerk of the surveyor, shall be deemed a breach of the official bond of his principal.

Sec. 6. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby empowered and directed to prescribe a schedule of fees to be charged by the surveyor for his services in lieu of the fees now charged, which schedule shall be printed and conspicuously displayed in the office of the surveyor.

Sec. 7. That all laws and ordinances in force in the District of Columbia relating to the surveyor now in existence, as far as the same are applicable and not in conflict with this act, are hereby continued in full force and effect.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, the report in this case is voluminous; and I think I can briefly explain the measure so as to set out the main points to the satisfaction of members.

There is a rather peculiar situation of affairs in this District. The surveyor of the District has never been a public officer, but simply a man employed under a law which does not preserve public records. The fees fixed by the District for business of this kind are below those which private parties will pay; and in many cases no funds are provided to pay for public work. The result is that the business of the District, so far as this officer is concerned, is compelled to wait his pleasure.

The Commissioners report (and an investigation bears out their statement) that under the present law the surveyor's office is absolutely independent of all supervision by the Commissioners, and the field books, notes, and preliminary records are claimed as the private property of the surveyor or his deputies. In such a state of affairs, the surveyor owning the field notes, the District Commissioners are compelled to employ in this office from time to time members of the same family; and one of the District Commissioners stated that members of a particular family have held the office practically for one hundred years. At one time a man not content with his position, but desiring to do better, but as it was found impossible for him to do it because of the fact that, without the field notes which his predecessors had made, he had not sufficient data to enable him to efficiently perform the duties of the office.

The Commissioners report further that in many cases of plats, subdivisions, and surveys the report is made in such a way that you must go back to the same surveyor who made the original subdivision or plat in order to secure accurate work. The public

business is compelled to wait, as a rule, on private business, because people pay more for the work than the city does; and the special-assessment division reports that the work of that office is seriously inconvenienced and greatly hindered by the nonreceipt from the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia of the plats and subdivisions of lots in the various squares, as required by the existing orders of the Commissioners, and because of the nonreceipt of the plats and subdivisions it is impossible to make correct assessments.

Mr. SAYERS. I desire to ask the gentleman a question—
Mr. HULL. I will come to the question of expense in a moment.

Mr. SAYERS. The question to which I refer does not affect the expense. I notice in the report of the committee the statement that—

In case of the death of the surveyor the possession of the field books and notes and official memoranda might be lost or destroyed by his heirs or executors, and be the subject of embarrassing legal contentions before the memoranda could be secured, they, if they should be subject to get possession of them at all.

Mr. HULL. That has been the case heretofore.

Mr. SAYERS. But how could that possibly happen, if the man is an officer of the Government?

Mr. HULL. He is not, however, a public officer in the sense that gives the public possession of his field notes. He is paid by fees and is not a public officer as usually understood.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, even if employed by contract he is under the strict authorities.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. He is appointed by the Commissioners.

Mr. HULL. Yes; under a contract to do the work as provided by law, but the law is so faulty that it should at once be amended.

Mr. SAYERS. To that extent, at least, he is a public officer. Now, why should not all of the records, notes, books, and memoranda relating to the surveys made by him while discharging his duties as a public officer go, under the contract, into the District office to become public property?

Mr. HULL. Well, that is the very question I asked the Commissioners themselves, and they said they could not require sufficient data from the surveyor to complete the record.

Mr. HEARD. I answer the gentleman from Texas that there is no law compelling it.

Mr. HULL. The Commissioners replied, when the inquiry was suggested, that they were not able to get any concessions out of the surveyor because of the small amount of service they rendered to the District. "You will notice that the amount paid to them as compensation by the District for public work is very insignificant as compared with the amount they receive from private parties. The District expenditure is small, only about \$10,000, while private parties pay between seven and eight thousand dollars a year for the surveys, and I was surprised when informed that the District had no record of these things. The answer was that there is no law requiring the preservation of the records, and in some cases where surveys have been made, or desired to be made, under the control of the District they have been compelled, although it was advantageous to employ a new surveyor, to go back to the same family who made the original survey in order to get access to the field notes, etc."

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Do the committee concede that the plat books, maps of subdivisions, and field notes are the private property of the surveyors themselves?

Mr. HULL. They are regarded as the property of the surveyors.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. And yet there is hardly a deed executed here that does not refer to these plats as "recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia."

Mr. HULL. They tell me that the records are so incomplete that as a matter of fact they do not constitute what could be considered a public record, and that in many cases it is impossible to continue the survey without going to the office of the surveyor in order to get this information.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. As a matter of fact, I repeat that there is scarcely a deed to any property in this District that does not refer to the plats "in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia." They must, then, be regarded as public plats and surveys.

Mr. HULL. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia state that there is no full official record of the surveys. They have a memorandum to some extent, but no full official record as we have in our States and cities throughout the Union.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. There are about 50 general volumes of public records in the office of the surveyor.

Mr. HULL. I am simply giving what they said.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand that for all work done by private parties the charge will be made and the expense paid by them in the shape of fees?

Mr. HULL. That is correct.

Mr. SAYERS. And these fees are to go into the Treasury?

Mr. HULL. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. Into the Treasury for the benefit of the District of Columbia only?

Mr. HULL. They will go into the Treasury just as all other taxes do, that is, one-half to the credit of the District and one-half to the General Government.

Mr. SAYERS. But all other taxes and fees do not go that way, I think.

Mr. HULL. All for the support of the District do.

Mr. SAYERS. Certain court fees, as I understand, do not go into the Federal Treasury.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. They form a part of the revenues of the District.

Mr. SAYERS. The court fees assist in supporting the Government.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. The fees of the police court are, I think, put into the Treasury the same as other taxes. Of course, the distribution of the other fees are determined by the judicial acts.

Mr. HULL. But, if the gentleman will allow me, it is easy to obviate that. I understand that there was no question about it: this bill covers that point; but it is easy to provide that they shall be paid into the public Treasury, if the provisions of this bill are sufficiently explicit, as other taxes are under the arrangement with the General Government.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, with reference to the bill itself, I object to the establishment of additional offices. The bill provides for two rodmen, at \$720 each per annum, and two chainmen, at \$650 each per annum. I think those items should be stricken out.

Mr. HULL. The important point I have in my mind is to have this officer made a public officer, full public records kept. If the gentleman from Texas believes that these subordinates ought not to have the salaries named in the bill, it is very easy to amend it by striking them out. There is no question in my mind as to the central part of the bill, that this surveyor should be a public officer and all his work, including field notes, shall be under the control of the District Commissioners.

Mr. HEARD. That is right.

Mr. HULL. That is the central idea that I have in my mind. All the departments of the District government which rely upon these records for the prompt transaction of their business are unanimous in the opinion that it is absolutely necessary to change the method that they have had heretofore, namely, practically the contract system, with the surveyor. If the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] will look at the report of the surveyor he will see that under the present law, under the fees provided, he collected the sum of \$7,500 last year, when the work was not done for the District that should have been done in order to expedite the public business.

Mr. HEARD. I ask that general debate be closed, and that the bill be read by sections for amendment.

There was no objection.
The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the surveyor of the District of Columbia shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum in lieu of fees, and shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners in lieu of the District of Columbia.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the word "three," in line 4, and insert the word "two," so that it will read: "A salary of \$2,000 per annum."

Mr. HULL. I move to amend that by making it \$2,500. I regard the salary as fixed by the bill none too much.

Mr. SAYERS. Make it \$2,250.

Mr. HULL. Very well, if the gentleman insists upon it, I will let it go at \$2,250. He made \$2,700 last year, and I do not think \$2,250 is enough.

The amendment was read, as follows:

In lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "three thousand" and insert the words "two thousand two hundred and fifty."

Mr. HULLICK. I want to ask a question of the gentleman who has charge of this bill. I am advised that the office of surveyor does not now exist in this District.

Mr. HULL. Not as a public officer.

Mr. HULLICK. That is what I mean.

Mr. HULL. There is a law for a surveyor to be appointed by the District Commissioners.

Mr. HULLICK. I understood that there was no surveyor.

Mr. HULL. The law does not require him as a public officer to keep records and to have an office, and all that.

Mr. HULLICK. The inquiry occurred to my mind whether this first section should not provide for the establishment of the office of public surveyor?

Mr. HULL. There is a man who holds an appointment as surveyor from the Commissioners, but under the present law his duties are so largely defined that he claims a large part of the data as his private property.

Mr. HULLICK. He certainly is not a public officer unless his records are public property. Ought we not in this bill to establish the office in the first place and provide for his appointment, and provide that the records shall be public records and subject to public inspection?

Mr. HULL. This bill is prepared by the District Commissioners, and they claim that under this bill they will have that right. Mr. HULLICK. I understand there is no public surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HULL. There is a District surveyor appointed by the Commissioners.

Mr. HULLICK. There may be many surveyors, but I understand there is no public surveyor.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Oh, yes; there is a public surveyor appointed under law.

Mr. HULL. Yes; but there never has been any law properly framed to make his records public property.

Mr. HULLICK. That is what I understood.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. But he is a public officer.

Mr. HULLICK. Ought we not at this time to so frame the law that the records of that office shall be public property?

Mr. HULL. That is what this bill does do.

Mr. SAYERS. I ask the gentleman if the very fact of his being a public official does not make his acts and his records public?

Mr. HULLICK. But they say he is a private surveyor.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. That has been a question of contention for years, and the fact has been that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have never been able to control these records.

Mr. HULLICK. Then we ought to have a law that will.

Mr. HULL. It is claimed that that will be done by this bill.

Mr. HEARD. That is what we propose to do by this bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. This bill makes the records public.

Mr. HULLICK. I do not see the authority here.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. If the gentleman will read the closing part of section 5, on page 3, he will see that it reads as follows:

And the field notes of the surveyor and his assistant shall be preserved and shall be a part of the public property of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HULLICK. Ought we not to pass a law to establish the office of first?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. It is already established.

Mr. HULL. The officer has already been appointed by the Commissioners. He claims that under the law his field notes and plats are private property; but he is appointed by the Commissioners. I think the bill covers that point sufficiently.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. If the gentleman will pardon me, the situation is simply this: There is an office of surveyor of the District of Columbia. There is no law which requires him to do the work of the district, and therefore he does not do the work which he has performed heretofore for the District he has claimed the fees from the public treasury just as if he had been working for a private individual. The result has been a large claim against the funds of the District of Columbia on behalf of this surveyor for work done for the public, such as surveying streets and the like. Now, this bill proposes to strike down all that claim and put him under the control of the District Commissioners, so that when his time is required he will be used by them.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I send to the Clerk's desk part of the existing statutes relating to the surveyor of the District of Columbia, and ask to have them read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 42. The office of the surveyor of the District is the legal office of record of the plats of all property in the city of Washington, and all records for the division of squares and lots made between the original proprietors, or otherwise authorized by law, shall be kept in said office.

SEC. 43. All transcripts from such records certified by the surveyor shall be evidence equally valid with certified transcripts from the land records of the District.

SEC. 44. The surveyor, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take oath or affirmation that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties required of him by the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 45. The plats of the squares in the city of Washington shall be drawn on a scale of not less than 1 in 320 feet, and shall show the lines of all subdivisions of the squares as the same existed at the date of the completion of each square.

SEC. 46. The surveyor shall ascertain and certify, and put on record at the request and expense of any person interested therein, the fact of the occupation of land by a party well as mentioned in the preceding section.

SEC. 47. Whenever the President shall deem it necessary to subdivide any square or lot belonging to the United States, within the city of Washington, not reserved for public purposes, into convenient building lots or portions for sale or lease, and to add to the plat of the square, he may cause a plat to be made by the surveyor in the manner prescribed in this chapter, which plat shall be recorded by the surveyor, and the provisions of this chapter shall extend to the lots, pieces, and parcels of ground contained in such plat as fully as to subdivisions made by individual proprietors.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. If the gentleman will allow me a moment. By reading the whole law he will find there is a large amount of work done year by year by the District surveyor which does not become public property and matter of record in the office of the Commissioners, or at least that has been the conten-

tion; and now, to remove that contention, the law provides here that all these field notes shall be public property, duly recorded and kept in the office of the Commissioners.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, my contention is that all the field notes, or official transcripts of them, all the plats or plans from the field notes in the surveyors office, passing into plats of the District of Columbia, and all books or records kept by the surveyor as such are public records, and that they are such public records as are received in courts as valid evidence just the same as records of deeds; and for anyone to suggest that those records, paid for in part by the District of Columbia and part by the Government, and paid for in the remainder of instances by individuals for the purpose that they may become public records and remain such through all time, are the property of an individual is too absurd, in my mind, to be stated here in earnest by any man who has examined the subject.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I want to say in reply to the gentleman from New Hampshire that the Commissioners of the District were before the committees at different times, not only the House committee but the Senate committee, and they stated repeatedly that the records were not complete, that while the surveyor was a public officer in the sense of being appointed by them under the law, yet that the public business was delayed frequently because there was no appropriation to pay for his work.

Mr. HEARD. Public work ordered by the Commissioners. Mr. HULL. Public work ordered by the Commissioners. They said the surveyor held that he was not obliged to do any work for the public unless the money was provided to pay for it as it was done. As to the point of the records not being absolutely public records, I have only the statement of the three Commissioners that the records are incomplete; that the surveyor holds that they are largely his private property, and that the Government had been compelled for years to keep the same family in office as surveyor of the District of Columbia. Now, I suppose the Commissioners knew exactly what records they had and whether they were complete or not, and the reports in writing of the different divisions of the District government go to bear out the contention of the Commissioners that the surveyor should be made a public officer and paid a salary, the public business being given a preference and all fees turned into the Treasury.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. What would be done with the records of this surveyor's office if he should die or be removed? That is a question which the Commissioners would have to come up at the time when it became necessary to negotiate for them; but it seems to me that it is our duty, regardless of whether this man is or is not in possession of records that the District government must have, to put the office on a public basis, make him a public officer, and require him to give a preference to the public business.

Mr. HEARD. If the gentleman will allow me to read an extract from the report of Captain Fiebigler, it will throw some light upon this question. He says:

It must be conceded that it is of the greatest importance to the government of the District of Columbia and its property owners—

1. That all surveys upon subdivisions of lands shall be promptly and accurately made;
2. That errors in previous surveys shall be corrected and adjusted;
3. That accurate official records shall be deposited with the proper authorities for reference at any time and for use in making assessments;

and that all field notebooks and field notes of the Commissioners, who take the public records to correct errors inadvertently made in the plats.

The defects of the present system are:

1. It is impossible for the surveyor to make all surveys required in the District of Columbia, accurately and promptly, with the force now employed by him. Most of the subdivisions recently made outside of the city have been made by other surveyors.

Errors in previous surveys can only be discovered, adjusted, or corrected when all the surveys are made under the supervision of a single officer. The errors are apparent, but the fact that the Commissioners have to go of the tracts in Rock Creek Park, surveyed under the executive officer of the Rock Creek Park Commission, it was absolutely impossible to make the previous surveys agree with their own.

The difficulties could only be solved by the property owners going upon the ground and, guided by a few generally recognized landmarks, fixing the boundaries of the several tracts.

Instead of correcting errors, the present system is probably only adding to them, as the different surveyors are working independently. In a recent examination of the recorder's tract books, for the United States, it was found that the plat of this tract and the adjacent one belonging to private parties overlapped each other by about 60 feet. These surveys were made very long ago by William H. Smith, and, under the supervision of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, had both been made by the surveyor he would have been compelled to correct the errors at once before making the plats.

4. All accurate official records can not be kept, as some of the surveys are now recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, and others in the recorder's office. Only the former are recognized by the assessor. This must necessarily lead to confusion.

The necessity of keeping accurate records up to date is fully explained in the accompanying letter of the officer in charge of the special assessment division.

5. All field notebooks of surveys now belong to the parties who made the surveys, and can not be used, without their permission, to correct errors which may be discovered in official records. In time they will probably be lost or destroyed.

The object of the bill is not so much to have the work of subdividing prop-

erty in the District done more cheaply, but to have it done more accurately and systematically.

However, it is probable that the receipts of the office of the surveyor will be largely increased, whether the work in the District is done by him.

In addition to the work the private parties the bill would also be done for the District of Columbia.

3. Official plats of streets, alleys, etc., which are being encroached upon by private parties.

The annual appropriations for contingent expenses are not now sufficient to cover the cost of having such surveying done by the District of Columbia. This suits very well for the small amounts which are paid the surveyor.

Very respectfully,

G. J. FIEBIGER,

Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

It is upon these facts that we have based our statements and our contention that the legislation proposed in this bill by the Commissioners themselves ought to be enacted. This statement of Captain Fiebigler sets forth the facts upon which we are acting.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to read, in the same connection, a portion of the report of the special assessment division:

I have the honor to report that the work of this office is very much impeded by the nonpayment from the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia of the plates of subdivisions of lots in the various areas as required by existing order of the Commissioners District of Columbia.

The last copies of subdivisions from the surveyor's office were received last fall, and it is necessary to have corrected assessments of them for street plats as the subdivisions may exist at the time the assessment is to be made.

I want to call the attention of the gentleman from New Hampshire to the last paragraph of this report, which says:

In this connection, the liberty of diverting your attention to the peculiar state of existing circumstances in that the surveyor of the District of Columbia, who is presumed to be a District official, does not appear to consider it at all incumbent upon his office to perform his work, however necessary, without compensation therefor, and such work so ordered is ignored unless some appropriation can be utilized to make payment of his services.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, I think the statements that have been read and the statement which I have made are entirely consistent.

Mr. HULL. There is no doubt of that.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. The whole point is this: The surveyor contends that he should not be required to perform public duties without compensation, and, as there is no fund under which the Commissioners can compensate him, he claims that he is unable to perform his duties which they demand of him and make a public record of such proposition. In that I wholly agree with the surveyor, and I believe in the purpose of this bill. I have only been combating the idea that the surveyor is not an officer of the District of Columbia, and that the records of his office are not public records, and I do not find that my view is controverted by anything in the reports that have been read.

Mr. HEARD. But it is stated by the commissioners and by Captain Fiebigler that they are powerless to correct the surveyor's actions without tendering him his fee; and, that being the case, whether he is theoretically a District officer or not, he is in fact entirely independent of the Commissioners.

Mr. HULL. And they make the further statements to the committee that the records are very incomplete, that the present law does not give them the proper standard that a public record should have, and that the field notes of the surveyor ought to be filed with the plats that are made, to serve as a starting point for the new survey.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I agree to all that.

Mr. HULL. The surveyor does not file his field notes now, but under this bill he would be compelled to do so.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, I have no knowledge as to whether the compensation provided in this bill is sufficient, insufficient, or excessive. I know that the bill came to us from the Commissioners with their indorsement and recommendation, and that they have honestly and judiciously fixed the compensation. If, however, it appears to the House that these fees are excessive, let them be changed. My own opinion is that a man competent to be intrusted with running the lines and fixing the boundaries of property in this District of the value of hundreds of millions of dollars could not be employed for less than \$20,000 a year, but if the House concludes that the fees are excessive, but that the general provisions of this bill should be carried out, let them reduce the fees. All I ask is that the Commissioners contend for, that they should have complete records and the means of making such records.

THE CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. SAYERS. I except from the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HULL. I hope the whole amendment will be voted down.

Mr. SAYERS. But you offered an amendment to it, just now.

Mr. HULL. I know; but I do not think the amendment ought

to pass.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Allow me to make a suggestion which will probably obviate this difficulty.

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I suggest that instead of reducing the salary below \$3,000, which the Commissioners assure me they think is neither inadequate nor excessive, we add a proviso at the close of the section that this amount shall not be paid unless the fees accruing warrant the expenditure.

Mr. HULL. I think the gentleman is mistaken in suggesting that proviso, because this does increase the expenses somewhat.

Mr. SAYERS. Four or five thousand dollars a year.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The simple effect of the proviso is that the salary would not be paid unless the fees received should warrant it.

Mr. HULL. By this bill we cut off all public fees, and the private fees will not cover the amount of the salary.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I do not think a salary of \$3,000 is excessive, and I think the fees will pay it.

Mr. SAYERS. I think we can reach an agreement on this point. I do not see the necessity for having a surveyor, an assistant surveyor, a draftsman and computer, a clerk, two rodmen, two chainmen, all recognized and paid as officers of the city government. If gentlemen think that \$3,000 should be paid to the surveyor and \$1,800 to an assistant surveyor, that may be all right; but I suggest that either the draftsman or the clerk ought to be eliminated from the bill. The trouble is that the bill provides for too many officers.

Mr. HEARD. I do not profess to have any personal knowledge in regard to the need for a draftsman and a clerk; but I assume that the Commissioners who draw this bill know what officers were necessary, and they have expressed their judgment on the subject in drafting the bill. If a clerk and a draftsman are necessary I see no more propriety in eliminating the provision for those two officers than in striking out any other necessary part of the bill.

Mr. HAINES. Allow me to state that there is no necessity for a clerk in this business. This is on the same line as railroad surveys.

Mr. HULL. I wish to call the attention of my friend from Texas to section 7, which provides—

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby empowered and directed to prescribe a schedule of fees to be charged by the surveyor for his services, in lieu of the fees now charged.

Mr. HEPBURN. What is to be done with the fees provided for in that section?

Mr. HULL. As I understand, they go into the Treasury.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is there any such provision in this bill?

Mr. HULL. They are covered, as I understand, by the provisions of this law into the Treasury.

Mr. HEPBURN. Under this language of the bill these fees will certainly go to the surveyor:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby empowered and directed to prescribe a schedule of fees to be charged by the surveyor for his services, in lieu of the fees now charged.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. I call the attention of the gentleman from Iowa to the provision in section 5:

All additional fees for surveys made by the surveyor or the assistant surveyor shall be paid over to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and be covered into the Treasury of the United States as other revenues of the District are now.

Mr. HEPBURN and others. That covers the case.

Mr. HULLICK obtained the floor.

Mr. SAYERS. If the gentleman from Ohio will yield a moment, I wish to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. HULL. And I withdraw mine.

The CHAIRMAN. That will leave the section as reported by the committee.

The Clerk read section 2.

Mr. HULLICK. I wish to address myself to the first section of the bill. I gave way only for the purpose of allowing the amendments to be withdrawn. Before section 2 is considered I want to address myself to the first section.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the Chair will regard section 1 as still open to amendment. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. HULLICK. The amendment of the gentleman from Texas proposed to reduce the salary of this surveyor from \$3,000 to \$2,000.

Several MEMBERS. That has been withdrawn.

Mr. HULLICK. But I will renew the amendment, if necessary. As a basis for my remarks I renew the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas to strike out "three" in line 4 of section 1 and insert "two;" so as to read "that from and after the passage of this act the surveyor of the District of Columbia shall receive a salary of \$2,000," etc.

Now, Mr. Chairman, an examination of section 3 will show, adding up all of the sums covered by that section together—that is to say, an assistant surveyor, at \$1,800; one draftsman and computer, \$1,400; one clerk, \$1,200, and the other employees named in that

section—that if the bill passes as it is now framed an aggregate expenditure of \$12,140 is authorized.

I am not in favor of making an office of that kind in the face of the fact that the fees have not heretofore amounted to that sum. As I understand it, the gentleman who makes the report has stated that they amounted to about \$7,000.

Mr. HULL. The statement was that they have reported fees of only about \$7,500 last year.

Mr. HULLICK. That means the total amount of fees arising from the services of all these assistants who are named here.

Mr. HULL. The surveyor reports \$7,500 in fees.

Mr. HULLICK. That is to say for the surveyor and all the rest of these officials mentioned here?

Mr. HULL. That is for the whole office. He paid out for help \$4,848. But it must be remembered that he did, but little work for the public, only about \$1,000 in all for the District, because they had no funds to draw on out of which to pay him. The presumption is that with an adequate force, and the records all show that it is inadequate, there would be a considerable additional amount of work done for the city, and it is estimated that the additional work, if paid for as heretofore, would amount to about as much as the bill carries.

Mr. HULLICK. Is this official prohibited from doing private work?

Mr. HULL. Not at all.

Mr. HULLICK. Then I understand he will get over \$12,000 for fees and salary out of the public treasury, and his assistants will do all of the work while at the same time he will be able to go out and do private work for his own benefit.

Mr. HEARD. Not at all. All the fees derived from that work will go into the Treasury.

Mr. HULLICK. You mean the private fees?

Mr. HEARD. Certainly.

Mr. HULL. It is provided that they shall be paid to the treasurer of the District of Columbia and the amount covered into the Treasury; and the additional amount covered in the bill is to be paid up in a new schedule of fees adopted by the Commissioners, they having authority under the bill to establish a new schedule of fees.

Mr. HULLICK. Very well; I will accept that statement.

Now, it seems that there is an increase here of over \$5,000 beyond the amount of the receipts under the present arrangement.

Mr. HULL. Not as much as that; something over four thousand. The fees last year were \$7,500.

Mr. HULLICK. Well, that makes over \$5,000 difference.

Mr. HAINES. Oh, no; aggregate the sum total and you will find that the amount of fees last year deducted from the sum total leaves something over \$4,000. This proposition authorizes the employment of such additional persons as may, in the judgment of the Commissioner, be temporarily required, at an aggregate expense not exceeding \$2,000.

Mr. HULL. As a matter of fact the absolute increase will amount to practically nothing when that is taken out. Take \$3,400 off, as is proposed in an amendment to be offered, and it will only leave about \$1,800 difference.

Mr. HULLICK. I expressed my surprise at the bill because of the amount of the increase which this section carries, but accept the explanation given by the committee.

But the law, as I understand it, does not provide for the office of surveyor. I ask the question of the committee: When is this officer appointed and what is the length of his term of office?

Mr. COBB of Alabama. That is provided for in the law now existing.

Mr. HULL. There is no fixed term, I will state to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HULLICK. We have been told, in response to the question heretofore, that this was a sort of a family concern which has been in the same family for a generation or so, and the records of the surveyor's office belong not to the public, but to this individual or family. Now, we propose to give money, making an appropriation in this bill to the office, and allow him to employ assistants at the cost of about \$12,000, while there is not a provision of law in the bill making it a public office at all.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HULLICK. Mr. Chairman, with the understanding (that I was not aware of when I rose to address the committee) that it is proposed by the committee to strike out some of the features in this bill, I decline to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

Section 2 was read.

The Clerk read section 3, as follows:

SEC. 3. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the recommendation of the surveyor, be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint one assistant surveyor, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum; one draftsman and

computer, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum; one clerk, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum; two rodmen, at \$200 each per annum; two chainmen, at \$150 each per annum; and such additional employees as may be, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, temporarily required for the surveyor's operations, at an aggregate expense of not exceeding \$2,000 in any one year.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out all of section 3, beginning with line 5 and ending with line 13, and insert what I send to the desk.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Strike out the following words:
"One draftsman and computer, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum; one clerk, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum; two rodmen, at \$200 each per annum; two chainmen, at \$150 each per annum; and such additional employees as may be, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, temporarily required for the surveyor's operations, at an aggregate expense of not exceeding \$2,000 in any one year," and insert "and such employees as may be, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, required for the surveyor's operations, at an aggregate expense of not exceeding \$4,000 in any one year."

Mr. HULL. I think the committee is willing to accept that. It is a slight change in the phraseology, and cuts down the expense some. The amendment was adopted.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Sec. 4. That the surveyor shall, as speedily as possible, execute any order of survey made by any court or private individual of any lot or square within the District of Washington, or of any land within the District of Columbia outside of said cities, and shall make due return of a true plat and certificate thereof.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Congress has already passed a bill abolishing the city of Georgetown, and I think it has probably by this time become a law. Therefore I move to strike out the word "cities" in line 3, section 4, and to insert "city," and in line 4 strike out the words "and Georgetown," and in line 5 strike out the word "cities" and insert in lieu thereof the word "city."

The Clerk proposed the amendment, as follows:

Amend section 4 so that it will read as follows:

"Sec. 4. That the surveyor shall, as speedily as possible, execute any order of survey made by any court or private individual of any lot or square within the city of Washington, or of any land within the District of Columbia outside of said city, and shall make due return of a true plat and certificate thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk, resuming the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the surveyor to execute any surveying work for the District of Columbia, without charge, on the order of the Commissioners; and fees for surveys made by the surveyor or the assistant surveyor shall be paid over to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District revenues of the District are now, and the said order of the surveyor and his assistant shall be preserved and shall be a part of the public property of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I offer the following amendment, to come in at the end of section 5.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of section 5, line 11, insert the following:

"And all records, plats, plans, and other papers or documents now existing, or hereafter made or secured by the office of the said surveyor, shall be delivered by each surveyor to his successor in office."

Mr. HULL. How are these records to be delivered to his successor? Are they not simply left in the office?

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. The incoming officer gives a receipt for everything when he assumes the duties of the office.

The amendment of Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire was agreed to. The Clerk completed the reading of the bill.

Mr. SAYERS. I ask unanimous consent to return to the amendment which I offered, and to insert after the word "office" the words "and operations."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as it will read if amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert, after the word "annum," in line 4, the words "and such employees as may be, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District, be required for the surveyor's office and operations, at an aggregate expense of not exceeding \$4,000 in any one year."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I ask unanimous consent that we return to section 1 to consider an amendment which I wish to offer.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I want to hear the amendment before consent is given.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment will be read subject to objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the words "shall be," in line 5, page 1, insert the words "appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the term of four years, unless sooner removed for cause, and shall be."

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I do not object to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to returning to the section?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. HULLICK. I have been unable to find any statute that establishes the office of surveyor of the District of Columbia. If there is no such law, we ought to establish the office before we adopt the amendment suggested. If there is a statute establishing that office and appointing that officer, and giving the authority that appoints him, and the term of his office and the control of the records, if there is a law which gives character to his official acts, we ought to see it before we vote upon this.

I have here the Revised Statutes, and there is not a word said in them except in the statute that was enacted on page 57 of the acts of 1873-75, referred to by the gentleman from New Hampshire. There is no provision in this statute for the establishment of that office, and I take it for granted that there is no office, because the men who have been performing that duty for two or three generations are doing it on their own motion and without any authority whatever. Now they come in and claim the right as against the United States and as against the District of Columbia to control the records that they have been making. If there is no office of that kind we must establish it by this bill. We must have the office designated, and the time when the term shall begin, and the amount of the bond, and the authority that shall make the appointment, and we should define his qualifications and all that kind of thing. The amendment that is offered is not full enough. The amendment says that there shall be an officer appointed by the District Commissioners. When will his term begin?

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Immediately after the passage of this act.

Mr. HULLICK. I think we should designate the day when his term of office shall begin.

Mr. HEARD. From and after the passage of the act.

Mr. HULLICK. It ought to be a fixed date. I claim the amendment is not complete enough. I am in favor of the amendment except that I think it ought to be made more complete.

Mr. HEARD. This bill provides for all the points suggested by the gentleman. It provides for the surveyor giving bond and provides how he shall be appointed; provides that he shall be a regular civil engineer and that he shall be surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HEARD. I do not see that the gentleman's amendment relieves the difficulty, because the very purpose of it is provided for in the body of the bill; and the committee think it is as sufficiently guarded as we could make it in the amendment of the gentleman from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I desire to offer an amendment just as a verbal correction. I move, in line 6, after the word "the," to insert the word "said."

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 6, after the word "the," insert the word "said."

Mr. HULL. There is no objection to that.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

UNION PASSENGER STATION ON B STREET NORTH.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 8262) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to have established a union street-car passenger station on B street north, between Sixth and Seventh streets. It is on the Union Calendar.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That District north between Seventh street west and the public grounds occupied by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, be widened to the line of the present location of the northeast corner of the lot between Seventh and Twelfth streets, west and line, the Commissioners be authorized to have established a union street-car passenger station on the said widened part of B street.

Mr. HEARD. The object of this bill is to authorize the Commissioners of the District to widen B street north here by the Center Market, for one block, to correspond with the width of the sun street between Seventh and Twelfth streets, the object being to give room for the five-foot street railway plant, which they now or charter to come there to establish a union street-car passenger station there. The bill was prepared by the Commissioners, and the committee has agreed to it, and I believe that there is no objection to it. It does not propose a dollar of expenditure by the Government. The gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. BAKER] will offer an amendment to the conclusion of section 1 to the effect that the work shall be done at the expense of these railroads companies, as to make it proper to place them under the duty of their expense.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, then, general debate will be considered as closed.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. I wish to offer an amendment. I have sent to the Clerk's desk, to come up at the next session of the session.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert the following at the conclusion of the section:
 "At the expense of the street roads using said station."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ECKINGTON AND SOLDIERS' HOME RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, I now call up the bill (H. R. 8427) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, of the District of Columbia, is hereby authorized and directed to extend its tracks, and its cars thereon, through and along the following named streets: Beginning at the intersection of North Capitol street and Michigan avenue, thence easterly along Michigan avenue and Bunker Hill road to its intersection with Fourth street northeast, so as to connect with the line now running to Brookland.

Sec. 2. That said railway company is directed to build and operate the extension herein granted within six months after the North Capitol street branch shall be in operation to Michigan avenue.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, this bill simply makes a link between the terminus of the Eckington line here, right at the point where Michigan avenue is intersected by North Capitol street, just south of the Soldiers' Home, and with this line where it now lands passengers, near the south gate at the Catholic University. There are only a few hundred yards of space in there, and the property holders of Michigan avenue ask for the extension. It is of great service to the people of Brookland and neighborhood. I ask that general debate be closed.

Mr. HAINES. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question there.

That said railway company is directed to build and operate the extension herein granted within six months after the North Capitol street branch shall be in operation to Michigan avenue.

Now, when is that North Capitol street branch to be established?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It has been delayed by the delay in opening the Prospect Park Cemetery, and because of that delay we have not got up to Michigan avenue, but will in a short time.

Mr. HAINES. Why not amend by striking out that section, and making it that they shall construct, build, and operate that road within one year of the passage of the act?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Because the District may not open North Capitol street through there. It will be done immediately after North Capitol street is opened. I ask unanimous consent that general debate, as considered as closed.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WOMEN AS PUBLIC-SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, I call up the bill (S. 1717) to authorize the appointment of women as public-school trustees in the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint women as members of the board of trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia in addition to the present membership of said board.

An amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Insert after the word "board," in line 7, the following:
 "And for this purpose the number of members of the board shall be increased from 9 to 12, not more than 2 of whom shall be women."

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, I desire only to say in regard to this bill that it has been favorably recommended by the Commissioners and has passed the Senate, and that a similar bill pending in the House was favorably considered by our committee. A bill for this purpose was introduced in the House by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. DAYTON). It was referred to the District Commissioners, and the Commissioners sent up a substitute for it, which I introduced at their request. The Senate bill provided that the District Commissioners should be authorized to add women members to the board of trustees without specifying the number, but your committee have recommended the amendment which has been read, fixing the number at two.

Mr. HAINES. Does this increase the expenses of the board?

Mr. HEARD. Not a dollar. The bill simply authorizes the Commissioners to put not to exceed two women on the board.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, general debate will be considered closed.

There was no objection.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the committee's amendment so as to strike out all of it after the word "eleven."

Mr. HEARD. I hope the gentleman will not insist upon that amendment, for I am quite sure the House will not accept it. The Commissioners have not approved the bill in the form in

which it would stand with that amendment and neither has the Senate.

Mr. BLACK. What is the effect of the amendment?

Mr. HEARD. To allow the whole school board to be composed of women.

The amendment of Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire was rejected, and the amendment recommended by the Committee on the District of Columbia was then agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, I call up the bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this bill is on the House Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. And it has been debated for two days in the House already.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is not in order in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HEARD. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and Mr. SWANSON having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. DOCKERY, from the Committee of the Whole, reported that they had had under consideration various bills and had directed him to report the same to the House with sundry recommendations.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I desire now to call up for action by the House the bills which have been reported from the Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON AND MARLBORO RAILWAY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the first bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8391) authorizing the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company of Maryland to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia.

Mr. HEARD. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments recommended by the Committee of the Whole be voted upon in gross.

There was no objection.

The amendments were adopted.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The next bill reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments was a bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office.

The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole were adopted.

Mr. HULICK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment.

There was no objection.

The amendment was read, as follows:

After the word "laws," in the first line of section 8, amend by adding the words "inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed," so that the provision will read: "All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Mr. HEARD. I see no objection to that amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

UNION PASSENGER STATION.

The next bill reported from the Committee of the Whole was a bill (H. R. 8260) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to have established a union-street-car passenger station on D street northeast, between Sixth and Seventh.

The amendments recommended by the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ECKINGTON AND SOLDIERS' HOME RAILWAY.

The next bill reported from the Committee of the Whole was the bill (H. R. 8427) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WOMEN AS SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The next bill reported from the Committee of the Whole was the bill (S. 1717) to authorize the appointment of women as public-school trustees in the District of Columbia.

The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the votes by which the District of Columbia bills were just passed was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. HEARD. I now desire to call up the bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company. I apprehend it will not be necessary to read this bill. It has been before the House on two previous occasions. It has been read at length; and general debate was closed. We were considering the bill by sections under the five-minute rule when it was last before the House. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], who had the bill in charge.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWANSON). The bill will be considered under the five-minute rule.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. When this bill was last under consideration, on June 13, 1894, an amendment was proposed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] upon which the yeas and nays were ordered. On the roll call no quorum voted, and thereupon the House adjourned. So that the pending question is now upon that amendment on which the yeas and nays have been ordered, and I presume there is nothing in order now but to call the roll.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The Clerk read as follows:
Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, after the word "that," in line 6, on page 1, and lines 1 and 2, on page 2; the words "and assigns are hereby created," in line 2 of page 2; and insert after the word "company," in line 4, page 2, the following:

"It is hereby created, to consist of such person or persons as shall, at public auction, to be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the District Commissioners, after notice of not less than thirty days by publication in a Washington (D. C.) newspaper, bid the highest percentage of the annual gross proceeds of said railway business for a term of not exceeding fifty years.

Mr. TRACEY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the calling of the yeas and nays be vacated, and that the vote be again taken on the amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I presume a motion to reconsider the vote by which the yeas and nays were ordered would be in order. I make that motion.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to; and the question recurring on ordering the yeas and nays, they were not ordered.

The question being taken on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, it was rejected.

The Clerk was proceeding to read the second section of the bill, when—

Mr. HEPBURN. I hope that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] or some other gentleman will explain to us, before we leave section 1, the route of this road.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. When this bill was last under consideration the first section of the bill as originally introduced was published in the RECORD; but the amendment reported by the committee, which was pending, changed somewhat the route originally proposed; so that the section as published was somewhat misleading.

The route as now called for in the amended bill begins at the District line on the Bladensburg road, and strikes the Boundary at its intersection with the Bladensburg road, which is at Fifteenth street northeast. That is one of the suburban lines. The other suburban line comes down Twelfth street extended from Trinidad, and runs over the hill there to Brookland and to the suburban village of Langdon. This line, coming down Twelfth street northeast extended, crosses the Boundary; crosses H street, the line of the Columbia Railroad, and comes to Maryland avenue. Thence the line extends by double track down Maryland avenue in the direction of the Capitol to E street east; thence west on E street east to Fourth street west; thence south on Fourth street west to D street west; thence along D street over the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad to Louisiana avenue, thence southwesterly on Louisiana avenue to a point to be located by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, east of Seventh street west.

So that brings it along E street northeast until they strike Judiciary Square. It then goes south of the square until it strikes the tracks of the Metropolitan Railroad on D street, and thence along the track of that road just south of Judiciary Square to Louisiana avenue, near the police headquarters there, where it leaves D street and runs down Louisiana avenue. That is the way it now runs and covers all of East Washington, as I said, and then the suburban lines.

Mr. HULL. I would like to ask the gentleman a question for information. I do not know the route of this road. Does it not parallel other lines for quite a distance?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes; it parallels the Co-

lumbia road and the Eckington and Soldiers' Home road from where it intersects that road until it strikes the Metropolitan road; that is to say, it is on E street, the Eckington is on D street as it comes into the city, while the Columbia road is on H street.

Mr. COOMBS. They are some little distance apart.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Well, there is one block's difference between that and the Eckington, and three from the H street line.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The committee recommend an amendment to this section, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out, after the word "road," in line 11 in section 1, page 2, all of lines 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and insert— "and running thence along said road to Florida avenue thence southwesterly, by double track, on Maryland avenue to E street north; thence west on E street north to Fourth street west, thence south on Fourth street west to D street north; thence west on D street, in part, over the—

Strike out, after the word "east," in line 3 in section 1, page 3, all of lines 3 and 4, and insert "to its intersection with Maryland avenue."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read section 12, as follows:

Sec. 12. That said company is hereby authorized to issue its capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. Said company shall require the subscribers to the capital stock to pay in cash to the treasurer appointed by the corporation the amounts severally subscribed by them as follows, namely: Ten per cent at the time of subscription and the balance of such subscription to be paid at such times and in such amounts as the board of directors may require; and no subscription shall be deemed valid unless 10 per cent thereof shall be paid at the time of subscribing as hereinbefore provided; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay any installment as aforesaid, or as required by the resolution of the board of directors, after reasonable notice shall be given him in writing, the said board of directors, at public auction, to the highest bidder, so many shares of its stock as shall pay said installments, and the person who offers to purchase the least number of shares for the assessment due shall be taken to be the highest bidder, and such sale shall be conducted under such general regulations as may be adopted in the by-laws of said company; but no stock shall be sold for less than the total assessments due and payable, or said corporation may sue and collect the same from any delinquent subscriber in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. HEPBURN. I move the following amendment to this section:

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That no stock certificate shall be issued until the full face value of the same shall be paid for in money, and no bond shall be issued by said company until all the stock herein authorized shall have been paid for and issued.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read section 20, as follows:

Sec. 20. That the said company shall have at all times the free and uninterrupted use of its roadway, and if any person or persons shall willfully, mischievously, and unnecessarily obstruct or impede the passage of cars of said road, or shall, with a vehicle or vehicles, or otherwise, or in any manner molest or interfere with passengers or operators while in transit, or destroy or injure the cars of said railway or depots, stations, or other property belonging to said company, the person or persons so offending shall be liable to forfeit and pay for each such offense not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 to said company, to be recovered as other fines and penalties in said District, and shall be liable in addition to said penalty, for any loss or damage occasioned by his or her or their act as aforesaid; but no suit shall be brought unless commenced within sixty days after such offense shall have been committed.

Mr. HEPBURN. I offer an amendment to this section.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out from line 14, section 20, on page 17, the words "to said company." Mr. HEPBURN. This is another of those provisions directing that fines recovered for a public offense shall be paid to the railroad company.

Mr. COOMBS. That amendment ought to be adopted.

The amendment was agreed to; and the Clerk resumed the reading of the bill.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask a vote on the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, the question being upon its passage.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it is agreed that this bill as passed defines the route in accordance with the amendments recommended by the Committee on the District of Columbia, which have heretofore been published in the RECORD. It was published without the proposed amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is informed that the present bill is the one reported from the committee as amended, and not the one heretofore published in the RECORD.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CAPITAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering House bill 8711 and other bills to which we may call the attention of the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DICKERY in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill the title of which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8514) to incorporate the Capital Railway Company.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that this is a proposition to construct a railroad, beginning about Sheppards Point, across the Eastern Branch, and built into the city; but it is proposed to extend it only about six or seven blocks from the Eastern Branch up to a point where it will intersect the Anacostia road.

I ask unanimous consent, therefore, to dispense with the first formal reading of the bill as it is in the exact form prescribed by the Commissioners for all of these bills.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri to dispense with the first formal reading of the bill?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no desire for general debate it will be considered as closed by unanimous consent.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That John B. Stetson, Augustus Borgdorff, Clarence F. Bennett, Arthur E. Keadle, Harry Carson Sims, Henry C. Leach, George W. Frederic Snyder, Joseph B. Lewis, and William Henry Randle, of _____, their associates and assigns, be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate under the name of the Capital Railway Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity within the United States, and may make and lawfully execute and sell, and sell, a corporation is hereby authorized to construct and lay down a street railway, with the necessary switches, turn-outs, and other mechanical devices in the District of Columbia, and run cars thereon for carrying passengers, parcels, milk, and truck by and along the following route: Beginning at a point on the District line near the Potomac River, southeast of Sheppards Ferry, thence north by such route as shall be approved by the District Commissioners to the south side of the Eastern Branch or Anacostia River, thence across the same by transfer ferry to First street or South Capital street, as may be approved by the District Commissioners, and thence over the same route to the beginning, also commencing at Anacostia Railroad tracks and Harrison street, Anacostia, thence along Harrison street and Good Hope road extended, to the District line, and return over the same route. These routes may be modified or extended at the will of Congress, and the Capital Railway Company shall comply with such modifications or extensions.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I understand there has been some modification of the bill. As I understand it, the Clerk read the original text of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk read the bill as printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. After conversation with my colleagues I withdraw the suggestion. Let the Clerk proceed with the reading.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Sec. 4. That the said railway shall be constructed in a substantial and durable manner, and all rails, electrical and mechanical appliances, conduits, stations, etc., shall be of approved pattern.

Mr. HEPBURN. I move to amend section 4 by striking out the words "of approved pattern" and inserting the words "shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District."

Mr. HEARD. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 4, part 3, section 4, strike out the words "of approved pattern," and insert the words "approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Sec. 16. That the government and direction of affairs of the company shall be vested in a board of directors, nine in number, the majority of whom shall be residents of the District of Columbia, who shall be stockholders of record, and who shall hold their office for one year, and until others are duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors; and the said directors, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the company, and they shall also choose a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall give bond to the company for the faithful discharge of his trust. In the case of a vacancy in the board of directors by death, resignation, or otherwise of any director the vacancy created thereby shall be filled by the board of directors.

Mr. HAINES. In section 16, page 10, line 3, I move to strike out the words "the majority of whom shall be residents of the District of Columbia."

The amendment was read, as follows:

On page 10, section 16, line 3, strike out the following language: "The majority of whom shall be residents of the District of Columbia."

Mr. HEARD. I have no objection to striking out those words.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Sec. 19. That said company is hereby authorized to issue its capital stock to an amount not to exceed the estimated cost of the construction and equip-

ment of the road in shares of \$50 each, and to issue bonds not to exceed the cost of construction of the road, but such stock and bonds shall not exceed in the aggregate more than 10 per cent above the actual cost of the right of way, construction, and equipment of said road. Said company shall require the subscribers to the capital stock to pay in cash to the treasurer, appointed by the corporation, the amount severally subscribed by them, as follows, to-wit: Ten per cent at the date of subscription, and the balance of such subscription to be paid at such times and in such amounts as the board of directors may require, and no subscription shall be deemed valid unless the 10 per cent subscription is paid at the time of subscription, as hereinbefore provided; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay any installment as at, or as required by the resolution of the board of directors, after several notices in writing, he shall be liable to be the highest bidder, and such sale shall be conducted under such general regulations as may be adopted in the by-laws of said company, but no stock shall be sold for less than the total assessed value of said stock, and no stock shall be sold for less than to strike from any delinquent subscriber in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. HAINES. In section 19, page 12, line 4, I move to strike out the word "fifty" and to insert in place thereof the words "one hundred."

The amendment was read, as follows:

On page 12, line 4, strike out the word "fifty" and insert the words "one hundred," so that it will read "\$100 each."

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I hope my friend will not insist on that amendment. The promoters of this enterprise prefer to have the amount left at \$50. That being so, it seems to me, we ought not to insist on the change. There are such poor people about to take this stock that they want to make the shares \$50 each. [Laughter.]

Mr. HAINES. I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. HEPBURN. I move to strike out of line 7, page 13, the words "ten per cent above."

The amendment was read, as follows:

On page 12, line 7, strike out the words "ten per cent above."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEPBURN. I move to add to the section the following proviso:

Provided, That no certificate of stock shall be issued until the same has been paid for in money at its face value, and no bonds shall be issued until the same have been authorized shall have been issued and the proceeds exhausted in construction.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York. Mr. Chairman, on this question of bonds I want to say a word. I send to the Clerk's desk a resolution that I ask to have read in my time as a part of my remarks.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas on Friday last the President entered into a private contract in writing with certain persons to borrow \$200,000,000 of the United States thirty-year bonds of the United States at a rate equivalent to 4 1/2 per cent premium; and

Whereas bonds exactly similar, issued eighteen years ago and having only twelve years to run, were selling in the New York market on that day at a premium of 10 per cent, and at that rate these thirty year bonds are worth 100; and

Whereas a cablegram from London, published in the Washington Post this morning, shows that English capitalists are ready to pay a premium of 12 per cent on said bonds; and

Whereas the Ways and Means Committee of this House, not comprehending the reason which actuated the Executive in selling so many millions of bonds at a premium of 4 1/2 per cent, when a premium of 12 per cent could be, and much more ought to be, obtained, on yesterday had the Secretary of the Treasury before it, and examined him in relation thereto, and obtained a copy of said written contract, and all the information which the Secretary of the Treasury could give on the subject; and

Whereas the information thus obtained has not been communicated to this House;

Whereas at this stage of this Congress, in a matter of such momentous importance, it is desirable, and the right of this House, to know what information the Ways and Means Committee has received in relation to this loan;

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means of this House report immediately to this House all the testimony and evidence and statements furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to that loan, including the contract made with any person or persons concerning the same.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York. All I have to say is that as soon as I can be recognized in the House I shall offer that resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. WILSON of West Virginia. I have the contract here in my hand, and it will be appended to the report that I shall make this evening, so the gentleman's resolution amounts to nothing.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York. The resolution has brought out the contract anyhow.

Mr. WILSON of West Virginia. No, sir; the contract was here before the gentleman's resolution was heard of, and I am going to append it to my report.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the proviso offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN].

Mr. HEPBURN. If I may be permitted to withdraw that, I will do so, and offer the following:

Add to the end of the section the following: "Provided, That no certificate of stock shall be issued until the same has been paid for in money at its face value."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add to the end of the section the words: "Provided, That no certificate of stock shall be issued until the same has been paid for in money at its face value."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 21. That said company shall on or before the 1st of February of each year, make a report to Congress, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, of the names of all the stockholders therein and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures from whatever source and on whatever account, for the preceding year ending December 31, and such other facts as may be required by any general law of the District of Columbia, which report shall be verified by the affidavit of the president and secretary of said company; and if said report is not made at the time specified or within ten days after such failure shall of itself operate as a forfeiture of this charter, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to cause to be instituted proper judicial proceedings therefor; and said company shall pay to the District of Columbia, in lieu of personal taxes upon personal property, including cars and motive power, each year 4 per cent of its gross earnings, which amount shall be payable to the collector of taxes at the times and in the manner that other taxes are now due and payable, and subject to the same penalties on arrears; and the franchise and property of said company, both real and personal, and sufficient amount may be seized and sold in satisfaction thereof, as now provided by law for the sale of other property for taxes; and said per cent of its gross earnings shall be in lieu of all other assessments of personal taxes upon its property used solely and exclusively in the operation and management of said railway: *Provided*, That the payment of the said 4 per cent of its gross earnings shall not be required during the period of the operation of any part of said railway. Its real estate shall be taxed as other real estate in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That its tracks shall not be taxed as real estate.

Mr. HAINES. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to section 21, page 14, line 29, in place of the word "five," insert the word "ten."

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 14, line 29, strike out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

Mr. HEPBURN. In order to balance the views of gentlemen here, I move to strike out the proviso commencing in line 37.

Mr. COFFIN of Maryland. I hope both gentlemen will withdraw their amendments.

Mr. HEPBURN. Here is a proposition to exempt the personal property of this corporation from all taxation except the 4 per cent tax upon its gross earnings. The bill as now drawn postpones the operation of this for five years after the operation of the road begins. And yet the gentleman from New York [Mr. HAINES], in his spirit of extraordinary liberality, proposes to extend that period of exemption to taxation for ten years. I am at a loss to know why gentlemen should intervene in this way in favor of this class of corporations. These men go into these operations with the expectation of making money. If they do not make make money in the first year or the second year, they are still content to go into the operation, knowing that at a later period a larger return will come and an excellent investment is found for their money, and I can see no reason in the world why they should be exempt from taxation. I see no reason why they should not pay their taxes as other people are required to pay theirs. Let the taxation be put on the ground of personal taxation. One and a half is what other people have to pay, and it seems to me there ought not to be any discrimination. Why, the gentleman is not content that they shall pay 4 per cent, but wishes to provide that they shall pay nothing for ten years. Now, I should like to have some good reason why that should be done.

Mr. HAINES. I agree with the gentleman that they should be taxed as other corporations are taxed in other cities; but I state, as I have already previously done to-day, that corporations of this character can not live and expect to pay 4 per cent of their gross earnings. It is impossible for them to do so. The history of all this character of legislation demonstrates that they can not afford to pay such a percentage.

Mr. CATCHINGS. In this particular case the gentleman will certainly keep in view the fact that the corporation has only asked for five years, and they are perfectly content to take that.

Mr. HAINES. I understand what you mean. If this was a corporation that intended in good faith by their own money to build the road it would be another matter. But they simply have a bill introduced and passed so as to get other people on the outside interested. They procure it with the intent of selling the road or franchise. This one restriction makes it impossible for these suburban roads to pay. People having real estate that they wish to improve or sell are simply interested in authorizing a road, with a view of getting someone foolish enough to invest their money in these roads upon statements made by the original incorporators and without their investigating these charters.

Mr. HULL. What authority have you for the statement that that is the purpose or intent of these parties?

Mr. HAINES. I do not make that statement with reference to this company. That is generally the case.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It is not the case in this instance, and the gentleman has no authority for such a statement.

Mr. HAUGEN. Who was it that was asking for the extension of the time to ten years?

Mr. HAINES. I was,

Mr. HAUGEN. On your own motion?

Mr. HAINES. On my own motion. That they should be taxed as they are in other cities.

Mr. CATCHINGS. I hope both gentlemen will withdraw their amendments.

Mr. HAINES. I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. H. RICHARDSON, the gentleman from New York withdraws his amendment. The Clerk will report the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out in paragraph 20, the words: "Provided, That the payment of the said 4 per cent of its gross earnings shall not be required during the period of the operation of any part of said railway. Its real estate shall be taxed as other real estate in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That its tracks shall not be taxed as real estate."

Mr. HEPBURN. There are four or five of these suburban roads now in operation in this District, and our experience would seem to indicate that there are a good many gentlemen in the community who think franchises of this kind are valuable, for much of our time on District day is consumed in considering and passing this class of bills. It is evident, therefore, that somebody disagrees with the gentleman from New York [Mr. HAINES] as to the value of these franchises, and they are the men who are here clamoring to have these franchises passed. I do not know that all of these franchises are very valuable just now, but they are expected to become so. There was a time, probably when the Washington and Georgetown Railway charter went a-begging, but to-day the stock of that company is worth three or four hundred per cent, and is one of the best investments that a man can have, and I take it that the men who are seeking for these charters are looking to the prospective value and not merely to the value at this time.

Mr. BRETZ. I desire to ask the gentleman whether it is true that we are granting this franchise without requiring the parties to pay for it, as we have been granting other franchises in this District?

Mr. HEPBURN. My understanding is that all the other charters of this class have required the payment of this 4 per cent tax.

Mr. HEARD. That is correct.

Mr. HEPBURN. And my understanding is that these roads, when they pass the operation of one, are required to begin that payment with the beginning of the operation of the road.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I suggest to gentlemen who favor this bill, particularly to my friend from Mississippi, that the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa ought to prevail. There is a bill reported from the District Committee which we intend to call up as soon as we can, reducing the tax on these suburban lines from 4 per cent to 14 per cent. If that bill passes we will have a road as well as to the other suburban roads, and it seems to me that the better course would be to agree to this amendment now and let this road be dealt with like the others.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 23. That the said company shall have at all times the free and uninterrupted use of the roadway, subject to the rights of the public, and any person or persons shall willfully, maliciously, and unlawfully obstruct or impede the passage of cars of said railway, or obstruct with a vehicle, vehicles, or otherwise, or in any manner molest or interfere with passengers or operatives while in transit, or destroy or damage the cars of said railway, or do any act calculated to obstruct or impede the passage of cars of said railway, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offense, and shall be liable, in addition to the fine and costs, to pay for each such offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 as a civil penalty. It is provided that the fine and costs shall be recovered as other fines and penalties in said District, but no suit shall be brought unless commenced within sixty days after such offense shall have been committed.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend in lines 11 and 12, page 15, by striking out the words "to said company," so as to make the clause read: "The person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for each such offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, to be recovered as other fines and penalties in said District," etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise. The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair of the House, from the Committee of the Whole he reported that the Committee of the Whole had reported a bill (H. R. 8714), and had directed him to report the same to the House with amendments.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill just reported from the Committee of the Whole be now considered in the House, and that the amendments recommended by the committee be agreed to.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. 2521) to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the charter of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize and require the said company to omit laying out underground and surface road for the proposed line of its cars on F and half street from L street to O street southwest, and in the place and stand thereof the said company is hereby authorized and required to lay down and continue a street car electric construction and track east and from the corner of Four and a-half street and L street southwest, running thence west on L street to Water street, thence in a southeasterly direction on Water street to Prospect avenue, thence east on F and a-half street, thence south on Four and a-half street to P street, thence east on P street into the said company's power lines, thence returning from the power station on Four and a-half street to the power station on Four and a-half and L streets southwest, and thence north by the said company's tracks as now located into its depot on Seventh street extended.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall locate the said tracks on Water street, so as best to subserve the public convenience.

SEC. 3. That the said Metropolitan Railroad Company is hereby authorized and required to lay down and continue its underground electric construction of single track at the intersection of O and Thirty-fifth streets northwest, thence running west along O street to Thirty-sixth street, thence south on Thirty-sixth street to Prospect avenue, thence east on Prospect avenue to Thirty-fifth street, thence north on Thirty-fifth street to O street, thence east, continuing its route as now located.

SEC. 4. That the number of directors of said company shall be increased from seven to nine members.

An amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

SEC. 5. That the Brightwood Railway Company, the Rock Creek Railway Company, and the Georgetown and Tennyaltown Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, respectively, authorized and required to sell four coupon tickets for 25 cents, good for one continuous ride in the District of Columbia over the lines of said companies, respectively, and the lines of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and the said four coupon tickets shall redeem the tickets issued by the Metropolitan Railroad Company at the rate of 2 cents for each coupon ticket presented by the said Metropolitan Railroad Company. Any of the aforesaid railroad companies which refuse to make such redemption or to accept ticket so sold as herein provided for, shall be liable to a fine of \$50 for each such violation, to be recovered in the police court of the District of Columbia, and the said fine shall be paid to the person presenting for the collection of such penalty shall be commenced within thirty days from the date of the alleged refusal. The supreme court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction to enforce the collection of such penalty, and the requirements and provisions of this section in respect of the sale of tickets on the petition of either of the aforesaid railroad companies or any citizen of the District of Columbia, and the said fine shall be paid to the Metropolitan Railroad Company and the Rock Creek Railway Company to contract with each other for the purchase, sale, lease, or joint operation of the line of said Rock Creek Railway Company on Florida avenue and U street, or any part thereof.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect in thirty days after its passage.

Mr. BAKER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inquire with reference to the matter of transfers. As I understand the amendment, the transfers are to be granted only upon payment of an additional fare, or special tickets are to be sold in such a way as to require the payment of an additional fare. I would like to hear some explanation of that. All of the railroad companies here now sell six tickets for 25 cents, but in this case only four tickets are to be sold for 25 cents.

Mr. HAINES. But the passenger gets a ride over two roads instead of one.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. This relates only to suburban roads.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CLEARING THE POTOMAC OF ICE.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution which I send to the desk.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and from the revenues of the District of Columbia in equal parts, to be jointly expended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to clear the Potomac River of ice within the District of Columbia.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SAYERS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

3 PER CENT GOLD BONDS.

Mr. WILSON of West Virginia, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution (H. Res. 275) authorizing the issue of \$65,116,275 gold 3 per cent bonds; which was read a

first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, it was understood that when this report was presented the minority of the committee should have opportunity to file their views to-morrow morning.

Mr. WILSON of West Virginia. I hope that gentlemen of the minority will file their views to-night.

Mr. BRYAN. We will try to get the document to the Printing Office to-night.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BRYAN] asks that the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means may have leave to file their views by to-morrow morning on the joint resolution just reported. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. McMLIN. I suppose it would be proper to have it understood if the House should not be in session when the minority report is completed it may be forwarded to the Public Printer at once for printing.

The SPEAKER. That will be understood, if there be no objection.

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Committee on Ways and Means just submitted be printed in the RECORD. It was spoken to by the minority of the committee, Mr. WILSON, about it, and he is quite willing that that should be done.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will not the report be printed as a document and be in our hands in the morning?

Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York. I will, but we shall get the RECORD a good deal earlier than we shall get the document.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. How long is the report?

Mr. EAYNE. Very short, only two pages.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The request is unusual, but I shall not object.

The report is as follows:

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States communicated to Congress on the 8th day of February, having had the same under consideration, herewith report a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, sell, and dispose of bonds of the United States to an amount not exceeding \$65,116,275, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, said bonds to be made payable not more than thirty years after date, and the said bonds to be sold to the President, which is herewith applied, communicated to the House the condition of the reserve of gold in the Treasury available for the redemption of the Government's legal-tender notes and the maintenance of the Treasury's gold coin circulation, and the reasons which compel at the present time an issue of bonds to replenish and maintain that reserve; also the general terms of a contract, made under authority of the President of the United States, for the purchase and delivery to the Treasury of 300,000 ounces of gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, said coin slightly in excess of \$65,000,000 of gold coin, to be added to the stock in the Treasury, which amounts to only \$42,217,981.95 at the present time.

The Chairman of the Committee, in the presence of a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, who exhibited to them the original contract entered into by himself on the 8th day of February and explained its details to them. A full and complete copy of said contract is hereto added. From a reading of this paper it will be seen that the arrangement of the Secretary with the parties to this contract effects the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States (amounting to \$65,116,275), at least one-half of which shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe.

For this gold coin he has contracted to issue to the parties furnishing it, and as authority for the act for the resumption of specie payments, approved January 14, 1875, 4 per cent thirty-year coin bonds of the United States, at a price which realizes to them interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. But the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to retain the right of authority to be given him by Congress, to substitute at par any bonds of the United States bearing 3 per cent interest, of which the principal and interest shall be specifically payable in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, said substitution, however, to be made within ten days from the date of the contract.

It is the object of the joint resolution herewith reported to give to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to substitute the amount of the amount of the contract.

The saving to be effected to the Government, as set forth in the President's message, will be \$20,120,000, or thereabouts, by the issue of the 3 per cent bonds, and of the amount of \$16,117,750 should they run thirty years. As it is not believed by the committee that the issue of bonds specifically payable in gold coin would impose any additional burden or liability upon the Government than if they are made payable in coin, under its pledge and policy to preserve the parity of the coins in the two metals, the saving of this large amount of money to the Government, and the substantial increase of the revenue of the Government; and as the parties to take the bonds are under contract to furnish gold coin for them it seems no hardship on the Government to contract to pay them back in the same coin that they furnish to it.

APPENDIX.

PRESENT MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

Since my recent communication to the Congress, calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation which, it was believed, would meet the emergency and allay apprehension then existing in business circles have continued.

As a precaution, therefore, against the failure of timely legislative aid through Congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage, in default of better means, such executive authority as may, without additional legislation, be exercised for the purpose of raising and maintaining on our Treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

ceding in the whole amount the par value of the bonds deposited: *Provided*, that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

Amend the title so as to read:
"A bill to provide for maintaining the redemption of United States notes, and for a temporary deficiency of revenue."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed substitute will lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. HILL subsequently said: Mr. President, yesterday there was reported from the Finance Committee a bill relating to the subject of the finances of the country, and being so reported by a committee of course it went upon the Calendar. This morning two bills in regard to the subject of the issuing of bonds and relating generally to the finances of the country were introduced, and ordered to be printed and lie upon the table. Of course it is not expected, I assume, that those bills, the one introduced by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] and the other by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], should go to any committee. The suggestion I make is that when printed these bills should go to the Calendar.

Mr. SHERMAN. The bill I offered is intended to be proposed as an amendment to a bill that is on the Calendar, and therefore it goes to the Calendar without any formal reference.

Mr. HILL. I suggest that the bill introduced by the Senator from Wisconsin should also go upon the Calendar.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The Senator from Wisconsin wants to speak upon the bill.

Mr. HILL. He can address the Senate upon it.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The Senator from Wisconsin himself said that the bill lie upon the table.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand the objection of the Senator from Wisconsin was that his bill should lie upon the table, as he wanted to deliver some remarks in relation to it.

Mr. HILL. This disposition of the bill will be entirely satisfactory to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. TELLER. I will object to the bill going to the Calendar. It has no place on the Calendar until it has been before a committee and reported by it.

Mr. HILL. That is a matter purely within the control of the Senate.

Mr. TELLER. I suppose the Senate could vote to place the bill upon the Calendar if it saw fit to do so.

Mr. HILL. The only point in reference to having the bill placed on the Calendar is that it would then be subject to a motion to proceed to its consideration. There is a question as to whether a motion can be made to take up and consider a bill lying upon the table, but if a bill is placed upon the Calendar a motion can be made without debate, to take it up, and a vote be had on it; and I think we have the right by motion to place the bill upon the Calendar. It is not necessary that a bill should go to a committee and be reported by a committee in order to be placed upon the Calendar. It is purely a matter within the discretion of the Senate.

Mr. VILAS entered the Chamber.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Wisconsin is now here, and if he desires he can have the bill remain on the table or take such course as he wishes. I ask the Senator if he desires to have the bill remain on the table, so that he can speak upon it.

Mr. VILAS. I should be perfectly willing to have the bill go upon the Calendar, and I suppose under the fourth subdivision of Rule XIV the bill goes to the Calendar if there be no other disposition of it, for that rule reads:

Every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave * * * shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. TELLER. All bills are referred to committees, and that is the only proper way to proceed. A Senator may ask that a bill be placed upon the Calendar without going to a committee, and I have no doubt the Senate can place it on the Calendar if it chooses; but the mere asking that a bill be placed on the Calendar can not place it there, and I shall object to the Senator's bill going to the Calendar. I do not object, of course, to its lying on the table.

Mr. VILAS. I ask that the bill lie on the table, so as to produce no discussion upon the point at this time; but when the Senator from New York suggested that the bill should go to the Calendar and be given the same position for discussion that the other bills are given it struck me as being a desirable course to pursue.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry as to whether it is within the power of the Senate to place a bill upon the Calendar.

Mr. MORRILL. Being objected to, it goes over.

Mr. LODGE. Or does a single objection prevent it?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will have read the fourth clause of Rule XIV.

The Secretary read as follows:

RULE XIV.

4. Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once and twice, if not objected to, on the

same day, and placed on the Calendar in the order in which the same may be reported; and every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading without being reported, but otherwise shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I object to the bill lying on the table, and I understand, under the rule, that objection takes it to the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is undoubtedly the correct interpretation of the rule.

Mr. CHANDLER. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Is a bill which is put upon the Calendar under the clause which has just been read one of the bills as to which a motion may be made to proceed to its consideration after the morning hour has closed?

Mr. HILL. I desire to have the bill placed so that a motion to take it up will be in order.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to have the rule read as to the motions to proceed in the morning hour to the consideration of bills upon the Calendar, for if a bill in this condition can have the same privilege of consideration as a bill which has been reported by a committee, I am very much mistaken either as to the rules or the practice of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will have the rule read.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. I desire to know whether all of this discussion is not out of order during the morning hour?

Mr. HILL. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. The bill has gone to the Calendar, has it not?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. One parliamentary inquiry is already pending, the Chair will state to the Senator from New York.

Mr. CHANDLER. Which parliamentary inquiry is pending, the one submitted by me or the one submitted by the Senator from Florida?

Mr. CALL. I make the point of order.

Mr. CHANDLER. I hope the Senator will withdraw his point of order until I can have the rule read as to motions to proceed to the consideration of bills upon the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read Rule IX.

The Secretary read as follows:

Immediately after the consideration of a case not objected to upon the Calendar is completed, and not later than 2 o'clock, if there shall be no special orders for that time, the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up and read in the order in which they were received, beginning with the Calendar next after the last subject disposed of, in proceeding with the Calendar, and in such case the following motions shall be in order at any time as provided in this rule: A motion to add to the subject, or to proceed to the consideration of executive business, or questions of privilege, to wit:

First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

Third. A motion to pass over the pending subject, which, if carried, shall have the effect to leave such subject without prejudice in its place on the Calendar.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Secretary has read sufficient. Now, I inquire whether the bill of the Senator from Wisconsin is on the Calendar of General Orders, so as to come within the rule which has just been read? Does the Chair so understand?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair so understands.

Mr. CHANDLER. There is another rule that ought to be read in that connection, to which I will call attention, and that is that a bill can not be read twice on the day it is introduced, if objected to, nor debated, except for reference.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to know what the ruling of the Chair is? The Senator from Wisconsin introduced a bill and asked that it lie on the table for the purpose of enabling him hereafter to submit some remarks upon it. That was done by unanimous consent, I suppose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that an objection was interposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. TELLER. That was not until afterwards. After the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] attempted to have the bill placed on the Calendar I objected, and the bill went to the table—that was the order of the Senate—and it is on the table now, and not on the Calendar. As I understand, unless it is passed twice on the Calendar. Besides, considerable other business had intervened before the Senator from New York thought of moving to have the bill placed on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection was not interposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and under the rule, which the Chair has had read in the hearing of the Senate, the bill has gone to the Calendar.

Mr. CALL. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the inquiry of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. CALL. I make the point of order that this discussion is out of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The discussion has closed, the Chair will state to the Senator.

Mr. CALL. Then I call for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The introduction of bills is still in order.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. TURPIE submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PERKINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2297) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to Army officers in certain cases; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2297) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to Army officers in certain cases; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. COKE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2297) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to Army officers in certain cases; which was ordered to be printed, to accompany the bill.

Mr. MARTIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LINDSAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

COAST FISHERIES OF FLORIDA.

Mr. PASCO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Fisheries is hereby directed to make inquiry in reference to the extent, methods, and present condition of the coast fisheries of Florida, more particularly the sponge and oyster fisheries, and to report as to the desirability of establishing a station for investigation, experiment, and fish-culture at some suitable point on the coast.

SALE OF BONDS.

Mr. ALDRICH. I offer a resolution which I send to the desk, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to send to the Senate a copy of the contract recently entered into between the Treasury Department and the representatives of certain banking houses for the sale of United States bonds.

Mr. VEST. I object to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. I hope the Senator will not object to its consideration.

Mr. VEST. It will lead to considerable debate.

Mr. ALDRICH. There will be no discussion whatever, if the Senator will withdraw his objection.

Mr. VEST. The Senator is mistaken.

Mr. HOAR (to Mr. ALDRICH). Ask unanimous consent.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask unanimous consent.

Mr. VEST. I object.

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the Senator object to the passage of the resolution if it leads to no discussion?

Mr. VEST. It will lead to discussion; I desire to say something about it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over under the rule, and be printed.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That on and after Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, and until otherwise ordered, the daily sessions of the Senate shall begin at 11 o'clock a. m., and the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of one hour thereafter.

Mr. GORMAN. Let the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that it go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution goes over under the rule.

THE EVERGLADES OF FLORIDA.

Mr. PLATT submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether it is proposed to issue a patent to the State of Florida for that portion of the State known as the "Everglades," and, also, whether the Semole Indians of Florida will be thereby dispossessed of their occupancy of said lands or any portion thereof.

JOSEPH M'GUCKIAN.

Mr. GRAY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Joseph McGuckian be placed on the messenger roll of the Senate at a salary of \$600 per annum, to be paid monthly out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that he be assigned to one of the committees of the Senate now without a messenger.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. PALMER, Mr. PASCO, Mr. MILLS, Mr. PROCTOR, Mr. SQUIRE, and Mr. PEPPER as the committee on the part of the Senate under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses providing for the appointment of a joint committee to prepare and report to their respective Houses for consideration a plan for the proper participation of Congress in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, on September 19 and 20 next.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 5234) for the relief of James Stewart was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 8401) for the relief of Elizabeth J. Cook, of Arkadelphia, Clark County, Ark., widow of Robert T. Cook, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 8614) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior for restoration to the public domain lands in the States of Alabama and Mississippi not needed for naval purposes was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 8767) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS.

Mr. PROCTOR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to House bill (H. R. 3740) incorporating the Society of American Florists, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same, amended as follows:

In lieu of the words struck out insert the words, "by purchase, and such other estate as may be donated or bequeathed to it;" and the Senate agree to the same.

M. W. RANSOM.

W. A. PEPPER.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

W. H. HATFIELD.

W. S. FORMAN.

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was concurred in.

INCOME RETURNS FOR 1894.

Mr. VEST. Yesterday I reported from the Committee on Finance a joint resolution relative to extending the time for making returns under the income-tax law, and was instructed by that committee to urge its consideration. It is a matter of very great importance to the taxpayers of the country, and if action is had it must be had now, as the Senate knows. There are some amendments which the committee think are necessary. I ask the Senate, therefore, to take up that joint resolution and consider it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. CALL. I ask the Senator from Missouri if the joint resolution will provoke any debate?

Mr. VEST. I think not.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. Res. 273) extending from March 1, 1895, to the 15th day of April, 1895, the time for making returns of income for the year 1894.

Mr. BERRY. I suggest that the joint resolution was read in full yesterday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution was read yesterday, and unless its reading is called for it will not be read now. The amendments reported by the committee will be stated.

and convicted of murder, but are now standing a new trial because of the demand of the honorable, the Secretary of the Interior; that on their former trial they were informed by an unconstitutionally jury. They were not allowed to have any evidence whatever. They were even refused the right to address the jury in their own behalf. They practically were denied the right of appeal. They were informed by the court in the beginning of the trial, that in case of death on them that they need expect no delay by appeal or otherwise, and they were sentenced to prompt execution; your petitioners further represent that the court on appeal in this case, the case of the Indian, was actually sentenced and shot, not in accordance with law, through the heart, but through the right side, and was then smothered to death by holding his nostrils and forcibly pressing a handkerchief over the mouth, causing a hideous and cruel death.

Your petitioners are deeply apprehensive of similar treatment and they implore the Government of the United States that the constitutional right of a fair trial shall be secured to them as provided by the Choctaw treaty, and that the right of appeal may be provided from a Choctaw court to the United States court where the judges are free from ignorance, prejudice or malice. Your petitioners humbly pray this measure of justice at the hands of the great parent Government in the name of humanity and in the name of God.

Your very humble servants.

Signed by several of the persons who are under indictment.

Mr. President, I wish to say that I believe if all the facts relating to that trial and the execution of that Indian were known they would shock the civilized world. I have here a little photograph [exhibiting] which was taken by an amateur photographer of the scene of the death of the Indian who was executed. It is claimed, and I believe truly, that one of the leading opponents of the political party to which the Indian sentenced to death belonged requested the privilege of shooting the Indian condemned, and that it was granted to him by the court.

The Choctaw law provides that an Indian who is to be executed shall be shot through the heart. This shooting was done at short range. It is scarcely possible that there was any mistake as to the aim of the party who did the killing; but instead of shooting him through the heart he shot him through the right side, and when he fell upon the ground his feet were held and he was smothered to death in about twenty minutes by the holding of a handkerchief to his nose and mouth. Meanwhile the person who had shot him, who was his enemy, was standing by complacently looking on the scene. It is the most horrible thing in my judgment that has ever occurred in the United States under forms of law. I am happy to say that it did not occur under the forms of law of the United States Government, but of the Choctaw tribe, which calls itself a nation and insists that the United States shall recognize it as a nation.

Mr. GRAY. May I ask the Senator from Connecticut what date is fixed for the executions which have been postponed?

Mr. PLATT. Nine persons were tried for this offense and sentenced under the circumstances which I believe are truly set up in the petition. Upon a representation that they had had no fair trial, that they had not been allowed to be heard even in their own defense, the Secretary of the Interior, without much law I must confess, insisted that there should be a new trial, and I think went so far as to indicate that if it was neglected the prospect of a new trial would be used to excuse the execution. So a new trial was granted by the court, and one person has already been tried the second time. That person was sentenced to death, and was executed, I think, four or five months ago. The Senator from Arkansas may know.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. It was some time during the fall; in October, I think.

Mr. PLATT. He was executed some time during the fall. The other eight are to be tried by the same court, and they ask that a law be passed by Congress which will allow them an appeal from that court to the United States court.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut a question. He says that the trial had not taken place under the United States law. Certainly the United States law permits the existence on the soil of the country of these Indian courts which are engaging in these barbarous methods of conducting what is called justice.

Mr. HALL. I suppose that is by stipulation of treaty.

Mr. PLATT. It is. I can not go into that subject. That will come up for discussion in the Senate in a few days. I trust that some bill will come before the Senate which will result in an appeal from these courts to the United States courts, notwithstanding any treaty which may be supposed to prevent it at the present time.

Mr. GRAY. May I ask the Senator whether the President has any power of commutation or reprieve or interference under those treaties?

Mr. PLATT. If we admit the contention of the Choctaw Nation and the other Five Civilized Tribes neither the Government of the United States nor the Executive has any power whatever except to guarantee that those governments shall exist. This is their contention.

Mr. President, I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which has a bill now under consideration which I hope will result in providing for an appeal from those courts.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I wish to say one word about

this matter. The Secretary of the Interior intervened in this case very properly, as I think. I consulted him about the matter myself and advised him to intervene and prevent the execution of this Indian and the others who were then threatened with execution, on the ground that they had not had a fair trial. The trial had been an absolute farce, a disgrace even to the semicivilization of the Indian Territory, and a disgrace to the people of the United States that such a condition of affairs should exist within our borders. But undoubtedly the Secretary of the Interior was powerless by law, if the treaties are to be respected and obeyed and he implored, to interfere except in an advisory way. However, he did go so far, and properly too, I think, as to say that no execution should take place under that judgment. Thereupon, as the Senator from Connecticut states, there was a new trial, which undoubtedly was in the proper form and order, and so a condition between the parties than the other, and this Indian was again convicted. The Secretary of the Interior then felt that he had gone as far as he could go and that in that case he would have to allow the Indian law to take its course; and he did allow it. The fault is not the fault of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. PLATT. Not at all.

Mr. TELLER. No; nobody complains of the Secretary of the Interior. He did everything probably that he could do under the circumstances. He would have done more if authority had been given him. He was alive to the situation and anxious to see that justice was done. The fault lies in our allowing those people, in defiance of the true principles of law, to conduct trials in the way they do. There is a controversy between two factions there. It is utterly impossible that one should have any justice in the courts controlled by the other. Everyone who is acquainted with the Indian character understands that the Indian is a savage creature by nature, and the slight civilization that he has taken on in the Indian Territory has not changed his natural condition and disposition very much.

I agree with the Senator from Connecticut that it has reached a point now where it is the duty of the United States to avoid a disgraceful condition and to provide some method by which the Indian courts shall either be wiped out absolutely and jurisdiction taken from them or that there shall be some provision of law by which either the executive or the judicial branch of the Government should have some review of those so-called courts, which are partial in the extreme and not calculated at any time to do justice to the Indian who is brought before them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and submitted a report thereon; which was referred, with the accompanying report, to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 199) relative to the medal of honor authorized by the acts of July 12, 1862, and March 3, 1863, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3194) to amend the record of Simon Rice, of Company A, Sixth Maryland Volunteers, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1293) to relieve Benjamin F. Church from the charge of desertion, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8499) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River in the county of Dakota, in the State of Nebraska, and in the city of Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury, in the State of Iowa, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2564) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River in the county of Dakota, in the State of Nebraska, and in the city of Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury, in the State of Iowa, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. LINDSEY on the 13th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. COKE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself yesterday, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported it with an amendment and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Joint Commission of Congress to Inquire into the Status of Laws Organizing the Executive Depart-

ments, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report accompanied by a bill (S. 2762) to repeal in part section 239 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2732) granting a pension to William Brown, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VILAS, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2503) for the relief of James Curran, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2664) to increase the pension of Mrs. Mary Tassin, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. ALLEN on the 8th ultimo intended to be proposed to the Agricultural appropriation bill, reported adversely thereon; and the amendment was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. CAREY, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 17th instant intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

VICTOR HUGO M'CORD.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom the subject was referred, reported the following resolution, and submitted a report thereon:

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to continue the restoration efforts heretofore made by the United States in the matter of the claims of Victor Hugo M'Cord, a citizen of the United States, against the Government of France, the extent of such claims, and of said claims may be determined by the facts in the case and by the law applicable thereto.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask unanimous consent to call up for consideration the joint resolution (H. Res. 20) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States.

Mr. CALL. I am compelled to object, and to call for the regular order. I have a resolution of very great importance to my people which I desire to have considered this morning.

Mr. THE VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection for the present. Bills and joint resolutions are next in order.

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to introduce a bill.

Mr. TURPIE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. BATE. Let us get through with the morning business.

Mr. MANDERSON. I hope the Senator from Indiana will withhold his motion for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Indiana that his motion can not be entertained until after the routine morning business is closed.

FORD'S THEATER DISASTER.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, by the sundry civil appropriation act of last year there was appointed a special joint committee of the two Houses of Congress on the Ford's Theater disaster. I am directed by that committee to report an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for the payment of \$5,000 in each case to the heirs or legal representatives of all persons who were instantly killed or who evidently died as the result of injuries received at that time.

I desire to say that all who have died as the result of their injuries have had their claims investigated and are included in this amendment, except the heirs of George Christopher Bollinger and Lydia P. Reynolds.

The cases of those injured are being investigated by the joint committee, but it is very evident that nothing can be done in their cases until the next session of Congress. The inclination of the committee will be to continue its work during the vacation, and I earnestly hope at the next session of Congress that the committee, without members may compose it, will be able finally to close this matter.

I make this statement because I know that many Senators have constituents who are interested in the matter, and we are all receiving numerous letters and applications concerning it. I hope the Committee on Appropriations will be prompt to act favorably on this amendment, and at least pay those who have lost their support by the death of their fathers or husbands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations in the absence of objection.

PACIFIC COAST STATE CLAIMS.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I am instructed by the Committee on Claims to report back favorably an amendment referred to that committee, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The amendment proposes to pay the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada the amount of money paid by those States in the suppression of rebellion, as shown by the report of the Secretary of War, Executive Document No. 11, Fifty-first Congress, first session.

I will state, in a word, that these claims have been very thoroughly investigated by the Secretary of War, the investigation occupying some two years. A bill was introduced heretofore in the Senate and favorably reported from the Committee on Military Affairs on this subject and passed the Senate at the last Congress. Another bill on the subject has been favorably reported from the committee, and is now on the Calendar of the Senate.

I ask that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, without printing, as the bill is now under consideration, and I hope that committee will insert it in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That reference will be made in the absence of objection.

Mr. STEWART. I think the amendment reported by the Senator from Oregon had better be printed. We may want copies of it.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Very well; I have no objection to the printing of the document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2754) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Oakland, in the State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2755) to establish wind signal stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 2556) for the relief of Oliver M. Blair, administrator of Thomas P. Blair, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims. Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 2757) providing for an additional circuit judge in the sixth judicial circuit, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2758) granting a pension to William Bradshaw; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2759) granting a pension to Ezra J. Riggs; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2760) granting a pension to Joseph W. Clark; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 2761) for the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of certain Pennsylvania military organizations; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. WOLCOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DUBOIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Relations.

Mr. HILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

On motion of Mr. VEST, it was

Ordered, That H. R. 7543 authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, from some suitable point between the north line of St. Clair County, Ill., and the southwest line of said county, be transmitted to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CORPORATIONS.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That here be printed for the use of the Senate document room

500 copies of Senate Report No. 1276, Fifty-second Congress, second session, being the report of the Select Committee on Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia.

TAXES UPON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. LODGE. I offer a resolution which I send to the desk, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform the Senate what the present estimate is of the return from the internal revenue tax upon distilled spirits, and whether he has any reason to believe that there will be any reduction of the revenue from this source on account of the closing of distilleries and the revenue he has any information that would lead him to suppose that there will be any considerable and consequent reduction of the revenue on this tax in the next calendar year.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. CALL. I make no objection, but I desire to give notice that if there is any debate on the resolution I shall insist on the regular order.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 13th instant approved and signed the act (S. 2452) granting right of way to the Forest City and Sioux City Railroad Company through the Sioux Indian Reservation.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had on the 13th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 2165) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1880;

An act (S. 1987) granting a pension to Elizabeth Ellory;

An act (S. 828) granting a pension to Julia E. Lock, formerly widow of the late Gen. Daniel McCook; and

A bill (S. 879) granting a pension to Josephine P. Kelton, widow of Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, late Adjutant-General United States Army, deceased.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1717) to authorize the appointment of women as public-school trustees in the District of Columbia, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills: in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 4704) for the relief of Basil Moreland;

A bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company;

A bill (H. R. 8057) to incorporate the East Washington Belt Line Railway Company;

A bill (H. R. 8260) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to have established a union street-car passenger station on B street north, between Sixth and Seventh streets;

A bill (H. R. 8427) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company;

A bill (H. R. 8624) for the relief of James Linskey from the operation of the act restricting the ownership of real estate in the Territories and the District of Columbia to American citizens;

A bill (H. R. 8696) to amend the act to incorporate the American University;

A bill (H. R. 8698) to authorize the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company of Maryland to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 8714) to incorporate the Capital Railway Company; and

A bill (H. R. 8724) to provide for the striking of juries in the District of Columbia.

REPORT ON HOMES OF WORKING PEOPLE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate, read House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the eighth special report of the Commissioner of Labor, which relates to "The Housing of the Working People" in different countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 11, 1895.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 4704) for the relief of Basil Moreland was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company;

A bill (H. R. 8057) to incorporate the East Washington Belt Line Railway Company;

A bill (H. R. 8260) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to have established a union street-car passenger station on B street north, between Sixth and Seventh streets;

A bill (H. R. 8427) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company;

A bill (H. R. 8624) for the relief of James Linskey from the operation of the act restricting the ownership of real estate in the Territories and the District of Columbia to American citizens;

A bill (H. R. 8696) to amend the act to incorporate the American University;

A bill (H. R. 8698) to authorize the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company of Maryland to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 8714) to incorporate the Capital Railway Company; and

A bill (H. R. 8724) to provide for the striking of juries in the District of Columbia.

LOUISIANA OR HONDURAS LOTTERY COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution submitted by the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL], coming over from a previous day, which will be read:

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CALL on the 9th instant, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate, That a special committee be and is hereby organized, who shall be charged with the duty of investigating and reporting to the Senate whether the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company, which was organized and is now operating in the United States, and in the Territories and the District of Columbia, is in violation of the laws of the United States, and if so, what steps should be taken to prevent its operation.

The committee shall also inquire and report whether any of the persons or corporations that the committee shall find to be in violation of the laws of the United States, or whether any of the persons or corporations that the committee shall find to be in violation of the laws of the United States, have received money for the sale of tickets in the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company.

The committee shall also inquire and report whether any of the persons or corporations that the committee shall find to be in violation of the laws of the United States, or whether any of the persons or corporations that the committee shall find to be in violation of the laws of the United States, have received money for the sale of tickets in the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. CALL. I move to amend the resolution by striking out all after line 12.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be modified as indicated by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Let us hear the proposed amendment, Mr. President.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask for the reading of the resolution as the Senator modifies it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read as modified.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate, That a special committee be and is hereby organized, who shall be charged with the duty of investigating and reporting to the Senate whether the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company, which was organized and is now operating in the United States, and in the Territories and the District of Columbia, is in violation of the laws of the United States, and if so, what steps should be taken to prevent its operation.

The committee shall also inquire and report whether any of the persons or corporations that the committee shall find to be in violation of the laws of the United States, or whether any of the persons or corporations that the committee shall find to be in violation of the laws of the United States, have received money for the sale of tickets in the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company.

The committee shall also inquire and report whether any of the persons or corporations that the committee shall find to be in violation of the laws of the United States, or whether any of the persons or corporations that the committee shall find to be in violation of the laws of the United States, have received money for the sale of tickets in the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company.

Mr. CALL. I ask leave to insert in the RECORD a letter from the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the District of Columbia, in behalf of himself and the clergy of the country in support of this resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection. The Chair hears none, and it will be so ordered.

The letter referred to is as follows:

HONORABLE SENATOR FROM FLORIDA: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
W. C. CALL.

Respectfully,
W. C. CALL.

Attended by the President and Mrs. Cleveland
To Senator W. C. CALL.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, it is so clearly proper that some reference should be made of this resolution and the proposed amendment, that I now move to refer the resolution submitted by the Senator from Florida as it is proposed to be amended to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. CALL. I hope that motion will not prevail. It is evidently intended in the interest of the Honduras Lottery Company. [Laughter.] It is not intended, Mr. President, for the purpose of ascertaining anything in regard to the subject.

Mr. BLACKBURN. If the Senator will allow me, I never heard of the Honduras Lottery Company and care as little about it as I do about the resolution. It is not bothering me half as much as the resolution is bothering the Senate and interfering with the public business. I am perfectly willing to change my motion, if it will please the Senator from Florida, and send the resolution to the Committee on Post-Offices or to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims or to the Private Land Claims Committee, or to perdition. [Laughter.]

Mr. CALL. Mr. President—

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me a serious word?

Mr. CALL. In one moment.

The Senator from Kentucky, in all his action upon this subject, whether he intends that or not, has been promoting the interests of the lottery company and its operations in the United States. He may think, contrary to the opinion of the great mass of the religious people, contrary to the opinion of all right-thinking people, that the operations of this great corporation are beneficial, and desire to encourage them, and all these motions for reference are to that end and for that purpose.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I wish to state to the Senator from Kentucky that the Senator from Florida has so modified this resolution that I think there will be no objection to its passage. I know the only object the Senator from Kentucky had in making his motion was to remove the resolution from the way of the pending appropriation bill, which the Senator desires to have considered.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is all I want.

Mr. CALL. There is no appropriation bill now before the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senate is ready to vote upon the adoption of the resolution, I hope the Senator from Kentucky will give us an opportunity for that vote.

Mr. GORMAN and others. Question!

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky to refer the pending resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CALL. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY] and vote 'yea.'

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. Has the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CARRY] voted? Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I am paired with that Senator, and withhold my vote.

Mr. PASCO. I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. CAFFERY. I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER] who is absent. Not knowing how he would vote if present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. MCPHERSON (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS], and therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 35; as follows:

YEAS—16.

Blackburn,
Candeen,
McCull,
Faulkner.

Gorman,
Gray,
Jones of Ark.
Lindsay.

McLauren,

McMillan,
Manderson,
Morgan.

Ransom,
Vest,
Walsh,
Wolcott.

NAYS—35.

Adrich,
Allen,
Bacon,
Bianchard,
Burrows,
Call,
Cameron,
Chandler,
Clark.

Cullom,
Dahlgren,
George,
Hansbrough,
Hawley,
Hill,
Hoar,
Kyle,
Ledger.

Mantle,
Martin,
Mitchell of Oreg.,
Morrill,
Palmer,
Peffer,
Perkins,
Pettigrew,
Proctor.

Pugh,
Roach,
Sherman,
Smith,
Stewart,
Teller,
Turpie,
Washburn.

NOT VOTING—36.

Allison,
Berry,
Bryce,
Butler,
Caffery,
Cary,
Coke,
Daniel,
Davis.

Dixon,
Dolph,
Frye,
Gallinger,
Hobbs,
Gordon,
Hale,
Harris,
Higgins.

Huntton,
Irby,
Jones of Nev.,
McPherson,
Miles,
Mitchell of Wis.,
Murphy,
Davis,
Platt.

Power,
Pritchard,
Quay,
Shoup,
Squire,
Wells,
Voices,
Wilson.

So the Senate refused to refer the resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. FAULKNER. I move to strike out all that part of the resolution referring to elections for members of Congress. I do not see myself that the Senate has anything to do with that matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia offers an amendment to the resolution, which will be stated.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let the resolution be first read as modified by the Senator from Florida, that we may understand it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution as modified by the Senator from Florida will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution of Mr. CALL as modified.

Mr. FAULKNER. Now, let my amendment be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from West Virginia will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out of the resolution the following:

The committee shall also inquire whether the Louisiana or Honduras Company, its owners, managers, directors, or agents, have entered into a combination with any person or persons or corporations for the control of the elections for members of Congress.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will not agree to the amendment proposed by the Senator from West Virginia. I do not care to address the Senate at length upon that subject, but it is manifest that the Senator from West Virginia had no real purpose in this amendment which is beneficial in the country. No one questions that if these great foreign corporations can exercise influences here, not in Congress, but in the United States, affecting the election of members of Congress, it is within the province and the duty of every member of Congress to see that a foreign corporation, composed of a few individuals, shall not here in our country by the use of money and corrupt means endeavor to corrupt the suffrage of the country. What a proposition is that for the Senator from West Virginia to make here in the presence of the fact that the whole moral and religious sentiment of this country has been directed against the powerful influences of this corporation in this particular direction. I hope that no consideration will be given to the amendment.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida, in that part of the resolution which is not included in the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia, will arrive at every practical result which it is possible for the Senate or for the House of Representatives to deal with in the way of legislation. If the Senator from Florida desires to put upon the country an investigation of political affairs, those that concern his election or the election of his colleague or the election of members of the House of Representatives, and to have committees sent out from this body to investigate into the political conditions of Florida, in my opinion he is violating the best interests of the people of the United States, and is assuming for this body a jurisdiction which is denied, and which is denied upon high authority. If the Senator desires to bring that subject now before the Senate of the United States, and to have it investigated upon its merits and upon the constitutional foundation on which he seeks to rest it, I notify him that he will have a long time to work before he will get his resolution through this body.

This Senate has something else to do besides involving itself in personal quarrels between politicians in Florida or anywhere else. Our time, so precious now to the welfare of this whole country, ought not to be absorbed by these personal quarrels and difficulties which are necessarily involved in such inquiries as are now launched before the Senate.

The Senator from Florida may think, Mr. President, that he will get some accessions of strength from politicians in this body by bringing in that feature of this resolution and by taking the advice of gentlemen who are continually assisting him in trying to get this country involved in political turmoil for the mere purpose of obstructing the welfare and real interest and business of the people; but he will find that he is mistaken. He can not accomplish that result in this body at this time, because, if a filibuster against the general progress of business is to be inaugurated here, if this Senate and the House of Representatives are to be clogged and fettered in this moment of great anxiety on the part of the people of the United States by bringing forward these personal quarrels and personal political quarrels, I notify Senators that they must take the responsibility and that they can not carry their measures into effect.

Mr. CALL. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. MORGAN. Certainly.

Mr. CALL. I will consent to modify the resolution in the way suggested.

Mr. MORGAN. Very good. Then I will vote for the resolution.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Let the resolution be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution as modified will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate. That a special committee be, and is hereby, created, who shall be charged with the duty of inquiring and reporting to the Senate whether the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company has been established and is now operating in the United States and is engaged in business therein and in the use of the mails and of the interstate-commerce corporations or companies in violation of the laws of the United States.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, I heartily sympathize with the remarks which were made by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN]. I did not suppose that this resolution was seriously considered by anybody, except for the purpose of obstructing public business, and I do not believe now, except by the Senator from Florida himself, that anybody seriously contemplates that this trial chase as this resolution, if adopted, would devolve upon us to engage in.

Of what value would be the first part of the resolution as the resolution has been emasculated? We have a law of the United States, which we passed three years ago, providing that it shall be a crime for any person to engage in the business of a lottery or for persons to buy tickets or for persons to sell tickets, and we went so far as to make it an indictable offense in the city of New Orleans for a person in the city of Washington to put a letter in the mails to purchase a lottery ticket which should be received and taken out of the mail in New Orleans. We punish the sender and receiver. Our Committee on Appropriations has reported bills appropriating money, and they have been passed, authorizing the Post-Office Department to punish just such crimes as we are now seeking to investigate.

Our laws are as rigid as laws can be. Congress through its Appropriations Committee has given the Department sufficient funds to wipe out the lottery business. It would be just as simple and just as wise, it seems to me, for Congress to appoint a special committee to determine whether or not stealing is still going on in violation of law, or for Congress to investigate whether or not the crime of arson is being committed in the Western States, or whether or not any other thing forbidden by law is being done.

If somebody can show me what we are to gain by the passage of a resolution like this, I shall be very glad to vote for it. I can not understand what the Senator from Florida can hope to gain by the passage of a resolution which simply appoints at great expense to the people of this country—for this means the drawing out of the contingent fund of ten or fifteen thousand dollars to investigate—

Mr. ALDRICH. As I understand the resolution, no money can be expended under it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Oh, Mr. President, we all know that at the close of a session of a Congress a resolution is slid through, giving every one of these committees the right to sit during the recess, and the first man who in his race can reach the Secretary of the Senate and file his lien on the contingent fund is the man whose committee does the business; and it is nothing but a struggle from the last hour of the session to see what committee can get public money to expend on these investigations, 90 per cent of which are useless, and 90 per cent of which are intended to be useless. If Senators want to go West, it is to investigate Alaska or the Indians; if they want to take some other trip, it is to investigate some other matter.

This resolution is to investigate whether or not the laws are being disobeyed when there are laws upon the statute book defining the penalty for the commission of the offense.

If we are to gain anything by the investigation I stand ready to vote for it; but if it be merely that we are to put ourselves upon record against this resolution for fear that we may be charged with favoring lotteries—if there is some false sentimentality to be brought in to influence our votes, that is another thing.

But, Mr. President, it is idle and it is wicked if we are trying to give the public money to what we should embark on a wild-goose investigation, which is supposed to be followed by an appropriation of several thousand dollars, to investigate by a solemn committee of Senators that which the ordinary postal agents of the Department at \$150 a month are better able and better competent to investigate than any committee of this body.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I desire to submit a few observations on the resolution. The propositions of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] are evidently and entirely unreasonable. He maintains that because there is a law it does not need to be amended, and because there is a law that there is no necessity,

whatever may be the magnitude of the evil, and however existing law may fail to afford a remedy for additional legislation to suppress it. These are the propositions which the Senator from Colorado propounds to the Senate and the people. They have no foundation in reason. They do not relate to the subject. The proposition upon which the resolution is submitted is this: A great, powerful corporation took possession of one of the States of this Union. It extended its operations throughout the United States. It used the mail facilities.

The Congress of the United States, in obedience to public sentiment and in aid of the people of Louisiana, passed certain laws for the purpose of suppressing that evil. The evil still exists under another name and with a domicile in a foreign country. The Senator from Colorado knows that evil in its entire magnitude in the State of Louisiana has been reproduced elsewhere in the United States. Of what avail, then, with his intelligence that he should make a man of straw to knock down? The proposition on which this resolution rests is one that every intelligent man in the United States knows to be true, and these attempts to cover it with ridicule only reflect ridicule upon those who make them. The purpose of this opposition is to protect that great, powerful corporation in its influence upon the public policy and the laws of the United States, and there can be no other.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate, in obedience to the public sentiment of all right-thinking people of every party, will pass the resolution and let us ascertain what are the facts in regard to the matter. Let us ascertain whether this great foreign corporation, composed of a few citizens of the United States and of foreign countries, under the shelter of a foreign domicile is reproducing all the public evils which it created in the State of Louisiana, and if it is, whether we have or have not the power to suppress it by proper legislation. I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President—

Mr. TELLER. Let us have a vote on the resolution.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the postal service for the next fiscal year.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. CALL. I hope that motion will not prevail.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is not debatable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I object to any debate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4693) for the promotion of anatomical science, and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office, with amendments; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 8563) to adopt special rules for the navigation of harbors, rivers, and shallow waters of the United States, except the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as Montreal, supplementary to the act of August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea;" and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 140) to confirm the enlargement of the Red Cliff Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin, made in 1863, and for the allotment of the same.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 4693) for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Post-Office appropriation bill.

Mr. CALL and Mr. GEORGE called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLBE].

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to

the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], and vote "yes."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 43, nays 14; as follows:

YEAS—43.

Allen,	Faulkner,	McMillan,	Phett,
Alston,	Gorman,	McPherson,	Proctor,
Berry,	Gray,	Monderson,	Ransom,
Blackburn,	Hale,	Martin,	Roach,
Blackwell,	Hawley,	McCall of Ore.	Stearns,
Cameron,	Higgins,	Morgan,	Smith,
Carey,	Hinton,	Morrill,	West,
Chandler,	James of Ark.	Palmer,	Yule,
Cookrell,	Lindsay,	Pasco,	Walsh,
Cullom,	Lodge,	Peffer,	Wolcott,
Payson,	McLaurin,	Swains,	

NAYS—14.

Allen,	Dulwisk,	Kyle,	Torpie,
Bace,	Geoghegan,	Mantle,	Washburn,
Blackland,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell of Wis.	
Call,	Hoar,	Fredland,	

NOT VOTING—41.

Price,	Dolph,	Johnson of Nev.	Squire,
Burrows,	Frye,	Mills,	Stewart,
Butler,	Gallinger,	Murphy,	Teller,
Canfield,	Hatch,	McClure,	Wadsworth,
Clark,	Gordon,	Power,	White,
Coke,	Harris,	Pugh,	Wilson,
Daniel,	Hill,	Full,	
Dixon,	Irby,	Shoup,	

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8372) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Mr. VILAS. I wish to put the amendment which I caused to be read yesterday and intended to offer in proper shape for a vote. I therefore move it as a substitute for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] to the amendment of the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair suggests to the Senator from Wisconsin that he withdrew yesterday the amendment he had proposed.

Mr. VILAS. The amendment was read yesterday for the purpose of bringing the subject before the Senate, but it was not formally offered. I desire now formally to offer it as an amendment by way of a substitute for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin will be read.

The SECRETARY. After the word "dollars," in line 16, on page 4, insert:

And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed, instead of leasing from time to time as the conditions of the service will permit, to procure by purchase the necessary postal cars required by the service on all his lines, and thereafter to cause the same to be provided with all needful supplies, to be kept in good order and repair, and to be drawn and operated upon any railroad which shall, under his direction, be engaged in mail transportation, and for such operation to pay the rate now provided by law for mail transportation by railroads; and every company, corporation, receiver, or other person operating any railroad which is a mail route of the United States shall transport such cars accordingly upon and in connection with all such of its regular trains as the Postmaster-General shall direct; and the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, make purchase of such post-office cars directly from any owner thereof without advertisement, or may contract for the construction of the same; and may also make contracts for the repair, cleaning and repair of such cars with any company, corporation, or persons, or may make other provision therefor; for which purpose he may use any part of the foregoing sum or such further sum as may be found necessary, not exceeding \$300,000.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, I wish to add a little more to what I said yesterday in answer to the suggestion made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] as to whether any change proposed by the amendment I have offered would be likely to interrupt mail service. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to a very interesting and I think a very able report made to the Senate at the suggestion made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] in the year 1874.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will excuse me, will he repeat what he said?

Mr. VILAS. I was calling attention to the inquiry which the Senator from Massachusetts made yesterday as to the likelihood of an interruption of the mail service if a change were made of this kind. I desire to read a brief extract from a very interesting and able report made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] on this general subject in the year 1874, and I call attention to the language used with respect to the power of Congress over these roads. Let me say that the report is Senate Report No. 73, Forty-third Congress, first session.

Indeed companies thus formed and engaged in the general business of transportation are quasi-public corporations. There are reciprocal obligations existing between them and the public and between them and the Government. They have rights the public and the Government are bound to protect, and the Government has the power to impose upon them when they are engaged in the service of the public the same restrictions and regulations as are imposed against a corporation for the exercise of their chartered privileges. The Government can compel them to transport the public mails, and they may not refuse;

but in complying it is by virtue of an implied contract that such reasonable and just compensation shall be paid for such services equaling in amount what is usually paid to such companies for service of like nature by their best and most-favored customer. In this respect the Government and the public individually stand precisely upon the same footing.

The word "precisely" is italicized in the report—and the railroad companies are bound to accord to each the same privileges of transportation, both as to time and compensation, and are prohibited as a rule, under penalty of forfeiture of their chartered rights on judicial condemnation, from exercising special privileges in respect to such services. Upon the other hand, the Government may not rightfully sue to the railroad companies. "You must transport the public mails on such terms as to compensation as we (the Government) may demand for such service." Upon the other hand, one and not equal to that paid by the most-favored patrons to such companies or themselves. But it may, through its Congress, authorize the Post-Office Department to demand of the companies for the transportation of its mails upon payment of what is a reasonable compensation, or a reasonable rate to that paid by other parties for services of a like nature.

The conclusion of the committee is stated in the following words:

Without inquiring, therefore, at this point into the expediency of the exercise of such a right, your committee are clearly of the opinion that Congress has the right, in the exercise of its power, to establish postal cars and post-offices.

First. To take absolutely, on paying just compensation therefor, without the consent of the owners of the cars, such cars as shall be used in the service of the public use of the transportation of the mails within the United States for the public use of the transportation of the mails at the same rate as the United States mail.

Second. To regulate the temporary use of any such cars and equipment on the terms of a lease or purchase.

The particular manner in which this may rightfully be done depends, of course, on the forms that may be prescribed by Congress whereby the just compensation to be paid may be judicially determined and its payment provided for.

I call attention to that for the purpose of showing that a committee of this body, after careful examination, has established the conclusion of the right of Congress to order it. I shall only observe further with reference to this point that the railroads of the United States have in notable instances received the favor, protection, and assistance of the United States for the reason that they were mail carriers; but recently the greatest interruption of commerce perhaps occurred in this country, and the peace of the country was practically suppressed by the action of the Government bringing its suits in the Federal courts to enforce the transportation of the mails. Is it to be conceived that a railroad company which, as I pointed out in one instance yesterday, enjoys the transportation of the mails at a cost to the Government of \$50,000 per year for each car employed by the company—

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. VILAS. Certainly; only I beg to say that yesterday my time was consumed all day by interruptions and I do not want to take much time to-day.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Does the Senator take into consideration the element of hauling cars?

Mr. VILAS. These 50 cars are used for the greater part on one train. The greater share of the transportation is on the fast mail train between New York and Chicago. I called attention yesterday to the fact that the compensation paid the New York Central road from New York to Chicago for the use of 50 cars exceeds \$2,500,000 a year, a rate of over \$50,000 per car. It is needless to say that there is no other car probably run on that road which earns any such sum of money.

Mr. MITCHELL. May I be permitted to add, but I merely wish to call attention to this point with respect to the question of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Now, I wish to say with regard to what the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] called attention to yesterday, that he was entirely right when he brought forward the statute of 1873. As I expressed some doubt about it at that time I wish to be particular to withdraw that suggestion and now state the fact as the Senator from Iowa has stated it. He is correct that the transportation of the mails by weight was for the first time fixed by the statute of 1873. The fact which was upon my mind and which led me to doubt the correctness of that idea was that some of the railroad companies had refused to draw the postal cars at the rates of transportation which they were paid. But they were not then paid by weight. They had been paid under an arrangement of the Postmaster-General, by which certain roads were entitled to \$300 a mile and others to \$300 a mile, and so on; and the inequality in respect to weight was so great that upon 15 roads which received each of them \$300 a mile the maximum range in weight was from 267 pounds on the lightest to 19,138 pounds of daily service on the heaviest. Therefore, in 1873 that arrangement was made which the Senator from Iowa called attention to yesterday.

I desire also to call the Senator's attention to the fact that it does not in reality alter the force of the objection which I have pointed out. It is proper to say that this special payment for postal cars is an injustice to the greater number of the railroad

Mr. HALE. There is a point of order raised on the amendment of the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. A point of order has been raised on the amendment of the committee, and the point of order is submitted to the Senate, under the rules.

Mr. VILAS. The point of order was—

Mr. ALDRICH. Let the amendment be read.

Mr. VILAS. I was going to observe that a point of order can not properly lie upon my amendment because it has been reported by a committee.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon. The point of order is against the amendment of the committee, which is in the bill.

Mr. VILAS. My amendment is a substitute for the proposition of the committee.

Mr. HALE. Let us have the amendment of the committee read, and then that question can be submitted.

Mr. PALMER. May I inquire if the question is whether the amendment proposed by the committee is in order?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the question.

Mr. PALMER. It is not upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin can be moved again as an independent proposition. The amendment of the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "dollars" in line 16, page 4, the Committee on Appropriations report to insert:

Said sum shall be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Postmaster-General; and any provision of existing law in conflict herewith is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for the purchase of postal cars or for special facilities on fast-mail trains.

Mr. PASCO. I understood that that amendment had been modified by the Senator from Kentucky so as to avoid the repealing features of the amendment; and it strikes me that that is the amendment before the Senate, and not the one which has been read by the Secretary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that an objection to the modification was interposed by a Senator on the left of the Chair.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I did not understand that any objection was interposed to the submission of the modified amendment. On the contrary, I think the senior Senator from Nebraska expressly disclaimed any purpose of objecting to it.

Mr. MANDERSON. My proposition was that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky could not be entertained until the point of order against the committee's amendment was disposed of; that the point of order must first be disposed of before the modified amendment could be offered by the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Then let us understand each other. There is no amendment pending before the Senate except the one printed in italics, submitted by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MANDERSON. That is the amendment against which the point of order was raised.

Mr. BLACKBURN. And the question is whether the proposed amendment of the committee is in order, and the modification submitted by me is not before the Senate.

Mr. MANDERSON. It is not. That will come in afterwards.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Very well.

Mr. PASCO. I wish to ask if the Senator from Kentucky has not the right under our rules to modify his amendment.

Mr. ALDRICH. Not the committee amendment.

Mr. LODGE. Not the committee amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. He would have that right if it was in his own amendment.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I understand any Senator has a right to modify his own amendment, but I do not understand that under the rules, even though a Senator, as in this case, is in charge of the bill, he has a right to modify a committee amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the decision of the Chair.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to ask the Senator from Kentucky if the proposed modification is made by direction of the committee or is it his own?

Mr. BLACKBURN. It was made only by the advice of some members of the committee with whom I had an opportunity to consult.

Mr. HARRIS. But it was not the action of the committee?

Mr. BLACKBURN. No, it is my own.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators who are of the opinion that the amendment of the committee is in order will say "aye." [Putting the question.]

Mr. BLACKBURN. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general

pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], but yesterday he did not know that he would be absent from the Senate to-day and authorized me to vote without reference to the pair. I do not know how he would vote on this question; I vote "nay."

Mr. FAULKNER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. I understand that if he were present he would vote "nay." I should vote "yea."

Mr. MCCLAIR (when his name was called). I will transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY] and vote "yea."

Mr. COKE (when Mr. MILL'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. MILL'S] is absent, detained at home by sickness.

Mr. MC MILLAN (when Mr. WOLCOTT'S name was called). The junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] desired me to state that he was unexpectedly called out of the Chamber; and he is paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRUCE].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MORGAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I withdraw my vote. I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

Mr. CAMDEN. I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. BATE (after having voted in the affirmative). I find that I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], who is absent from his seat, and I withdraw my vote.

Mr. SQUIRE. I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], but by an arrangement with his colleague [Mr. HUNTON] my pair has been transferred to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES]. Therefore, I am at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 39; as follows:

YEAS 17.			
Allen,	Cockrell,	Kyle,	Vest,
Blackburn,	Duffy,	Lindsay,	Vilas.
Blanchard,	Gorman,	McLaurin,	
Call,	Harris,	Reach,	
	Jones of Ark.	Turpie,	
NAYS 39.			
Aldrich,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell of Wis.	Proctor,
Allison,	Hawley,	Morrill,	Pugh,
Carver,	Higgins,	Murphy,	Ransom,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Nelson,	Sherman,
Clark,	Hunt,	Pasco,	Squire,
Cullom,	Lodge,	Pollock,	Stewart,
Davis,	McMillan,	Porter,	Taylor,
Dubois,	Manderson,	Pettigrew,	Wash.
Eyre,	Mantle,	Platt,	Washburn.
Hale,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Prichard,	
NOT VOTING 31.			
Bate,	Daniel,	Hill,	Quay,
Brice,	Dixon,	Irby,	Shoup,
Burns,	Dolph,	Jones of Nev.	Smith,
Butler,	Faulkner,	McPherson,	Voorhees,
Caffery,	Gallinger,	Martin,	White,
Camden,	Gibson,	Mills,	Wilson,
Cameron,	Gordon,	Morgan,	Wolcott.
Coke,	Gray,	Power,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate decides that the amendment of the committee is not in order.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask whether the amendment that I submitted day before yesterday, and which was to be considered as pending, is not now before the Senate as the first amendment to be acted upon?

Mr. MANDERSON. It can be offered.

Mr. ALDRICH. It can be offered.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I offered it day before yesterday, and asked that it might be considered as pending a substitute for the committee's amendment, and there was no objection made.

Mr. HALE. I take it the Senator now under the agreement can offer it. It can not be debated. He can offer it and it can be voted upon at once, or any Senator can move to lay it on the table, and of course a point of order can be raised upon it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will submit it as an amendment right now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "dollars," in line 16, page 4, insert:

Said sum shall be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Postmaster-General: *Provided*, That a reduction of not less than 10 per cent shall be made upon present rates of compensation; *And provided*, also, That no part of the said sum shall be expended for the purchase of postal cars.

Mr. VILAS. Now I will offer the amendment I proposed as a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. HALE. Let it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The substitute offered by the Senator from Wisconsin will be read.

The SECRETARY. Insert after the word "dollars," in line 16, page 4:

And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed, instead of

lessing from time to time as the conditions of the service will permit, to procure by purchase the necessary post-offices such required by the service on any and all lines, and thereafter to cause the same to be provided with all necessary supplies, to be kept in good order and repair, and to be drawn and operated upon any railroad which shall, under his direction, be engaged in mail transportation, and for such operation to pay the rates now provided for the mail transportation by railroad for the every company, corporation, receiver, or other person operating any railroad which is a mail route of the United States shall transport such cars accordingly upon and in connection with all such of its regular trains the Postmaster-General shall direct; and the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, make purchase of such post-offices such directly from any owner thereof without advertisement, may contract for the construction of the same; and may also make contracts for the supply, cleaning, and repair of such cars with any company, corporation, or persons, or may make other provision therefor; for what purpose he may require any part of the foregoing sum or such further sum as may be found necessary, not exceeding \$500,000.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

MR. HALE. I move to lay the amendment to the amendment on the table, and on that I call for the yeas and nays.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maine to lay the proposed substitute on the table.

MR. HOAR. And the whole amendment.

MR. ALDRICH. The amendment and the substitute.

MR. BLACKBURN. Under the rule, the laying of an amendment in the nature of a substitute upon the table does not affect the amendment.

MR. HALE. I move to lay the substitute on the table.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair was submitting that question to the Senate. Is the demand for the yeas and nays seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

MR. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

MR. McLAURIN. I transfer for the day my general pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HAY], and vote "nay."

MR. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

The roll call was concluded.

MR. McMILLAN. I again announce the pair of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE].

MR. BURROWS. I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON], but I am advised that, if present, he would vote in the affirmative, and I therefore vote "yea."

MR. CHANDLER. My colleague [Mr. GALLINGER] is absent from the Senate, sick. He is paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], who is also absent, sick.

MR. BATE (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and as I understand on this vote, if present, he would vote the same way I do, I will let my vote stand.

MR. PERKINS. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. WHITE] is unavoidably absent temporarily from the Senate. He is paired with the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUF].

MR. HUNTON. I announce to the Senate that my colleague [Mr. DANIEL] is absent and has a general pair with the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE]. If my colleague were here he would vote "yea" upon this question. The Senator from Washington under the circumstances is at liberty to vote, as he agrees with my colleague on this question.

MR. MITCHELL of Oregon. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. DOLPH], if here, would vote "yea" upon the proposition. He is detained from the Senate.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 10; as follows:

YEAS—51.

Aldrich,	Davis,	McMillan,	Pritchard,
Allen,	Dubois,	McPherson,	Proctor,
Allison,	Faulkner,	Manderson,	Pugh,
Bate,	Frye,	Mantle,	Ransom,
Berry,	Gorman,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Roach,
Blackburn,	Hale,	Murphy,	Schuman,
Cameron,	Hansbrough,	Palmer,	Squire,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Pasco,	Stewart,
Clark,	Higgins,	Peffer,	Teller,
Culom,	Hoar,	Perkins,	Turpie,
	Huntun,	Quay,	Walsh,
	Kyle,	Shoup,	Washington,
	Lodge,	Platt,	

NAYS—10.

Call,	Harris,	McLauren,	Vilas.
Cockrell,	Jones of Ark.	Mitchell of Wis.	
George,	Lindsay,	West,	

NOT VOTING—25.

Blanchard,	Dolph,	Jones of Nev.	Smith,
Brice,	Gallinger,	Mills,	Voorhees,
Butler,	Gibson,	White,	
Caffery,	Gordon,	Wilson,	
Coke,	Gray,	Power,	
Daniel,	Hill,	Quay,	
Dixon,	Irbay,	Shoup,	

So the amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

MR. LODGE. I move to lay that amendment on the table.

MR. HARRIS. Let the amendment be read.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts moves to lay the amendment on the table. The amendment will be read.

THE SECRETARY. After the word "dollars" in line 16, on page 4, it is proposed to insert:

Said sum shall be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Postmaster-General: *Provided*, That a reduction of not less than 10 per cent shall be made upon the present rates of compensation; and *provided also*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for the purchase of postal cars.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to lay the amendment on the table.

MR. ALDRICH. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

MR. BATE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and therefore withhold my vote.

MR. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

MR. MORGAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY].

MR. SQUIRE (when his name was called). I make the announcement once for all for the day, so that there may be no misunderstanding, that I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL]. His colleague [Mr. HUNTON], however, assures me that the Senator from Virginia, who is absent, if present would vote "yea." I therefore vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

MR. CAMDEN. I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

MR. BURROWS. I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON], but I am advised that he would vote the same way that I shall on this question, and I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 19; as follows:

YEAS—42.

Aldrich,	Hale,	Mantle,	Pugh,
Blanchard,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Ransom,
Burrows,	Hawley,	Mitchell of Wis.	Sherman,
Cameron,	Higgins,	Morrill,	Squire,
Call,	Hill,	Osborne,	Teller,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Peffer,	Trotter,
Clark,	Huntun,	Perkins,	Walsh,
Culom,	Lodge,	Quay,	Washington,
Davis,	McMillan,	Platt,	Wolcott.
Dubois,	McPherson,	Pritchard,	
Frye,	Manderson,	Proctor,	

NAYS—19.

Allen,	Faulkner,	Kyle,	Roch,
Berry,	George,	Lindsay,	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	McLauren,	Vilas.
Call,	Harris,	Palmer,	
Cockrell,	Jones of Ark.	Pasco,	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bate,	Daniel,	Irbay,	Shoup,
Blanchard,	Dixon,	Jones of Nev.	Smith,
Brice,	Dolph,	Martin,	Voorhees,
Butler,	Gallinger,	Mills,	White,
Caffery,	Gibson,	Morgan,	Wilson,
Coke,	Gordon,	Power,	
	Gray,	Quay,	

So the amendment was laid on the table.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 4, after line 24, to strike out:

For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., by way of New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans, \$200,000; *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection the amendment will be regarded as agreed to.

MR. RANSOM. Mr. President, I do not agree to that amendment.

MR. BLACKBURN. If there be no objection, the Chair stated, the amendment would be regarded as agreed to.

MR. HUNTON. We do not agree to that amendment. I do not care to debate it, but I desire that the amendment of the committee which is under consideration shall be defeated. That amendment is to strike out the following words:

For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., by way of New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans, \$200,000; *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.

So the amendment of the committee now before the Senate is to strike out that portion of the bill as it came from the House of

Representatives which I have read to the Senate. For one I am opposed to striking out that part of the bill as it came from the other House, and desire to have it remain as that House passed it. It gives \$196,614.22 for special and necessary facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., by way of New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans.

Mr. President, this appropriation has been in every appropriation bill for the last fifteen years, I am informed by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM], and it has been regularly expended by the Postmaster-General for the purpose of increasing the postal facilities from Springfield, Mass., to New Orleans. Every appropriation act which contained this item also contained the words to which I now call the attention of Senators:

Provided, That no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended under the Postmaster-General's plan or such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.

So that if this bill stands as it came from the House of Representatives it leaves the matter entirely discretionary with the Postmaster-General whether he will spend the \$196,614.22, or any part of it, in promoting postal facilities between these points. That discretion has been left with the Postmaster-General ever since the appropriation was made fifteen years ago, and the Postmaster-General has exercised it in the same way. That discretion spent the \$196,614.22 in increasing the mail facilities between these points. All the Postmasters-General for the last fifteen years having in their discretion spent this money, it is fair to argue that in their opinion it has been deemed necessary to spend annually \$196,614.22 in order to increase the mail facilities between these points.

Mr. President, this is an important matter. This mail goes from one end of the country to the other, and facilitates the delivery of the mail all along its route.

That is not all, sir. When this fast mail reaches the city of Richmond, for instance, all points radiating from that city are served with the mail much sooner than they otherwise would be. Therefore, I hope the amendment of the committee striking out this appropriation will not prevail.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President.

Mr. LODGE. I was going to ask for the yeas and nays upon the amendment.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I shall try not to exceed the limit under the agreement of five minutes to each Senator. I only want to say that there is but one railroad company in this country that is to-day getting any subsidy for special fast mail facilities, and that is the one from Springfield, Mass., through New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans. That company is getting \$196,614.22 every year. That appropriation has never been recommended by the Post-Office Department. For two years in the report of the Postmaster-General the request was made of Congress to abolish it upon the ground that it was a positive detriment instead of a benefit to the service.

Now, I only want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that we have pending before the Committee on Appropriations applications from other railroad companies insisting that they, too, shall be subsidized if this one is to be. For instance, here is what is known as the Seaboard Air Line. It is a parallel line to the one that is now receiving this subsidy of \$196,614.22. There is a difference of less than sixty minutes—about fifty-eight minutes—in the schedule time of these two roads between New York City and Atlanta, Ga., the one getting in round numbers \$200,000 a year as a subsidy from the Government, and the other getting nothing.

Mr. BUTLER. The Atlantic Coast Line gets nothing.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The Atlantic Coast Line gets nothing; the Seaboard Air Line gets nothing, and this company gets this \$196,614.22.

Mr. GEORGE. In other words, we are paying nearly \$200,000 for saving fifty-eight minutes in time.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Yes; we are paying \$200,000 in round numbers, or to be exact \$196,614.22 for a difference of fifty-eight minutes in the schedule time of the subsidized and the unsubsidized parallel line from New York to Atlanta.

But that is not all that I desire to call to the attention of the Senate. Here is Cincinnati, with an amendment offered by the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], asking for \$100,000 for special mail facilities on trains going out of that city, if this provision is to stay in the bill. Here is the Seacoast Air Line asking for \$100,000 in the same bill. Here is the Louisville and Nashville, here is the city of Louisville asking for \$150,000 in order that she may have these special mail facilities supported by subsidy over the two great systems, the Louisville and Nashville and the Queen and Crescent.

Mr. President, it must be admitted that each and everyone of these railroad companies has as much right to this subsidy as the one that is getting it. I have no concern about it. The votes re-

cently taken in this Chamber have sufficed to convince me that it is a very difficult thing, if not an impossible thing, to beat these railroad companies on anything they want. I do not know that we can do it here, but I do insist upon one thing, and that is fairness. Either strike out the subsidy to this line or else put in \$200,000 a year in the nature of subsidies to these other lines, whose amendments are pending here, and whose rights and equity are equally as good as those of the company now receiving the subsidy.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator allow me a moment?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. Is the provision for the existing fast-mail line from Springfield, Mass., to Atlanta, Ga., found only in appropriation bills?

Mr. BLACKBURN. In the Post-Office appropriation acts only; and it never has been asked for by the Postmaster-General, but he twice has officially reported against it, with the request that it should be abolished, because it was a detriment instead of a benefit to the service.

Mr. FRYE. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BLACKBURN. With pleasure.

Mr. FRYE. Is this railroad line connected in any way with the steamer lines that run to Cuba and so on?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not understand that it is in anywise whatever. The line to which the Senator refers is the Atlantic Coast Line, and the subsidy was taken away two years ago from that line and given to this line. This used to be called the Richmond and Danville system, but they change their name every few days when they get a new receiver, and I believe it is now called the Southern Line.

Mr. BUTLER. The Southern Railway Company.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The Southern Railway Company.

Mr. BATE. They still hold on to the subsidy.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Yes; and they fight for its retention now to the exclusion of all the other railroad lines in this country.

Mr. RANSOM. Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky makes a speech upon this matter which, taken by itself, might make some impression upon the Senate. A stranger hearing him would suppose that the Post-Office Department for now going on sixteen years had disapproved of this expenditure of money.

Mr. BATE. I am sure that this provision has been made invariably left the expenditure of the money to the discretion of the Postmaster-General if necessary for the proper and advantageous carrying of the mails, and every Postmaster-General of the United States for the last sixteen years has substantially and in effect approved of this appropriation, because each of them has invariably made the expenditure.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Could the Senator be interrupted for a moment to ask a question?

Mr. RANSOM. With great pleasure.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I would ask the Senator whether any Postmaster-General has ever estimated for this service or ever asked Congress to appropriate for it, and whether in two instances in his official report the Postmaster-General has not asked Congress to abolish it?

Mr. RANSOM. It is an old saying, that "actions speak plainer than words." I have not looked through the reports of the Postmasters-General; I have not looked at the estimates; but I see that every year the Postmasters-General have expended the money, while the act declares explicitly that it is in their discretion to expend it, if necessary for the proper and advantageous carrying of the mail. Now, you see what becomes of the Senator's argument upon that branch of the case.

In the next place a man would be almost affected to tears to hear my friend from Kentucky talk about these railroad lines. He mentions the Seaboard Air Line, but he has mixed, if I may say so, the names of these different railroad companies, and he has confounded the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line with each other. If the Senator from Kentucky will inform himself, as he almost always does, accurately upon these questions, he will see that this appropriation does not exclude the Seaboard Air Line. This provision declares that that line shall be from Springfield via New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, and both lines neither the one nor the other. He has been assisted by my friend from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER], that the Seaboard Air Line runs from here to Atlanta, and that there is only fifty-eight minutes' difference between them.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Between New York and Atlanta.

Mr. RANSOM. Between Washington and Atlanta—I will correct the Senator again—that line going from here to Atlanta; and it is in the discretion of the Postmaster-General to say whether one line or both lines shall be the same, and the same. Where is the hardship in that? Where is the hardship, sir, when for fourteen years the Atlantic Coast Line—and I wish to say here that it is one of the best lines in the United States—from here to Tampa enjoyed the appropriation for this fast-mail facility, and for the last year it has been given to the Southern Line? Does not my friend from Kentucky see that the Southern Railway Line

from here to New Orleans goes right through the bosom of the Southern States—right through the center of Virginia, right through the center of North Carolina, a hundred and odd miles through South Carolina, right through the heart of Georgia, right through Alabama, through Mississippi, and down to New Orleans? Where, let me ask, could a road be constructed which would confer more benefit upon the Southern people by a fast-mail service?

Mr. BUTLER. I suggest to the Senator from North Carolina that it would be fair for him to state that the Seaboard Air Line also penetrates the central portion of his State, the central portion of my State, and the central portion of Georgia to Atlanta.

Mr. RANSOM. Certainly it does.

Mr. BUTLER. So, if that is to be the rule, it would seem to me—

Mr. RANSOM. I shall make no argument against the Seaboard Air Line. I have no purpose to do so. It goes almost by my door, and I travel on it from here to my home. It does good, but let the Postmaster-General decide which line shall have the appropriation, or whether both lines shall have it.

I am not going to make an argument here as to what fifty-eight minutes or an hour between here and Atlanta means in business, but I will make this argument, if I can have the attention of the Senate for a few moments. This fast mail line has been in the fifteen years does incalculable good to the people of the Southern States. It has given life, it has given impulse, it has given facility to business, the extent of which I can not begin to estimate. I have witnessed it myself; I have seen it. Here is a line going right down through the country to New Orleans, its branches radiating off to the mountains on one side and the seaboard on the other. There it is, sir. The simple question is, Shall this facility be kept up for the people of the South or shall it be stopped—shall it be ended?

The VICE-PRESIDENT rapped with his gavel.

Mr. RANSOM. I know my time is up, and I shall not say another word.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the argument of the Senator from Kentucky in favor of striking out of the bill the provision for this fast mail service consists of one single point, that the appropriation is now given to one railroad line and that all the other railroad lines will come in and ask for a similar subsidy. There is not one syllable in the bill in regard to a railroad line. It simply provides that there shall be a fast mail service between certain specified points, and it is open to the Postmaster-General to give the subsidy to the railroad which can give the best service. There is nothing in the provision giving the money to any particular road—not a word.

I did not know until I heard the matter debated in the Senate what railroads had the contract. I only knew that the fast mail service was of great benefit to the merchants and business men of New England, and it is proposed to abolish this fast mail service between given points because one railroad happens to have the contract. I think that is pretty hard on the large business communities which benefit from the fast mail service. We wish to keep the fast service, and I do not care a straw what railroad gets it so long as we get the fast mail.

Mr. RANSOM. That is right.

Mr. LODGE. It can be given by the Postmaster-General to the railroad that will furnish the best service at the lowest cost. We because it has been given to one line of railroad, which must run over the tracks of a great many companies, it should be necessary to abolish the whole service, I can not see. I hope that, in the interest of all the States through which the fast mail passes and all the great business which is aided by it, the amendment may not prevail.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I understand that in the very contract which is made for the carrying of these mails it is provided that the railroads are to transport the mail with the greatest facility with the greatest convenience, and to have the postal cars along for the purpose of facilitating the mails.

I understand there are other roads which make almost the same time from point to point as the one which receives this subsidy, and I can not see the justice of giving to one particular road an advantage of \$200,000 simply that we may have the mail a few minutes earlier. I am against it in principle, as I am opposed to bounties.

This is a subsidy, and I am against subsidies. We have numerous railroads in this country which ought to compete with each other, and the advantage should be given to the road which makes the quickest time without the Government stepping in and showing to one a partiality and saying we will give you \$200,000 more or less for a rapid rate of delivery of the mail. Fifty-eight minutes, I understand, is the difference in time from here to Atlanta, running through North Carolina. You can see that, of course, from the sentiments uttered by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM]. It goes right through the heart of North Carolina. Each one of these roads—

Mr. RANSOM. If my friend will allow me, I know from what he says that the road does not go through Tennessee.

Mr. BATE. It does not, and I voted, as the Senator will find by the RECORD, against the Louisville and Nashville, which runs through my town, being subsidized. I voted against it on principle. I do not care whether the road goes through Tennessee or Kentucky or North Carolina or where it runs. I believe it is wrong; it is wrong in principle. I do not favor the principle of bounties, I do not favor subsidies. This is nothing but a subsidy, and I oppose it upon principle. If Congress is to enter upon this policy, let us do justice and give these other roads which are competitors a fair chance and a reasonable proportion of the subsidy.

Mr. SHERMAN. I desire to offer an amendment. The pending proposition, I understand, is to strike out the clause for a special mail service found on pages 4 and 5. I wish to move an amendment to come in after line 7 on page 5.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask the Senator from Ohio whether he would not prefer to withhold the amendment until action shall have been taken upon the committee amendment?

Mr. SHERMAN. I will state the reason why I think I ought not to do that. In the first place, this is an exceptional service which has been continued for a number of years. I have voted for it simply upon the statement of Senators representing the various States that this is an important aid to their postal facilities.

Now, I have the same urgent demand from the people whom I represent, from Cincinnati and Cleveland and other points, and also from Chicago and Kentucky, for a similar service. It is said that a fast-mail service from Cincinnati and Louisville, going through Nashville, Chattanooga, and other places, to New Orleans, would be of infinite service to the business interests of that part of the country, and is just as necessary in every respect as is the mail service provided for in the bill. I am not willing any along the Atlantic Coast unless the same facilities, the same aid, and the same assistance are rendered to a section of the country fully as important in every respect as that along the Atlantic Coast.

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator from Ohio allow me to inquire whether he does not think it is better to strike out the provision for necessary and special facilities on this particular line or lines from Springfield, Mass., to New Orleans rather than to enter upon a general effort to secure similar facilities on a half dozen other lines and retain the clause which the committee recommended shall be stricken out? Had we not better get rid of the whole business?

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not wish to get rid of the whole business of increasing our mail facilities.

Mr. CULLOM. Not at all. I refer to these special facilities only.

Mr. SHERMAN. I shall vote to strike out this clause unless some provision is made for a section of the country that is just as important as the Atlantic Coast. Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and all that part of the country, and thence to New Orleans, is now becoming more populous than the whole Atlantic Slope south of New York. Therefore the same facilities ought to be extended which are extended to the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. CULLOM. I agree with the Senator from Ohio that if this provision is to be kept in the bill there are other lines that have just as much right to be established as this one has to be maintained. But it seems to me that in these hard times, when the mail facilities are so thoroughly conducted, with frequent trains at great speed, it is better to strike out this clause rather than to enter upon a general effort to secure the establishment of a half dozen other lines, because that is what it will come to, and pay additional sums of money for their maintenance. My own opinion is that we ought not to adopt the provision in the bill, but that we ought to get rid of it, because the evidence is that a line right by the side of the one which receives this appropriation makes the same time, within fifty or sixty minutes, between Springfield, Mass., and the terminus of the line.

Mr. SHERMAN. I am perfectly willing to take the action if the Senator in charge of the bill, if he thinks so, says that we had better postpone the consideration of the amendment I wish to offer. I am perfectly willing to do it, and take a vote upon this proposition. But certainly if this clause is retained the others ought to come in.

Mr. CULLOM. I agree with that.

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not see any reason why it should not. I do not want to interfere with any road, and I am not sure that

Mr. BLACKBURN. With reference to the line from Springfield, Ohio, I suggest that the average time for a passenger train between that point by the committee, which is the route, and the terminus of the line is \$200,000.

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not intend to strike that out. I am not sure that the Senator from Ohio has had time to make an amendment in now.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is what I think. Mr. BLACKBURN. Because I wish to vote to strike out this clause which proposes to appropriate \$200,000. But if you do

tained I shall insist with the Senator from Ohio that these other amendments ought to be admitted, too. It must be remembered that the purpose for which fifteen years ago this fund was put into the Post-Office appropriation act has ceased to exist. When the Plant Line was completed this fund was appropriated for the express purpose of furnishing fast-mail facilities from New York down the Atlantic Coast to Tampa, and there connecting with a line of fast steamers between Tampa and Havana. Now, that line has all disappeared. That connection has been abandoned. The Atlantic Coast Line, which for thirteen years had the subsidy, has not had it for two years past. That was the only purpose for which the fund was ever given. It was to facilitate the rapid transit of mails from Tampa, Fla., to Havana, the Atlantic Coast Line connecting with a fast steamship line plying between those two ports. That has been abandoned, there is no longer any connection, and the Atlantic Coast Line for two years past has not had this fund. But what was known as the Richmond and Danville system, now known as the Southern Railway, which has no earthly connection with any foreign steamship line, which never carries a letter that goes beyond the limits of our own land, has the subsidy now. There is no argument to support it to-day. The only argument that ever did support it was the Tampa-Havana Fast Mail Steamship Line, and that has ceased to exist.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. Wanamaker and other Postmasters-General tried to get rid of it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. No Postmaster-General has ever recommended it at any time. Twice in his official report he has asked for its abolition. The only argument here used for it and the only purpose for which it was ever given ceased to exist two years ago. I stand with the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Illinois. I say that if the subsidy is to be retained for this one line then it ought to be given to the other lines on even terms that are here with amendments pending asking for it. I notify the Senate now that if it does that it will have to appropriate, in round numbers, about three-quarters of a million of money in subsidies every year to these different railroad lines.

Mr. SHERMAN. The total amount provided for by the amendment that I sent up is \$150,000. The amount appropriated by this paragraph is \$196,000. I do not see where the Senator gets his \$600,000.

Mr. CULLOM. There are other lines.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I think it is about three-quarters of a million. The Senator from Ohio has an amendment pending here himself asking for \$150,000. Then the Seacoast Air Line has an amendment pending here asking for one hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and twenty odd dollars, exactly the amount given to the line provided for in the bill. Then in addition to that the city of Louisville comes with an amendment here upon my desk in which it asks for \$150,000. In addition to that the Senator from Illinois has served notice on the committee that if any subsidy for special mail facilities is retained in the bill he has an amendment to offer on behalf of the city of Chicago. So the Senator can not get the figures below \$750,000 a year asked for in the way of subsidies under this head.

Mr. SHERMAN. The amendment I offer includes all. It includes Louisville and Cincinnati, and it also affects Chicago in the same way, because—

Mr. BLACKBURN. It does not, if the Senator will permit me.

Mr. CULLOM. How does it affect Chicago?

Mr. BLACKBURN. It does not include the Seacoast Air Line, which is asking for \$196,000 here.

Mr. SHERMAN. Here is the case: If the Senate refuses to grant this service to the Western States or the Middle States I may say I should feel entirely justified in voting against retaining the provision in the bill; but suppose we adopt it. I am inclined to vote for it because I am in favor of the best possible mail facilities for every part of the country. I do not like to act in the way of voting against this proposition because the Senate chooses to vote against my proposition. That is not the ground upon which I stand; but it seems to me that these propositions ought to go together and that we might take the vote without further debate. The whole subject is open.

So far as the particular amendment I submit is concerned, it has been demanded by the State of Ohio, the city of Cincinnati especially, for a long time. Now it is grouped with the Louisville connection and the connection to New Orleans, and all the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana are interested in this proposition. They are modest about it. Although it embraces so many States and they have so large a population they ask for only \$150,000, which is less than the amount that has been granted for years on other routes. It would cover an immense extent, you may say the whole eastern Mississippi Valley, including the Ohio Valley. I think we should put on all these amendments. Suppose they do amount to \$700,000; put them on and let them go into conference and then make a fair distribution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. CULLOM. I have looked over the amendment of the Senator from Ohio, and I am not able to see that Chicago is included in it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Chicago is not stated, nor is Cleveland stated; but the mail facilities now from Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago to the Ohio River are excellent. They can not be much better. The facilities now from Chicago to Louisville are as good as they can be. They do not want anything more within those States. It is the connection with the South where the difficulty lies and where the delay is. The people of Cincinnati are seeking to have only a freer connection with the South.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Ohio allow me to ask him if his proposed amendment is simply to secure expedition, to expedite the mails?

Mr. SHERMAN. It is partly to expedite, and it is to increase the facilities. I should like to have the amendment read. It has been read already.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not care to have it read at this moment. Can the Senator inform me about how much expedition would be secured by this appropriation?

Mr. SHERMAN. I could not, because I have not gone into the details.

Mr. HARRIS. Can the Senator from Kentucky inform me as to how much the mail is expedited from Springfield, Mass., to New Orleans, via New York, Washington, and Atlanta, by this appropriation of \$196,000?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I can not give the exact schedules of the parallel lines, but I feel absolutely warranted in saying that it is not expedited at all.

Mr. RANSOM. I will tell the Senator from Tennessee if he will permit me.

Mr. HARRIS. I want information upon that point, because I think it material. We are paying for expedition and I want to know how much expedition we get for our money.

Mr. BLACKBURN. You are not getting any.

Mr. RANSOM. I will tell the Senator. The New York papers, the Northern mails, the Washington mails are carried to all the country South one day earlier than they would be but for this fast-mail service.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator undertake to say that the mails are expedited twenty-four hours by reason of this appropriation?

Mr. RANSOM. I do not say twenty-four hours.

Mr. HARRIS. That is not the day, I understand.

Mr. RANSOM. Pardon me, I mean today, and I say distinctly, that owing to the time saved by these fast mails, all the mail from the North and from Washington City reach the South one day earlier than they would get there but for this service.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not understand the Senator from Tennessee to be asking about all the fast trains, but the one provided for in the bill as it came from the other House.

Mr. HARRIS. Well—

Mr. RANSOM. Now, I want to tell the Senator from Tennessee what has been the effect of the fast mail, if my friend will allow me. I can speak of it with some knowledge, for I had something to do with its first establishment here. Since it was established we have been receiving mails from New York one day in advance of their receipt before. We could not get the New York papers, say at Weldon, N. C., before this system was adopted, until the day after they were published. Now we get them there the same day. Now we get them on the South Carolina line the same day. Now we get them at Atlanta the next morning.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Does the Senator from North Carolina mean to say that by reason of this subsidy to this particular line the time has been diminished on the parallel lines?

Mr. RANSOM. I did not make that statement; but I intend to speak of it.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. That is about the way of it, is it not?

Mr. RANSOM. That is the case, because they must all do their very best to keep up with this line; otherwise the other lines would be completely thrown out.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator from North Carolina mean to say that when we have purchased expedition at the price of \$196,000 upon a single line we get the same amount of expedition upon all the other lines to which we pay nothing?

Mr. RANSOM. I mean to say exactly this: That from here down to South Carolina there are three lines, not quite parallel, as my friend from Kentucky said, but nearly parallel; and the two lines that do not receive this mail facility, as it is called, are obliged to try and keep up with the other line. All three lines put an additional train on their roads every day; the two lines try to keep up with the third. Otherwise there would be a fast line which would get all the travel. Every man acquainted with railroad business knows that to be the case.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to ask the Senator one additional question. If by subsidizing this single line we have secured the same amount of expedition upon all competing lines, how can he recon-

cile it to the most common principle of equity and justice to waste \$196,000 upon one line and exclude the other companies that are performing similar service?

Mr. RANSOM. I will answer the Senator from Tennessee that but for that line being able to carry the mails so quickly they would all lose one day.

Mr. HARRIS. Then I propose to the Senator from North Carolina that we divide the \$196,000 between the lines.

Mr. RANSOM. I have nothing to do with that. I have nothing to do with any division here.

Mr. WOLCOTT. As I understand the situation, if you take off \$196,000 from one line the other two lines would slow up, and it is in order to keep them all three going that you have to give \$196,000 to one of the lines. If I may be permitted I should like to place an amendment appropriating \$150,000 for a fast mail from Chicago to Denver.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Colorado that an additional amendment is not in order at this time. The Chair will recognize the Senator later for that purpose.

Mr. RANSOM. Let me suggest whether it is not the proper course to take the vote first upon the amendment of the committee, because unless that amendment is defeated there is no ground for any of the propositions for increased mail facilities; it will all be gone.

Mr. SHERMAN. I am afraid that the gentlemen who have secured these facilities for mail service are playing the same game that was described by my honorable friend from Tennessee; that is, they want a big subsidy for themselves and they think that will answer for all the Western country.

Mr. RANSOM. May I say to my friend from Ohio we can not do that unless the majority of the Senate approves it?

Mr. SHERMAN. I think on the whole it would be better for the Senator from North Carolina to join me in making a reasonable appropriation for fast mail service in the Mississippi Valley, and then I at least will vote for his proposition, as I have done in the past.

Mr. RANSOM. Mr. President, I can not make any bargains and there would upon this matter. The Senator from Ohio, the Senator from Tennessee, the Senator from South Carolina, and the Senator from Kentucky can engage in a division of what may be called spoils, but I must not be a party to it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I understand the Senator from North Carolina objects to doing it here publicly. Probably he had better retire to the cloakroom. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANSOM. Oh, no, Mr. President, that—

Mr. BLACKBURN. I simply want to say if a vote is to be taken upon other amendments looking to the introduction of additional subsidies I shall vote to put every one of them in, and then I shall do my utmost to put every one of them out, including the one that is already in the bill.

Mr. RANSOM. The Senator from Kentucky is mistaken about that, Mr. President. He will never vote to put the amendment out in the world if it is once put on the bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The record will show in a few minutes.

Mr. BUTLER. I have favored an appropriation for fast mails to my part of the country almost ever since I have been in the Senate. I think, as has been suggested by other Senators, it has resulted in great good in respect to facilitating the mails. I do not know how true it is, but I understand that one line, which is known as the Southern Railway Company, now running from Washington via Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville, Greensboro, Charlotte, and to Atlanta, has been getting the appropriation of \$90,000. Within the last two years another route from Washington to Atlanta has been put in operation, to wit, the Seaboard Air Line, which runs from here via Fredericksburg, Richmond, Weldon, Raleigh, through Chester, in my State, Athens, Ga., to Atlanta, and is in one sense a parallel line with the Southern Railway. I am decidedly in favor of these lines being aided, so as to get the very best mail facilities, but I do think in common fairness that the appropriation ought to be divided equally between the two of the lines, the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line.

Mr. HANDLER. May I ask the Senator whether there is any objection on the face of the House proposition to having the Postmaster-General make that division, if he sees fit to do it?

Mr. BUTLER. Perhaps that would be the best course. But I give notice that I shall offer this amendment if the committee amendment is not sustained:

And provided further, That should the Postmaster-General expend the appropriation he shall divide the same between the Southern Railway Company, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Atlantic Coast Line companies.

That would seem to me to be fair. If the Postmaster-General would do that, and possibly he might, I should not have the slightest objection to it. But this is certainly giving one line an advantage over the other. I am informed by the managers of the Seaboard Air Line that if they had this amount they could make up

the fifty-eight minutes which they are behind now, as compared with the Southern Railway, from this point to Atlanta. They are fifty-eight minutes, I think, later than the Southern Railway. Therefore I give notice that at the proper time, if the pending amendment of the committee should not prevail, I shall offer that amendment.

Mr. CULLOM. I simply desire to repeat what I have already said, that I am opposed to the paragraph which is proposed to be stricken out of the bill by the Senate committee; but I want to say in addition that if it is the sense of the Senate that it shall remain in, I shall offer an amendment proposing special facilities for a line from Chicago, via St. Louis, to New Orleans, and also from Chicago via Kansas City. I shall offer those amendments at the proper time.

Mr. CHANDLER. I certainly hope that no division among Southern Senators in reference to the application of this money when Southern lines are reached will prevent the adoption by the Senate of the House provision for a fast mail service from Springfield, Mass., to New Orleans. That line is undoubtedly something of a benefit to New England. It is a much greater benefit to the South. It is one of the greatest benefits that have been conferred upon the South by recent legislation.

The advantage of this fast-mail line the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] has well described. Now, we want it continued. It should be continued as a national enterprise, and it should be continued for reasons which do not apply to a line from Cincinnati or Chicago. If the House provision is retained in the bill and the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Ohio choose to offer other amendments we will deal with them upon their merits when they are offered, but I do appeal to Senators not to vote down this line for a special reason which does not exist in the case of the line from Chicago or Cincinnati, and that is that this fast-mail line carries the foreign mail. It puts the South in direct and speedy communication with the great transatlantic steamers.

The Senator from Kentucky has spoken of the Plant Line from Tampa to Cuba. It may have been one of the objects in the original legislation of this line that these mails should be carried and the shipments of the Plant Line of steamers Havana should be brought into speedy communication with Europe, but that was only an incidental result.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire that that was the ground upon which this appropriation was first made, fifteen years ago.

Mr. CHANDLER. Does the Senator say it was the only ground?

Mr. BLACKBURN. No; I say it was the principal ground.

Mr. RANSOM. Will the Senator from New Hampshire allow me?

Mr. CHANDLER. If it does not come out of my time.

Mr. RANSOM. Certainly not. By the Plant Line of communication the mails get sooner to Tampa than by any other route.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky, if he will do me the honor to listen to me, that it was undoubtedly one object of this line to carry rapidly the mails that came upon the ocean steamers from the Continent of Europe from Tampa to Cuba. That was undoubtedly one of the objects of the line. The main purpose of it was, in my belief, not only to carry the domestic mail from Boston and New York City throughout the South, but it was also to give rapid communication with Europe to the business men of the South; and I say that the special advantage of this line alone ought to result in its continuance. If it is necessary to have a fast mail from Chicago let us vote the money for it. If it is necessary to have a fast mail from Cincinnati let us have that. If it is any gratification to the liberal-minded and generous Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] to have a fast mail from Chicago to the Golden City let us have that. But, Mr. President, do not let us take away from the South, which is poor enough and suffering enough, anyway, although the daylight is beginning to shine in there industrially and politically—do not let us take away from the poor South the little advantage which this speedy communication with New York and New England and Europe gives to her.

Mr. PERKINS. I should like to ask the Senator from Kentucky if the two other railroads that parallel the subsidized line have made an application for a subsidy.

Mr. BLACKBURN. They have. The Seaboard Air Line also is here with an amendment asking for the same amount—dollar for dollar and cent for cent, that is now being paid to the Southern Railway Company.

Mr. RANSOM. That is true.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PERKINS. A year since, when this measure was under discussion, I voted for this appropriation. I have been inclined to so vote upon the amendment now before us. But after listening to the argument of my friend from North Carolina there certainly does not seem to be any necessity for this appropriation of \$196,000 as an extraneous subsidy, for, by his own admission, competition, rivalry

(and that is the only thing that tells the story), has given the people increased mail service without paying an additional subsidy therefor. From what I know of transportation companies they usually do not run at a loss. The inference therefore is that they either have been pooling issues and dividing the money among the three companies or they have been operating their railroads at a profit.

I want to vote for this appropriation if I can do so consistently, if the requirements of the Southern States demand it; but there certainly has not yet been presented to us any substantial reason why we should vote for it. I already have every road facility. It is rivalry, the competition between the railroad companies, that gives them that mail service, and, in the language of the Senator from New Hampshire, takes the mail from across the Atlantic or from Springfield and carries it to their homes in North Carolina, or South Carolina, or Georgia. I think that our friends in Colorado and Illinois and all the West need a subsidy much more than this railroad does, because the far West is not settled up by towns every two or three or five miles, as is the case in our sister States of the South. I want to vote for this appropriation; but I do not see how I can consistently do so, based upon the argument of my friend the Senator from North Carolina, its warmest advocate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. SHERMAN. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.
Mr. CULLOM. But the majority should be glad to have the question stated, so that the Senate may know exactly what it is voting upon.

Mr. RANSOM. Can I have the attention of the Senator from Ohio for one second? He has offered his amendment to the committee amendment which proposes to strike out the whole of the appropriation for fast-mail facilities.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have the right always to add to a proposition before the question is taken on striking it out.

Mr. RANSOM. But the amendment of the committee strikes out the whole paragraph.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The amendment to the amendment is to perfect the text.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have a right to move to amend the amendment of the committee.

Mr. HARRIS. It is perfecting the text.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add after line 7, page 5:

And for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Louisville, Covington, and Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, to Chattanooga, Tenn., for Atlanta, Ga., Knoxville, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., Meridian, Miss., New Orleans, La., and the Texas points, \$10,000. *Provided, however,* that no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interests of the postal service.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to ask the Senator from Ohio why he does not include Nashville after Louisville, that being the most direct route to New Orleans.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no objection to inserting "Nashville."

Mr. HARRIS. I ask that "Nashville" be inserted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be modified, without objection. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as modified, proposed to the amendment of the committee.

The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. I should vote "nay" if he were here.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY].

Mr. SQUIRE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL]. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHoup]. Were he present I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BATE. I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If he were present I should vote "aye."

Mr. BURROWS. I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. WHITE. I am informed that if the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHoup] with whom I am paired were present he would vote "nay." I therefore desire to have my vote recorded in the negative.

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—22.

Aldrich,	Hansbrough,	Lindsay,	Proctor,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Lozier,	Payne,
Butler,	Higgins,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Cameron,	Hill,	Manderson,	Wolcott,
Canine,	Holmes,		
Chandler,	Hunt,		
Dubois,	Jones of Ark.	Perkins,	

NAYS—33.

Allen,	Frye,	Palmer,	Teller,
Bate,	George,	Pasco,	Turpie,
Berry,	Hawley,	Peffer,	Vest,
Call,	Houston,	Pitt,	Wadsworth,
Canden,	Kyle,	Pritchard,	Washburn,
Carey,	McLaurin,	Ransom,	
Cockrell,	McPherson,	Reach,	
Davis,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Smith,	
Faulkner,	Mitchell of Wis.	Stewart,	

NOT VOTING—32.

Allison,	Daniel,	Hale,	Pettigrew,
Blatchford,	Hixon,	Irby,	Power,
Brisson,	Dolph,	Jones of Nev.	Quay,
Burrows,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Shoop,
Gibson,	Gibson,	McClure,	Squire,
Gordon,	Gordon,	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Coke,	Gorman,	Morrill,	White,
Cullom,	Gray,	Murphy,	Wilson,

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the amendment of the committee.

Mr. RANSOM. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BATE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON] and therefore withhold my vote. If he were here he would vote "nay," and I should vote "yea."

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHoup].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HUNTON. I desire to state that if my colleague [Mr. DANIEL] were here, he would vote "nay," and I release the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] from his pair with my colleague, so that he may vote. I believe they both think alike on this matter.

Mr. SQUIRE. Under the statement of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. HUNTON] that his colleague [Mr. DANIEL], with whom I am paired, if present, would vote "nay," I am enabled to vote, and I vote "nay."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I wish to inquire, does the Senator from Virginia say that his colleague, if present, would vote "nay" on this amendment?

Mr. HUNTON. I state very emphatically my opinion that my colleague would vote "nay" if he were here, because when we had this fight at the last session of Congress, he and I worked together upon a similar amendment, and voted together.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not question the Senator's right to speak for his absent colleague, but if he were here and voted "nay," it would be the first time that he ever voted for a subsidy in this body.

Mr. HUNTON and Mr. RANSOM. This is no subsidy.
Mr. HARRIS (after having voted in the affirmative). Is the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] recorded as voting?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont is not recorded.

Mr. HARRIS. I am paired with that Senator, but I will transfer that pair to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] and let my vote stand.

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Allen,	Cockrell,	Lindsay,	Smith,
Blackburn,	Davis,	McClure,	Teller,
Butler,	Harris,	Peffer,	Turpie,
Canden,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Vest,
Cameron,	Jones of Ark.	Pritchard,	Wadsworth,
	Kyle,	Roach,	Wolcott,
		Sherman,	

NAYS—33.

Aldrich,	Higgins,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Payne,
Blatchford,	Hill,	Mitchell of Wis.	Ransom,
Canine,	Hixon,	Morgan,	Squire,
Chandler,	Hunt,	Murphy,	Stewart,
Dubois,	Dubois,	McClure,	Washburn,
Faulkner,	McMillan,	Pasco,	
Frye,	McPherson,	Platt,	
Hale,	Manderson,	Pritchard,	
Hansbrough,	Mantle,	Proctor,	

NOT VOTING—32.

Allison,	Callom,	Gorman,	Power,
Bate,	Daniel,	Gray,	Quay,
Brisson,	Dolph,	Irby,	Shoop,
Burrows,	Gallinger,	Jones of Nev.	Voorhees,
Canine,	Gibson,	Martin,	White,
Clark,	Hobson,	Morrill,	Wilson,
Coke,	Gordon,		

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER. In line 2, on page 5, after the words "New Orleans," I move to strike out "\$196,614.23" and insert "\$393,228.44."

and in that connection I desire to have read a letter which I shall send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from South Carolina that his amendment will be in order when the bill is reported to the Senate. The bill is still in Committee of the Whole, the words proposed to be stricken out by the committee having been retained.

Mr. BUTLER. Have I not the right now to move to amend the text of the bill? The amendment of the committee is not agreed to, so the text of the bill remains as it was.

Mr. CHANDLER. The unanimous-consent agreement was that all the committee amendments should be considered first, as the Senator will remember.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Kentucky did not object to it. Mr. CHANDLER. I ask if the understanding was not that all the committee amendments should be first considered?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Yes; that was the order of the Senate. Mr. BUTLER. Then, Mr. President, I shall not offer the amendment now.

Mr. BLACKBURN. But I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire that that point was not raised when the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] offered an amendment to this amendment, and that is what I understand the Senator from South Carolina is now seeking to do.

Mr. CHANDLER. My point is that the committee amendment having been voted down there is no other amendment before the Senate, and no other amendments in order until the committee amendments to the entire bill are disposed of.

Mr. BUTLER. I have just stated that I shall not offer the amendment now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 5, after line 22, to strike out:

For pay of agents and assistants to distribute stamps, and expenses of agency, \$1200.

Mr. PLATT and Mr. VILAS addressed the Chair.

Mr. PLATT. Did the Senator rise to make an inquiry about this item?

Mr. VILAS. I rose to make a statement about it and to oppose the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. PLATT. That was my purpose, and I will yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. VILAS. I shall be very brief. I have submitted to the Committee on Appropriations since this amendment was proposed by the committee a considerable number of documents and papers on the subject, which I think have already influenced their judgment in regard to the desirability of making this amendment.

In point of fact, I may say briefly, the Postmaster-General is of the opinion that this postage-stamp agency ought not to be discontinued, and that it is of substantially the same service to the Government in the collection and examination of the manufacture of the stamps that it hitherto has been; that the saving which could be made would necessarily be very little indeed; and I hope that the committee, as represented by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, will themselves yield to the representations in that interest, and allow the language to stand as it is in the bill.

I want to add also that everything else has gone the same way, and it would be wrong to attempt to prosecute this small saving at the expense of injury.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not know but what there is a great deal of force in the concluding suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin. It has been very clearly demonstrated that the Committee on Appropriations can not beat the railroad companies of the country, but I thought probably they might be able to conquer a little postage-stamp agency, which consists of one chief and seven clerks. I confess that I was rather inclined to press the fighting on this line in order to demonstrate the ability of the Committee on Appropriations to beat somebody. [Laughter.]

So far as this item is concerned, it involves an expenditure of only \$12,000. As long as the postage stamps of the Government were made by contract by the American Bank Note Company, in New York and in Hartford, Conn., and as long as it was the case that those stamps were made by private parties in different cities of the Union it was absolutely necessary to have this postage-stamp agency, and they were the custodians of the stamps when made. Now, for the first time, the postage stamps are being made here in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the committee was of the opinion that the necessity no longer existed for the maintenance of the postage-stamp agency.

I agree that the Senator from Wisconsin has stated the case fairly, that since this bill was reported to the Senate recommending the striking out of the provision for this agency the committee have agreed that in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bills they would incorporate a provision giving the Third Assistant Postmaster-General six clerks to do this work in

his office, instead of eight who now constitute this subbureau. Since that was done and this bill has been reported the Postmaster-General has written me a lengthy letter, in which he insists that it would be safer to let this matter go over until next year, in order that we may have time, which he says we have not had as yet, to determine whether it is best to abolish this agency here in this city or not.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope we shall.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have no feeling about the matter in any way.

Mr. CULLOM. Let it go.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Kentucky, who has charge of this bill, underestimates the ability of of the Appropriations Committee. The trouble is that the Appropriations Committee have too much to do. They can not attend to all of this business properly, as has been demonstrated by their failure to carry the provisions reported by them to the pending appropriation bill. It seems to me that if the appropriation bills were scattered among the various committees of the Senate, having charge of the special subjects to which they relate, and each of those committees should take charge of the proper appropriation bill, they would be reported to the Senate in such shape that they could be readily passed.

We all have the greatest confidence in the ability of the Appropriations Committee, but not in their ability to carry through the Senate whatever they may think proper to propose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will proceed. The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. I desire to renew in substance, though not in form, the amendment I offered awhile ago, and I hope the Senate will allow it the advantage at least of a conference upon it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert, after line 7, on page 5, the following:

And for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., to Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; and Texas ports on the Gulf of Mexico. *Provided, however,* That no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I am compelled to make the point of order on the amendment that it has not been estimated for and that it is new legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not know on what rule the Senator relies. I should like to have the rule read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The rule referred to by the Senator from Maryland will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

RULE XVI. AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

1. All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors, which shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and amendments shall be received from any general appropriation bill, the object of which is to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made necessary by the provisions of some existing law, or by the signature of a joint or several resolutions previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of the Department.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask the Senator from Kentucky whether there has been any estimate from the Post-Office Department in regard to this amendment?

Mr. BLACKBURN. No, sir; there never has been by any Postmaster-General.

Mr. SHERMAN. Nor for the amendment which has been adopted?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Never.

Mr. SHERMAN. Then I must say that the point of order is well taken, and that it ought to have been taken with the same force on the amendment the Senate has adopted.

Mr. BATE. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator will please state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I present a parliamentary inquiry. As I understand, this amendment, offered again by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], was not estimated for, and was never before the Appropriation Committee. It has, as an amendment, been voted down on an yeas and nays vote in the Committee of the Whole, and is now, when again presented as an amendment, set aside on a point of order. My inquiry is, does not the fact of its having been voted on in the Committee of the Whole give it a decided status as will entitle it, when in the Senate, to such consideration as would override any point of order opposing its consideration, and entitle it to be voted upon when offered again to the Senate. In other words, Mr. President, does not the fact of its having

been voted upon in the Committee of the Whole give such jurisdiction as can not be ousted by a point of order?

Mr. HARRIS. I suggest to my colleague that the amendment of the committee was to strike out a provision which appeared in the bill as it came from the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order made by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GOODE].

Mr. BATE. I understand that, but it seems to me the point is very clear. I only ask if the position of the amendment is changed at all. The very amendment presented by the Senator from Ohio has been recognized by the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and voted upon. Now, having been recognized as in Committee of the Whole has he not a right to present it again in the Senate?

Mr. BUTLER. Is the bill in the Senate?

Mr. HARRIS. It is not.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will answer the inquiry of the Senator from Tennessee. The Senator from Maryland made a point of order against the amendment, and the point of order is sustained by the Chair.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] stated, as I understood him, that the bill is now in the Senate. I do not so understand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is still in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BATE. What I wish to know is, what rights the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio will have when the bill is reported to the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair can not decide that question in advance, the bill not yet having been reported to the Senate.

Mr. VILAS. I desire to offer an amendment, which I send to the desk, and I ask a vote upon it. I shall take no time in the discussion of it except simply to say that the amendment proposes to incorporate in the bill the same classification of the railway postal clerks which has already been passed by the Senate in a bill for that purpose at this session, I believe. The bill was reported by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN]. This amendment was then submitted independently as an amendment to the pending appropriation bill, reported favorably by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-roads, and submitted to the Committee on Appropriations. I understand the Committee on Appropriations were advised that if this classification were carried into full effect it would considerably increase the expenditure for railway postal clerks, and for that reason they did not incorporate it with the bill, notwithstanding the Senate had passed the bill providing for the classification.

Mr. President, the amendment will not increase the appropriation for railway postal clerks if adopted by the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, at this point. It simply will provide for this classification, leaving it to the Postmaster-General, so that he will be obliged to retain the expenditure for this branch of the service within the limits of the appropriation; but it will provide a just and useful arrangement of the clerks of that character in the Railway Mail Service.

I wish to add, what I think every Senator here will recognize at once without amplification, that there is no harder worked, more faithful, or more deserving class of men in any branch of the public service whatever, unless possibly in the Life-Saving Service, than the railway postal clerks of the United States.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I raise the point of order against the amendment submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. VILAS. May I be permitted to say, in reference to the point of order, that I believe it has always been ruled that when the Senate has converted a bill into an act, so far as this branch of the Legislature is concerned, it is then a law within the meaning of the rule, and it is not new legislation to put that upon an appropriation bill after it has been reported by a committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. Before discussing the point of order on the amendment I think it would be well for the Senate to know what the amendment is. It has not been read from the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

Mr. VILAS. I think it has been read.

Mr. ALDRICH. Not to-day.

The SECRETARY. After line 24, on page 4, insert:

"That persons in the Railway Mail Service known as railway postal clerks shall, on and after the passage of this act, be divided into seven classes, whose salaries shall not exceed the following rates per annum: First class, not exceeding \$900; second class, not exceeding \$850; third class, not exceeding \$800; fourth class, not exceeding \$750; fifth class, not exceeding \$700; sixth class, not exceeding \$650; seventh class, not exceeding \$600. Provided, That the Postmaster-General, in fixing the salaries of clerks in the different classes, may fix the salaries of clerks of the same class according to the amount of work done, the number of hours on duty, and the responsibility incurred by each, but shall not in any case allow a higher salary to any clerk of any class than the maximum fixed by this act for the class to which such clerk belongs."

"That such railway postal clerks of class 7 as shall be detailed as chief clerks of divisions and such clerks of class 6 as may be detailed chief clerks of two or more lines shall, while traveling on the business of the Department, be

paid from the appropriation for the transportation of mails on railroads their actual and necessary expenses, but not exceeding \$3 per diem. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

Mr. HOAR. Will the Chair be kind enough to state what is the point of order?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The point of order was made by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN]. Will the Senator state his point of order distinctly?

Mr. BLACKBURN. The point of order is that the amendment involves an increase of appropriation which has not been estimated for by any Department or recommended by any committee, standing or select. It is clearly a change of law, and is amenable to Rule XVI.

Mr. HOAR. Does the Senator from Kentucky make the point that it is general legislation?

Mr. BLACKBURN. If I am to believe that the Senate has determined that question properly in the last four days I certainly do.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] whether the amendment as he offers it carries an appropriation?

Mr. VILAS. None whatever, and no increase of appropriation is asked.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Wisconsin claims that the amendment is made in order because it is to carry out an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate. But that provision applies only to the objection that an amendment increases an appropriation or adds a new item. It does not apply to the case of general legislation. The provision about general legislation was put into the Senate rule for the express purpose of preventing one branch of Congress from exercising a coercion upon the other by making new legislation a condition of the appropriations to carry on the Government. So the answer of the Senator from Wisconsin is not a good one to that objection.

It seems to me that an amendment which carries no appropriation, but which requires the force of a certain class in the Post-Office Department to be divided into seven distinct classes, and which provides that all existing laws inconsistent with that arrangement shall be repealed, is general legislation, if anything be general legislation, without the slightest regard to the matters that have been decided by the Senate at this session.

I understand the general difference between general legislation and special legislation to be this, that general legislation is legislation for the benefit of the whole people and applicable to the whole public. Special legislation is legislation for some private interest, as for the payment of a claim. The creation of a new department or the Government, the secretary of commerce, the creation of postal clerks in the Railway Mail Service, is just as much for the general public interest as any legislation we have, and as is the establishment of a new court or the making of new laws governing the transactions of men with each other.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Would it interrupt the Senator from Massachusetts if I were to ask him a question which I think is in point? My idea, from what has occurred in the last few days, is that that is general legislation which a majority of the Senate do not put into a bill, and nothing is general legislation which a majority do want. As I understand the definition of the Senator from Massachusetts, he says that is general legislation which is to redound to or result in the benefit or advantage of the whole people.

Mr. HOAR. Yes.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I should like to ask the Senator, in the light of the record made a few days ago, whether the Hawaiian cable appropriation was not general legislation, because it was said that it was to result in benefit to the whole people. If not, who were the special individuals favored by that appropriation?

Mr. HOAR. That is a question upon the discussion of which I am not going to enter.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The Senator from Massachusetts voted that that was not general legislation. I have become tangled on the question of special and general legislation.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to say that the cable is not a public work. It stands on a broad and distinct principle, just an appropriation to take out a rock in Boston Harbor or to clear out the Ohio River on the borders of Kentucky never has been treated as general legislation. The mere fact that the cable is an instrument of commerce for the benefit of the whole public does not make it general legislation. Let me illustrate my idea in answer to the Senator from Kentucky: An act to create a new department of Government or prescribing its duties would be general legislation, but an act to build a new post-office would not be. It is an instrument of the postal service just as the Hawaiian cable is an instrument of commerce and just as a harbor or river is an instrument or pathway of commerce out of which we clear obstructions.

Mr. HILL. It is the bill relating to the Suburban Railway Company of this city.

Mr. HALE. The House bill?

Mr. HILL. It is the House bill.

Mr. HALE. Then, of course, it should go to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Senator, I take it, does not intend to ask any action upon it until the Senate committee which has jurisdiction of those subjects considers the bill.

Mr. HILL. I should regret to make that promise. If the Senator will indulge me a moment I will state that a bill of precisely a similar character to the one which has passed the other House has been before the Senate District of Columbia Committee for eight months. Since December last I have been endeavoring to get a report from the committee and have been unsuccessful. The bill has been considered in committee and it is being considered there now. I am advised that this morning, in the committee, it stood 5 to 5. There is no reason why this bill, which has now passed the House of Representatives and which is precisely like the Senate bill, should go to the committee. A meeting of the committee is to be held on Monday next, I believe, when this subject will be again brought up. I can see no reason why this bill should not now remain in the possession of the Senate.

Mr. HALE. I am sorry that in any instance of the very many where the Senate is being constantly raided in the direction of the desires of street-railway corporations to get possession of the streets and avenues of the District of Columbia the Senator from New York is giving his great force and influence in aid of these projects. He has given what to me seems the best of reasons why the bill should be referred to the committee. The only reason he has given why it should not be referred is because the committee in its deliberations has found itself to be tied, the vote being equal one way and the other; in other words, that the committee declines to report the bill to the Senate. That is a very good reason why the bill should be sent to the committee for its deliberation and action; and if that committee, which is our chosen organ, does not report the bill to the Senate, then we can ask as we choose after the committee had an opportunity to deal with it.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I regret that the Senator from Maine has seen fit to suggest any undue anxiety upon my part to obtain control of any of the streets of the District of Columbia for this or any other particular street railroad. I have been engaged, sir, in no such strife. Some friends of mine from New York having some interest in the bill suggested to me that they would like to have a report upon the bill.

Mr. HALE. How can they get a report upon it unless we send it to the committee?

Mr. HILL. In a moment. I am referring to the bill that has been before the committee for eight months, and action upon which has been promised me repeatedly since the 1st day of December last.

Mr. HALE. But if a majority of the committee is not in favor of the bill, how does the Senator expect that he can get favorable action upon it?

Mr. HILL. I will come to that in a moment.

Mr. HALE. He is seeking to down the committee.

Mr. HILL. I am not; but this bill must be treated the same as other bills.

Mr. HALE. That is what I want to have done.

Mr. HILL. Therefore, I am only suggesting that I had repeatedly urged the committee to report the bill in some way or other, that it might have the consideration it deserved in the Senate, and if the Senate does not see fit to pass the bill that ends it. But I did object, and I do object now, to doing by indirection what I can not do directly; and I submit that fair treatment requires that the bill should be reported in some form to the Senate.

Now, Mr. President, a bill—

Mr. HALE. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. HILL. The motion is debatable.

Mr. HALE. Only in a very narrow line.

Mr. FAULKNER. If the Senator from Maine and the Senator from New York will permit me, I think that perhaps I can make a suggestion which will avoid all further discussion in regard to the matter at the present time. There is to be a meeting of the Committee on the District of Columbia at 3 o'clock on Monday. I would suggest, if there be no objection to the course proposed by the Senator from New York at this time, that the bill be on the table, with the understanding that no further action be taken until after the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. HALE. I do not object to that course, provided it is understood that the bill shall not be called up until after the committee has had its meeting. I can not be here at all times, because I am engaged on other committees.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Will the Senator from Maine permit an interruption?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I think there should be a word said further than that which was said by the Senator from West Virginia. There has been not a reflection, but a direct statement by the Senator from New York that the Committee on the District of Columbia has been derelict in its duty, and for eight months had custody of a bill and failed to act upon it. There is in the Senate, so far as I know, no such hard-worked, patient, and conscientious committee as the Committee on the District of Columbia. There is in connection with that committee a subcommittee of three having direct charge of the chartering and extensions of charters of District street-railway lines. That subcommittee brings to a work consideration and industry and care greater than that which most men exercise over their own affairs. I speak with greater freedom of it because I am not a member of the subcommittee, and in the District of Columbia Committee I am probably the least industrious of any member. I know that that committee has painstakingly and carefully and conscientiously considered every bill that came before it.

Sometimes months ago or so it is true the bill to which the Senator from New York refers was sent to the committee. At that time the tariff measures were under discussion, and I am told the members of no committee could be got together to consider bills. There were 28 bills relating to street railroads pending before that subcommittee. In December, after Congress met, some members of the committee felt it desirable to go back to their own States in matters pertaining to the election of Senators. Since their return this particular bill has been taken up and considered with the utmost care. The merits of the bill, in the opinion of many people, are of but the slightest character. The reason why the bill has not been reported long ago has been largely a disinclination to offend the Senator from New York and others, because I understand the Senator from New York has had a perfectly proper but an unusual interest in the consideration of the bill, and he addressed the committee, I think, in writing on the subject.

The committee has given the bill all possible consideration of purpose. It has been considered most carefully and most intelligently. The Senator from New York will be gratified with a report upon the bill sooner or later. He says himself that a bill exactly similar is now before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia for consideration, and he asks that a bill which has passed the other House, exactly like the one which the District of Columbia Senator has been taken up and considered with the utmost care, should be referred to the committee. I can imagine no greater or more unwarranted rebuke to the Committee on the District of Columbia than would be exercised by such a vote if carried.

Mr. HALE. A great many matters are pressing in the morning and I do not wish to occupy any more time. The suggestion of the Senator from West Virginia and in addition the very pertinent remarks made by the Senator from Colorado show the situation. I am willing to consent that the bill for the present shall lie upon the table, with the understanding that it shall not be called up or attempted to be called up until after the Committee on the District of Columbia has had the opportunity of a meeting for a report upon the bill before it. I will reserve the right, if I think it is the proper thing, to move then to refer it, but for the present I will not insist upon my motion.

Mr. WOLCOTT. In object to the request made by the Senator from West Virginia. I have no idea in the world that on Monday next the measure will be specially taken up by the committee. The time of the committee is to be devoted to another matter. I think it perfectly fair and open to say that I do not think the situation of the Senator from New York will be bettered or changed or altered in the slightest degree by the meeting of the committee which is to be held on Monday, and I should object to any unanimous agreement which would necessarily bind the committee to some specific action on Monday next.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—

Mr. FAULKNER. If the Senator from New York will permit me, I was perfectly justified in making the statement I did on the remark of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] to the committee in reference to action next Monday and the instructions to the subcommittee under a resolution adopted by the committee this morning. It would be perfectly within the jurisdiction of the committee to consider at its meeting next Monday that or any of the bills that came over from the House.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I hope the Senator from West Virginia will understand that I did not mean it was not within the jurisdiction of the committee. I meant that as a matter of fact the bill will not be considered at that time.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask that the request of the Senator from New York be considered with and then that the bill be on the table until next Monday. After that I should like the Senator from Maine can move to refer it, and I will allow one more suggestion of the committee to act upon the measure.

Mr. HALE. Then let the bill go to the table with my motion.

to refer pending, with the understanding that nothing will be attempted about it until after Monday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

STRIKING OF JURIES IN THE DISTRICT.

The bill (H. R. 8724) to provide for the striking of juries in the District of Columbia was read twice by its title.

Mr. HUNTON. I beg to say that there is a Senate bill on the Calendar, No. 952 in the Order of Business, in the exact words of the bill passed by the House of Representatives, and that that bill has been unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee, through the Senator from New York (Mr. Hill). I ask, instead of the House bill being referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, that it may be now considered, and put upon its passage.

Mr. PLATT. I think that bill ought to be passed. It is a bill which has come from the House of Representatives, and a similar bill has been very carefully considered by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and unanimously reported. There is reason for speedy action upon it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORMAN. What is the bill?

Mr. PLATT. I will state to the Senator that the bill provides for struck juries in the District of Columbia under certain circumstances.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ALLEN. I object to its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection, and the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

SURVEYOR OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office.

Mr. PROCTOR. I move that the Senate nonconcur in the amendments of the House of Representatives, and request a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. PROCTOR, Mr. FAULKNER, and Mr. HANSBROUGH were appointed.

WOMEN TRUSTEES IN DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1717) to authorize the appointment of women as public-school trustees in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MARTIN. I move that the Senate nonconcur in the amendment of the House of Representatives, and ask for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. MARTIN, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. HOAR were appointed.

MRS. EVALYN N. VAN VLIET.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 684) for the relief of Mrs. Evalyn N. Van Vliet; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2521) to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia, with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 1813) providing an additional circuit judge in the ninth judicial circuit, and

A bill (S. 2395) to establish a life-saving station at or near City Point, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 116) for the erection of a public building at Brockton, Mass.;

A bill (H. R. 862) granting a pension to Pauline M. Pooler;

A bill (H. R. 2051) to grant a pension to Eunice Putnam;

A bill (H. R. 3988) granting a pension to Marriella Parsons, of Detroit, Mich.;

A bill (H. R. 5577) granting a pension to Richard R. Knight;

A bill (H. R. 5642) granting a pension to Elizabeth Brower, a hospital nurse during the war of the rebellion;

A bill (H. R. 6076) to repeal the special act granting a pension to Louisa M. Sippell;

A bill (H. R. 6131) granting a pension to Sarah E. Roebuck;

A bill (H. R. 6453) granting an increase of pension to Julia Weeks;

A bill (H. R. 6868) for the relief of Catherine Ott, widow of Joseph Ott;

A bill (H. R. 6974) to pension Mrs. Mary L. Clark;

A bill (H. R. 6985) granting a pension to William Armstrong;

A bill (H. R. 7359) to pension Samuel F. Tenant; and

A bill (H. R. 7602) to pension Mary R. Williams.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of S. G. Martin Lodge, No. 169, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Newark, Ohio, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of 45 citizens of Fremont, Ohio, and a petition of 60 citizens of Malabar, Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States;" which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 45 citizens of Fremont, Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of Charleston Branch No. 454, National Association of Letter Carriers of Charleston, S. C., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2523, guaranteeing to every letter carrier a hearing before dismissal; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of 197 citizens of Worcester, Mass., and a petition of 136 citizens of Haverhill, Mass., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States;" which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented petitions of John R. Phillips and 70 other citizens, of W. L. Gough and 38 other citizens, of W. R. Woolf and 70 other citizens, and of J. P. Phillips and 52 other citizens, all in the State of Alabama, representing that the State of Alabama has not a republican form of government, and praying that action may be taken by Congress that will afford the citizens of that State the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CAMERON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Palo Alto, of 300 citizens of the Falls of Schuylkill, of 140 citizens of Philadelphia, of 135 citizens of Pittsburg, of 185 citizens of Wilkesbarre, of 105 citizens of Johnstown, of 83 citizens of Pitcairn, of 45 citizens of Port Kennedy, of 79 citizens of Cowansburg, of sundry citizens of Adamsburg, of 80 citizens of Lebanon, of 75 citizens of Clarendon, of 85 citizens of Freeport, of sundry citizens of Windham, of 141 citizens of Danielsville, of 108 citizens of Manorville, of 75 citizens of Ursina, of 150 citizens of Tyrone, of 300 citizens of Coatesville, and of 173 citizens of Philadelphia, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of 180 citizens of Erie, of 398 citizens of Bridesburg, of 130 citizens of Mantonsville, of 150 citizens of South Fork, of 140 citizens of Philadelphia, of 55 citizens of Pittsburg, of 185 citizens of Wilkesbarre, of 105 citizens of Johnstown, of 83 citizens of Pitcairn, of 45 citizens of Port Kennedy, of 79 citizens of Steelton, of 140 citizens of Pittsburg, of 40 citizens of Creelside, of 300 citizens of Irwin, of 145 citizens of Pennsylvania, of 350 citizens of Pittsburg, of 86 citizens of Shanksville, of 140 citizens of Lebanon, of 85 citizens of Freeport, of 75 citizens of Harrisburg, of 63 citizens of Mount Joy, of 75 citizens of Ursina, of 150 citizens of Tyrone, of 170 citizens of East Prospect, of 40 citizens of Kingwood, of 300 citizens of Coatesville, of 164 citizens of Lancaster, of sundry citizens of Altoona, and of 224 citizens of Middletown, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States;" which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Tobacco Division No. 335, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Concord, N. H., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603 to ameliorate the

condition of American seamen; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PERKINS presented a memorial of the Builders' Exchange of Oakland, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the railroad pooling bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the board of supervisors of Sonoma County, Cal., praying for the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McMILLAN presented resolutions adopted by Charleston Branch, No. 454, National Association of Letter Carriers, of Charleston, S. C., favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 2523 guaranteeing to every letter carrier a hearing before dismissal; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the St. Louis Typographical Union, No. 8, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the passage of the bill introduced by Senator KYLE for the benefit of the printers and binders at the Government Printing Office; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. COCKRELL, I present resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens of Cornelia, Mo., remonstrating against the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions and proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be known as the sixteenth amendment, providing that "neither Congress nor any State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use the property or credit of the United States, or of any State, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious denomination, or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control." I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of the Winnebago County Farmers' Institute, of Rockford, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the railroad pooling bill now pending before the Senate; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BRICE presented sundry petitions of business firms of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Springfield, Hamilton, Chillicothe, Youngstown, Greenfield, and West Carrollton, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation granting a compensating bounty to the sugar producers of the country on the crops for the years 1894; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of the St. Clair Grain and Milling Company, of Toledo, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the removal of letter carriers, postal clerks, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Medical Society of Allen County, Ohio, praying for the establishment of a department and secretary of public health; which was referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases.

He also presented petitions of local assembly No. 609, Knights of Labor, of Coshocton; of iron molders' union No. 94, of Piqua; of Tascarasaw Division, No. 255, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Dennison, and of iron molders' union No. 183, of Dayton, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the passage of House bill No. 2523, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of 41 citizens of St. Clair, of 60 citizens of Fitchville, of 75 citizens of Agosta, of 105 citizens of Wells-ville, of 103 citizens of Coshocton, and of 350 citizens of Canton, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 14 members of the bar of the northern district of Ohio, praying for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the sixth judicial circuit; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Excelsior Marine Benevolent Society, of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the establishment of branch hydrographic offices at each of the principal lake ports; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of 105 citizens of Wells-ville, of sundry citizens of Tupper's Plains, of 60 citizens of Syracuse, of 350 citizens of Canton, of 43 citizens of Lowellville, and of 40 citizens of Minerva, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "No State shall grant the right of franchise to any per-

son who is not a citizen of the United States;" which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PEPPER, I present three petitions, which are on the blanks sent out by the Dry Goods Economist, of New York City. The petitions contain the following passage:

Recent developments have strongly impressed upon us the necessity of a national bankruptcy system which will insure a fair division of the assets of a bankrupt among his creditors and a discharge from further liabilities of all honest debtors.

There is another paragraph of a somewhat similar character. Then the petitioners pray for Congressional legislation by way of the passage of the bankruptcy bill which is now pending before the Senate.

The first petition is signed by Maxwell & McClure, wholesale notion dealers of Wichita, in the State of Kansas; the second is signed by the Harris-Emery Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, and the third by Steele & Co., of Keokuk, Iowa. These are responsible firms who do a large business in the localities indicated.

I move that the petitions lie on the table, as the bill to which they refer is now pending before the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

SALE OF MILK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. FAULKNER. I move that the memorial from the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, with reference to the bill (H. R. 838) to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, now on the Calendar be reprinted with the additions.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CAREY, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2754) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Oakland, in the State of California, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2750) authorizing the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5711) to authorize the adoption of children in the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by Mr. W. L. Rhea in the 11th instant, to regulate the proposed to the sale of civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am directed by the Committee on Indian Affairs to report with amendments an amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. TURPE) to the Indian appropriation bill, which I ask may be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. I call the attention of the Senator from Indiana particularly to it, as his amendment is materially amended by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and be printed.

Mr. ROACH, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1351) to accept, ratify, and confirm certain agreements heretofore concluded with certain Indians, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 909) for the relief of Thomas Antisell, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8122) to further amend section 9 of the act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico, passed March 2, 1889, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6430) granting increase of pension to Jesse C. Pinney, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1581) granting a pension to French W. Thornhill, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2541) to provide for the sinking of artesian wells in the arid districts of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RANSOM, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. PASCO on the 12th instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE REVENUE LAW.

Mr. HARRIS. I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8310) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which took effect the 28th day of August, 1894, to report it without amendment.

Mr. ALDRICH. I desire to enter a motion to recommit with instructions the bill just reported from the Committee on Finance. I ask that the motion to recommit may go upon the Calendar with the bill, and that the motion to recommit with instructions may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested. The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill H. R. 8310, together with the bill H. R. 7971, now on the Senate Calendar, be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report back said bill H. R. 7971, being a bill "to exempt from duty sugars, molasses, etc.," to the Senate favorably with amendments, as follows:

First. To reenact the reciprocity provisions contained in the third section of the tariff act of October 6, 1890.

Second. To provide for the payment of a bounty to the domestic producers of such in accordance with the terms of said tariff act of October 6, 1890.

Third. To provide for any deficiencies in the revenue that may arise from the removal of all duties upon sugar or from any other cause by the imposition of a customs duty upon wool and by increasing the customs duties or the internal-revenue taxes upon articles of luxury.

Mr. MANDERSON. I should like to know whether the bill as reported by the Senator from Tennessee on behalf of the committee is reported with an amendment?

Mr. HARRIS. It is not amended. It is reported without amendment.

Mr. MANDERSON. I think the motion and instructions submitted by the Senator from Rhode Island should be printed in connection with the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion will be entered, and will be placed on the Calendar with the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask that the instructions offered by the Senator from Rhode Island be printed in the ordinary way.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered, in the absence of objection.

COAST FISHERIES OF FLORIDA.

Mr. COKE, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. PASCO on the 10th instant, reported it without amendment, and the resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Fisheries is hereby directed to make inquiry in reference to the extent, methods, and present condition of the coast fisheries of Florida, more particularly the sponge and oyster fisheries, and to report as to the desirability of establishing a station for investigation, experiment, and fish culture at some suitable point on the coast.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2763) granting an increase of pension to Caroline B. Bradford; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAULKNER introduced a bill (S. 2764) to amend the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOA Resubmitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. PALMER, it was

Ordered, That petition introduced in the first session Fifty-fifth Congress to indemnify John George Ryan be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. That the petition introduced in the third session Fifty-third Congress to indemnify the salary of the two department of the city of Washington be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and that the report be laid on the table.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] very kindly consents that I shall proceed with my remarks now

before the disposition of the Post-Office appropriation bill, and, if agreeable to the Senate, I shall be very glad to do so. I therefore call up the resolution which I offered the other day in regard to the consideration of what is known as the pooling bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from South Carolina that the morning business has not yet been concluded.

Mr. BUTLER. I am trying to get the resolution up, Mr. President, and then, if any Senator desires to present morning business, I shall be very glad to yield to him for that purpose. However, I shall accommodate myself to the wishes of the Senate in that respect.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

Mr. DUBOIS. I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk. I ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General of the United States be requested to transmit to the Senate of the United States a list of all judgments which have been rendered by the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases since the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress against which no motions for new trial have been filed or appeal taken and which have not been appropriated for.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I inquire of the Senator from Idaho whether the cases decided prior to the time fixed in this resolution have been sent in?

Mr. DUBOIS. They have been sent in. I have inquired as to that.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Very well.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is requested to furnish the Senate with a statement of the number of acres of land now owned by the Union and Central Pacific railroads which are a part of the lands granted to said railroads by the United States.

Also, the number of acres of said grant not patented to said railroad companies; also, any information he may have in relation to the sale of any of the grant lands before they were patented to said companies, the date of such sale, the number of acres.

Also, the number of acres patented to said companies during the year 1894; also the number of acres encroached in any list now on file by said companies for which patents are asked.

CONDEMNED CANNON TO GRAND ARMY POSTS.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 308) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned cannon to Asher Gaylord Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Plymouth, Pa., and to Eckley B. Cox Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ireland, Pa., to report it with amendments. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. BUTLER. I shall be compelled to object to that, Mr. President.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I will state to the Senator from South Carolina that the consideration of the joint resolution will only take a moment.

Mr. BUTLER. On that statement I withdraw my objection. By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The first amendment reported from the Committee on Military Affairs was, in line 7, after the words "cannon balls," to insert "to the William H. Tarbee Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York," four light pieces of condemned cast-iron cannon and twenty balls."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 9, after the words "cannon balls," to insert, "also, to the R. Carpenter Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Chelsea, Mich., two condemned cast-iron cannon and twenty cannon balls."

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on this day approved and signed the joint resolution (S. R. 138) making an appropriation of \$5,000 for clearing the Potomac River of ice.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 655) to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace

fact," that it was not because of a human statute or constitutional provision, but that it rested in natural law as firmly as the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Then let him turn to his law books and read once more the foundation for the saying, "Delegatus delegari non potest."

How does Mr. Eckels propose to give us a currency of the very highest character? He asks that we allow the banks to loan up their promissory notes based upon their discounted paper. This is in brief Mr. Eckels's plan. He would have the banks provide a safety fund to redeem their notes by a graduated tax until the sum secured should equal 5 per cent upon their issues. In other words, it is proposed to secure the "highest character" for our note circulation by substituting for a Government bond worth more than the notes issued 5 per cent in cash—after a time—and the assets of the banks.

There are two points in this connection that will require explanation before being accepted by the average citizen who does not hold office. It will be difficult to make sensible people believe that the banks can issue a better currency than the Government. It will be still more difficult to make them believe that a small safety fund is better than the guaranty of the Government. And Mr. Eckels will be asked to explain whether the notes proposed to be issued under his plans and the other notes emanating from Wall street are to be redeemable in coin, either gold or silver. I know it is claimed that these notes will be redeemable in the precious metals, but the claim is made with a sinister smile. They are to be redeemable at the banks of issue; in other words, a bank note issued in Des Moines, Iowa, is to be redeemed only at the bank of issue, and if it happens that such a note has strayed away from the immediate locality of that bank the sole pretense of coin redemption rests upon the assumption that the holder should be able to travel miles enough to reach the bank and make the demand, which will doubtless be refused if made. In other words, they are to suspend specie redemption in the interests of the banks.

But these plans have come so thick and so fast. They have been amended and the amendments amended. They have been changed so rapidly as to suggest a question whether their paternity could be discovered. In all the varying phases of the discussion on the part of the Wall street monometallists one end has been constant to the other view. This has been the claim to maintain what is called "the gold basis." The object of this effort is very plain. It is to secure in the hands of the wealthy bankers and capitalists of the East absolute power of control over the finances of the Government. It is fortunate for the people that men in Congress having convictions and the courage of them have exposed the absurdity of these plans and have thus far defeated them.

I now want to call your attention to one more gross absurdity in the arguments that have filled the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and the press devoted to the plans of the Administration. Senator SHERMAN has repeatedly affirmed that the law requires that the parity of the gold and silver coins should be maintained by the Government. This statement has been reiterated by Republican and Democratic admirers of the great financier from Ohio. They assert that this is mandatory upon the Administration because of the clause in the Sherman law referring to the parity of the two metals. In the first place, it is to be observed that these gentlemen willfully and knowingly misquote that law. There is no reference in the act of July, 1890, to a policy for maintaining the parity of gold and silver coin. The expression is that it is the policy of the Government to maintain the parity of these two metals. And there is a vast difference between the attempt to maintain the parity of value of coins and the parity of value of metals. Moreover, it is not mandatory upon the Administration. It is simply a declaration that it has been the policy of this Government to maintain the parity.

Now, what does this expression mean? It means that in the Sherman Act there was a declaration of a gross absurdity. There is no such thing as maintaining a parity of value of two metals. It is not possible, any more than it would be possible to logically speak of maintaining the parity of value of any other two commodities. But, assuming it were possible, and assuming that the declaration in that law was mandatory, what is the logic of the conclusion? At the time of the passage of that act silver was worth nearly twice as much in the market, measured by gold, as it is today. The policy of the Government, then, has not been such as to maintain this parity. It does not necessarily follow that because there has been a decline in the market value of silver as a commodity it resulted from the action of the Government. But it can be very plainly seen that this action of the Government has been a potent factor leading up to that result.

It is in use. Our experience has shown the truth of the statement that when a commodity or a money is denied certain uses the value is proportionately decreased. This was thoroughly appreciated during the war, when a successful attempt was made to depreciate the value of our Government paper money. It was thoroughly understood by those who put the "except" upon the greenback and provided a use for gold coin that paper

money could not discharge. The policy of this Government, therefore, in the payment of gold coin in the redemption of its obligations and its refusal under a strict mandate of Congress to pay silver for such purposes has necessarily resulted in the depreciation of silver through the diminishing of its uses. It will naturally follow, therefore, taking the ground of the monometallist, that it was now the bounden duty of the Government to attempt, so far as possible, a restoration of the parity which existed at the time of the passage of the Sherman Act by placing silver upon that equality with gold coin that exists under the statute.

The Secretary of the Treasury is instructed to redeem silver notes in silver coin struck for that purpose from the metal purchased by the Treasury notes. This he has not done. He is instructed also to redeem the notes of the Government in gold or silver at his discretion. For this policy he has substituted one under which he has redeemed those notes in gold at the option of the holder of the notes, and to the great detriment of the Treasury and to the country. Every rule of logic would lead the Secretary of the Treasury and the Administration to a change of this policy.

There is but one other point to which I wish to call your attention. In the most recent proposition of the Government for the issuance of coined bonds for the purchase of gold it is provided in the contract, made secretly by the Administration with the representatives of the money power in New York, that if Congress will give authority for the issuance of a bond payable in gold the interest now contemplated at 3 per cent shall be reduced to 3 per cent. Failing to receive this authority, it is proposed to issue the bonds payable in coin at the higher rate of interest. There will never be an opportunity in the future for any statesman, even with the hardihood of those who sustain the policy of the Administration, to claim that there is any question as to whether the bonds about to be issued are payable strictly according to the contract in silver. The purchasers of those bonds will have received notification by their accepting them at the higher rate of interest, and by the refusal of Congress to grant their demand for a gold bond, that this Government holds the option to pay them either in gold or silver.

There is no possible escape from this logic. It is as clear as the noonday sun. They understand perfectly, and it has been made clear in the debates, that the people's representatives have refused their assent to a bond specifically payable in gold. That action has settled the question for all time that this Government has the right to pay in silver coins of the present standard any obligation that is now outstanding, or that may be issued, until a different action is had by Congress. It is well that this point should be made clear before the close of this session of Congress. There should be a record made that this matter was discussed, and that those who took the bonds took them with the full knowledge that the Government should retain its option to pay bonds either in gold or silver, and pay, therefore, the higher rate of interest.

P. FAULKNER.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The Currency.

SPEECH

OF
HON. WILLIAM D. BYNUM,
OF INDIANA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, February 14, 1895.

The House having under consideration the joint resolution H. R. 275 authorizing the issue of \$5,110,275 of gold 3 per cent bonds.

Mr. BYNUM said:

Mr. SPEAKER: Do not know that anything I can say will throw further light on this question or give any additional information to the members of the House. To my mind this contract is a very simple one, and although it has been severely criticised by some gentlemen on both sides of the Chamber, for my own part I see nothing wrong in any of its provisions. The objection raised by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. McMillan] and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. Bryan] (that it will retire \$65,000,000 of greenbacks [is without] foundation. Under its operation not a single dollar of the greenback currency was benefited. It simply prevents the Secretary of the Treasury from paying out, upon the current expenses of the Government the coin that may be obtained by the sale of bonds, or the currency that may be redeemed with such proceeds. It does not authorize or repeal the law which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the greenback currency.

That currency must still be used for the redemption of the

national-bank notes, and may under certain circumstances be exchanged for gold coin, and in this manner would still be kept in circulation. There is not the least excuse for the assertion that the enactment of this resolution will result in the contraction of the currency.

Again, Mr. Speaker, the President and the Secretary have been criticised, whether from sincere motives or not I do not pretend to say, because it is alleged that the purchasers have been given an option on any future issue of bonds that may be made. The clause criticised is not a new option; it is simply a requirement that if additional bonds are issued before the 1st day of October that these parties shall be given the first offer; and, in my judgment, this provision is as much a protection to the Government as to these individuals. The only reason I apprehend why the purchasers of these bonds insisted upon, or at least desired, the insertion of such a right was that they might have an opportunity to prevent the sale of a future issue at a price lower than they had paid, thereby depreciating the value of the securities held by them.

The Government is not required to accept from these parties any offer they may make, but they are simply accorded the first right of making a bid.

It is said that the Secretary committed an error in negotiating a sale without first advertising for bids, as if it was an easy matter to secure \$65,000,000 of gold by going into the open markets. The critical condition of the Treasury was such that, in my judgment, no other course was open. To hawk about financial centers and advertise in the columns of the press the dire necessities of the Government and the intentions and plans of the Administration for restoring the revenue and maintaining the public credit would have proven disastrous and probably have defeated all negotiations. This was not a sale of bonds; it was a purchase of gold, and there was nothing left for the Secretary to do but contract with the parties able to furnish the required amount upon the best terms he could secure.

Gentlemen will know that the last issue of bonds put upon the market was almost wholly paid for with gold drawn out of the Treasury by those who desired to secure them. Had the Secretary advertised openly for bids and accepted an offer without any guaranty that the Treasury gold should not be raided, the \$41,000,000 now there would have been drawn out before the contract had been concluded. The stipulations which he secured for the defense of the Treasury are wise and wholesome. Half of the gold is to come from abroad, and the part furnished at home is to be secured without drafts upon the amount held in Treasury, and, in addition, the purchasers agree to use their influence and efforts in protecting the Treasury from future drains and the country from exportations. How they may do this is not a matter of detail or investigation, but certainly no one will gainsay that they can in times of stress render valuable aid.

Mr. Speaker, am not surprised—I say it frankly—that Government bonds can not be sold at the price they brought a few months ago. If the present banking system of the Treasury be not reformed and the gold reserve continues to be raided in the future as it has been in the recent past, it will be difficult to negotiate future sales upon as favorable terms as have been secured in this last agreement.

Gentlemen say that the passage of this resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a bond payable in gold coin will require every private contract thereafter made to be paid in the same medium. Mr. Speaker, it is for the purpose of protecting the credit of the Government, the credit of our States, the credit of our municipalities, and of individuals that I desire to see this stipulation inserted in our bonds. It is because of the fear that this Government is not going to adhere to the policy of making its payments in the best money that these stipulations are being required for our domestic borrowers.

If it goes out to-morrow morning that the House of Representatives of the United States, the Representatives of the people, have declared their intention and purpose to adhere at all hazards to the policy which we have maintained ever since the close of the war there will be no desire on the part of anyone to require that all obligations shall stipulate for payments in gold coin. Creditors will say that the policy of the Government of the United States is unalterable; and so long as the Government maintains that policy every dollar of paper and every dollar of silver will be worth as much as a gold dollar, and payments in either will be the equivalent of the other." This is why I believe this measure to be for the benefit of the people; this is why I believe it to be for the benefit of every borrower in the markets of this or foreign countries.

Mr. Speaker, if there has been any one principle cardinal with the Democratic party, it has been the maintenance of the credit of the Government and the payment of its obligations in the best character of money on the face of the earth. Why, sir, the charges, the insinuations, the denunciations that are now hurled at the President have been hurled at former Democratic Adminis-

trations for maintaining Democratic principles in the midst of adversity.

When Jackson issued the specie circular, and when his successor, Mr. Van Buren, adhered to it in spite of the numerous assaults that were made upon him by the representatives of the banks and the politicians, he stood as firm as the rock-bound coast against which the waves may dash but rebound to be broken again upon the ocean's bosom, and reestablished the finances of the Government upon a sound basis, and restored confidence among the people. In my judgment the present Administration will not be deterred by the brutal assaults that have been made upon its policy from adhering to this cardinal principle of the Democratic faith and preserving the credit of the nation free from suspicion. For this patriotic effort it will receive the commendation of all patriotic citizens and the support of the great body of the American people.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 15, 1895.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 1st instant, calling for information relating to the establishment and maintenance of the military post of Fort Totten, upon the Cut Head Sioux Indian Reservation, in the State of North Dakota, a letter from the Quartermaster-General of the Army, with inclosures, giving a history of the post; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the 7th instant, calling for the report of the engineer dated on or about February 8, 1893, in regard to the railroad bridge over the Sakonnet River, Rhode Island, and what action, if any, has been taken thereon by the Department, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, together with a report made by Capt. W. H. Birby, Corps of Engineers, upon the subject, and also copies of other papers of various dates showing the action of the Department thereon; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 12th ultimo, certain information as to the number of post-offices in the State of New York; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the 15th ultimo, calling for information as to the number of gallons of whisky, high wines, alcohol, and proof spirits taken out of bond each day for the sixty days prior to the 28th day of August, A. D. 1894, etc., transmitting a report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; which, on motion of Mr. GORMAN, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting for the consideration of Congress a letter from the Treasurer of the United States recommending that in the appropriation for "Salaries, office of the Treasurer of the United States (national currency, to be reimbursed by national banks)," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, there be provided, in addition to the present appropriation of \$2,500, two clerks at each one \$2,400; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 8th instant, certain information concerning all examinations and tests that have been made within twelve months past of coals taken from any coal mines in the United States, showing the contents of such coals, their value for steaming purposes, etc.; which, on motion of Mr. PLATT, was, with the accompanying papers, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company was read twice by its title.

Mr. HILL. I desire the bill to lie on the table for the present. The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered, in the absence of objection.

Mr. HALE. What is the bill concerning which the Senator from New York made the request?

in the District of Columbia, and to regulate the proceedings before them:

A bill (H. R. 37) to increase the limit of cost for the erection of a public building at Paterson, N. J.:

A bill (H. R. 155) to erect a public building at Pottsville, Pa.:

A bill (H. R. 468) granting a pension to Hiram R. Rhea and repealing an act approved March 3, 1871:

A bill (H. R. 5246) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeal and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891:

A bill (H. R. 5740) incorporating the Society of American Florists:

A bill (H. R. 7731) for the relief of certain Winnebago Indians in Minnesota; and

A bill (H. R. 8486) to relieve Abraham D. Prince.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE M. C. LISLE.
The message also communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House on the death of Hon. Marcus C. Lisle, late a representative from the State of Kentucky.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions just received from the House of Representatives may lie on the table. I give notice that at an early day I shall call up the resolutions and ask their consideration by the Senate, that proper tribute of respect may be paid to the memory of my deceased colleague in the other House from the State of Kentucky.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

OFFICERS ON RECEIVING AND TRAINING SHIPS.
Mr. CHANDLER. I offer a resolution for immediate consideration.

Mr. BUTLER. I shall have to object to it. I have yielded now a half dozen times. The Senator can offer the resolution after I have concluded my remarks. I am sorry, but I must object.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, has morning business been declared closed?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not been declared closed.

Mr. CHANDLER. Then I ask to have the resolution received.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate whether or not during the last four years officers of the Navy attached to the United States Coast Guard, stationed at Newport, R. I., and drawing sea pay and commutation for rations at sea, have been furnished and assigned, and have occupied quarters for themselves, or their families, or for both, on shore in public houses or elsewhere at the expense of the Government, and if so, to state the nature and extent to which this practice has prevailed, and whether or not it is in accordance with any authority of law.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BUTLER. Let the resolution go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being interposed, the resolution goes over under the rule.

AMENDMENT OF INTERSTATE-COMMERCE ACT.

Mr. BUTLER. I now call up the resolution heretofore submitted by me, and upon which I desire to address the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays the resolution before the Senate, and it will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. BUTLER on the 6th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That when the two pending appropriation bills, the diplomatic and consular and post-office bills, have been disposed of, the Senate will take up all bills being an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and consider the same until disposed of.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, before proceeding to explain in detail the provisions of House bill 7273 I desire to correct, if I can—

Mr. WHITE. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from California will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WHITE. Is the Senator from South Carolina in order in discussing a resolution which he has introduced and which has not yet come before the Senate? It is now 1 o'clock, and my impression is it is not in order, but that the appropriation bill which it has been announced will be considered is in order.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from California is laboring under a misapprehension. I have simply offered a resolution, and I now propose to speak to it. I think I am entirely in order. If I am not—

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator from South Carolina allow us to make an inquiry before he proceeds? There will be no attempt to obtain a vote upon the resolution to-day.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not prepared to say when the Senate will vote upon it.

Mr. ALLEN. There will be no effort on the part of the Senator to bring it before the Senate for a vote?

Mr. BUTLER. I do not know that I shall have an opportunity to ask for a vote to-day.

Mr. PLATT. The resolution offered by the Senator from South Carolina some days ago is now before the Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. It has been called up.

Mr. PLATT. It has been called up, and is now before the Senate.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I submit that the resolution offered by the Senator from South Carolina is before the Senate only by unanimous consent for the purpose of enabling the Senator from South Carolina to submit some remarks which he wants to make.

That was the request made by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. BUTLER. That is the exact status.

Mr. PLATT. It is now before the Senate.

Mr. BLACKBURN. For that purpose only.

Mr. BUTLER. For the purpose of enabling me to address the Senate.

Mr. PLATT. That is in accordance with the custom of the Senate.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Certainly.

Mr. HARRIS. I have never known an instance where such a request was refused.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Do I understand that in addition the Senator from South Carolina, after the conclusion of his remarks, is to follow with a request for a vote upon the resolution?

Mr. BLACKBURN. On the contrary, as soon as the Senator from South Carolina shall have finished his remarks, it is my purpose to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Post-Office appropriation bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Is it the intention of the Senator from South Carolina that we shall proceed to consider the resolution after he is through?

Mr. BUTLER. Let me state to the Senator from Colorado the agreement which the Senator from Kentucky and I had. I requested him to allow the appropriation bill to be laid aside informally, in order that I might call up the resolution for the purpose of submitting some remarks on the subject. That I believe has been done.

Mr. PLATT. Always.

Mr. BUTLER. From time immemorial in this body.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have never known it to be refused.

Mr. BUTLER. Of course, when I shall have concluded my remarks the Senator from Kentucky will call up the appropriation bill; and I presume the Senate will consider that bill until it is disposed of to the exclusion of all other business.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is it.

Mr. BUTLER. Then what action the Senate may take in regard to the resolution—

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to say that the Senator from South Carolina proposes to proceed strictly in accordance with the customs of the Senate. I will also state that if there is an attempt to pass the resolution there will be further debate upon it, so that there is no danger that the resolution will be adopted to-day.

Mr. BLACKBURN. There will be no further debate on the subject to-day.

Mr. BATE. Furthermore, I understand the bankruptcy bill is the unfinished business at 2 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bankruptcy bill is the unfinished business.

Mr. BATE. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], who has it in charge, is not now present.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Mississippi and I had an understanding. I have not the slightest intention to displace the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. BATE. All right.

[Mr. BUTLER addressed the Senate. His speech will be published hereafter.]

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8272) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Unanimous assent was given; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. What has become of the resolution of the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BUTLER. I desire to state that I have not yet received the Senate from South Carolina's reply to my motion. I have not yet voted to proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the fiscal year for the coming fiscal year, on which the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. GEORGE] has been on the floor.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to state that I have not yet received the Senate from Kentucky, to state that I have not yet received the Senate taken up on some future day with a view of submitting some remarks thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], which will be read.

The SECRETARY. Strike out, in line 2, page 5, "\$196,614.22" and insert "\$176,952.80;" so as to read:

For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Boston, Mass., by way of New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans, \$176,952.80.

Mr. ALDRICH. There should be a full attendance of the Senate after the amendment is voted on. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll; and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Coke,	Huntton,	Perkins,
Allen,	Cullom,	Kyle,	Pritchard,
Allison,	Davis,	Lindsay,	Pugh,
Bate,	Dixon,	Lodge,	Ransom,
Berry,	Dubois,	McLaurin,	Roach,
Blackburn,	Faulkner,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Blanchard,	Frye,	McPherson,	Stewart,
Brice,	George,	Martin,	Torpie,
Butler,	Gibson,	Mills,	Walsh,
Call,	Gorman,	Mitchell of Oreg.	White,
Camden,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell of Wis.	Wolcott.
Chandler,	Hawley,	Morgan,	
Cockrell,	Hill,	Pasco,	
	Hoar,	Peffer,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. The question recurs on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky. The Secretary informs the Chair that the yeas and nays have been ordered on the amendment.

Mr. RANSOM. No; the yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am speaking from memory, but my recollection is that the yeas and nays were asked by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], but were not ordered.

Mr. ALDRICH. They were not ordered.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I suggest that the vote be taken by a division.

Mr. RANSOM. I am content.

The question being put, there were on a division—yeas 18, nays 16; no quorum voting.

Mr. SHERMAN. I call for the yeas and nays on the amendment. There is a quorum here.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Let the roll be called.

Mr. CHANDLER. Nothing in order but a call of the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Coke,	Hoar,	Platt,
Allen,	Cullom,	Huntton,	Pritchard,
Bate,	Davis,	Kyle,	Pugh,
Berry,	Dixon,	Lindsay,	Ransom,
Blanchard,	Dubois,	Lodge,	Roach,
Brice,	Faulkner,	McLaurin,	Sherman,
Burrows,	Frye,	McMillan,	Smith,
Butler,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Stewart,
Caffery,	Gibson,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Teller,
Call,	Hansbrough,	Mitchell of Wis.	Vest,
Camden,	Harris,	Morrill,	Walsh,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Pasco,	White,
Cockrell,	Higgins,	Peffer,	White,
	Hill,	Perkins,	Wolcott.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question recurs on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN], on which a division has been demanded.

Mr. SHERMAN. We may as well have the yeas and nays, Mr. President. There will be no quorum otherwise.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to have the question stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will again state the amendment.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is a reduction of 10 per cent upon the \$196,614.22.

The SECRETARY. In line 2, page 5, after the name "New Orleans," it is proposed to strike out "\$196,614.22" and insert "\$176,952.80."

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLACKBURN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], who is necessarily temporarily absent, and therefore I withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. HAWLEY (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL]. If he were present he would vote "nay" and I should vote "yea."

Mr. HUNTON (when his name was called). My colleague [Mr. DANIEL] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY]. I vote "nay."

Mr. BERRY (when the name of Mr. JONES of Arkansas was called). My colleague [Mr. JONES of Arkansas] is at home sick. He is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CULLOM. I have a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. Not being advised how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. McPHERSON. I am informed that an arrangement has been made to pair the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS] with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY], and therefore I vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. LINDSAY (after having voted in the affirmative). Under that arrangement, being paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS], I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 31; as follows:

YEAS—18.			
Allen,	George,	Mills,	Teller,
Bate,	Harris,	Peffer,	Vest,
Berry,	Kyle,	Roach,	Wolcott.
Call,	McLaurin,	Sherman,	
Camden,	Martin,	Smith,	
NAYS—31.			
Aldrich,	Faulkner,	McMillan,	Pritchard,
Blanchard,	Frye,	McPherson,	Proctor,
Burrows,	Gallinger,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Pugh,
Butler,	Gibson,	Morrill,	Ransom,
Camden,	Hamp,	Murphy,	Stewart,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Pasco,	Walsh,
Dixon,	Huntton,	Perkins,	Washburn.
Dubois,	Lodge,	Platt,	

NOT VOTING—38.			
Allison,	Davis,	Jones of Ark.	Quay,
Blackburn,	Dolph,	Jones of Nev.	Shoup,
Brice,	Gordon,	Lindsay,	Squire,
Call,	Gorman,	Caffery,	Turpie,
Carey,	Gray,	Mantle,	Vilas,
Clark,	Hale,	Mitchell of Wis.	Worchee,
Clay,	Hansbrough,	Morgan,	White,
Coke,	Hawley,	Palmer,	Wilson.
Cullom,	Higgins,	Pettigrew,	
Daniel,	Irby,	Power,	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask whether the Chair has laid before the Senate the unfinished business coming over from yesterday?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 4609) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask that without prejudice the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Post-Office appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BLACKBURN. In line 15, on page 4, I move to strike out the words "three million two hundred and five thousand dollars" and insert in lieu thereof "two million eight hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred dollars," which is a reduction of 10 per cent upon the existing rates paid for the rental of postal cars.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Will the Senator allow me to inquire if that is the estimate of the Department?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Exactly the amount the bill now carries is the estimate of the Department, which is \$3,205,000. As the bill came to the Senate from the House it was \$3,105,000. The Committee on Appropriations reported to amend by adding \$100,000 to this item in the bill as it came from the House, which brought the amount up to exactly the estimates of the Department. The amendment I submit is a reduction of 10 per cent.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. On the estimates?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Not on the House bill, but on the estimates of the Department.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. If the amendment of the Senator prevails, there will be a reduction of 10 per cent from the amount estimated by the Department.

Mr. BLACKBURN. There will be a reduction in the rates of 10 per cent upon the estimates of the Department.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. A reduction of the total amount appropriated?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Precisely.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 4, line 15, after the word "service," it is proposed to strike out "\$3,205,000" and insert \$2,884,500; so as to read:

For railway post-office car service, \$2,884,500.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, in the course of the discussion upon the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kentucky a day or two ago, I asked that Senator, he being in charge of the bill, why the Committee on Appropriations had recommended an increase over the amount appropriated by the House of Representatives, and he then said it was necessary in order to extend the postal-car service. I have no doubt that the statement he then made was the correct one, and I am surprised that the Senator having the bill in charge, the Senate having voted down by a vote which I might say was almost an overwhelming one for a similar amendment in Committee of the Whole, should come here now and ask to have this appropriation cut down.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The Senator from Rhode Island, as usual, Mr. President, is technically correct. I did not say that this increase was necessary. I said that the Postmaster-General said to the subcommittee that, if the existing rates were to be maintained, the service being a constantly expanding service, it would be crippled to that extent by the reduction of \$100,000 which the House of Representatives had made below the estimates.

The Senate now having refused by a rejection of the committee amendment yesterday to perpetually order a reduction of 10 per cent, the amendment which I now submit simply proposes to make a reduction of 10 per cent on this \$3,205,000 appropriation. There is nothing involved in the pending amendment except the naked question as to whether there shall be made in the discretion of the Postmaster-General a reduction of 10 per cent upon the payments he is now making to the railroad companies.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I should like to inquire of the Senator in charge of the bill what he had before him or what the committee which he represents had before it, which would seem to justify the reduction in the interest of the public service or the interest of economy?

Mr. BLACKBURN. If necessary I will go back over the debate which has been indulged in by various Senators for the last four days. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. VILAS) submitted a related statement as to the present cost, showing that in less than every sixteen months the Government is paying for this postal car service a rental per annum equal to the cost of the construction, maintenance, repair, and operation of these postal cars. That being undisputed and indisputable, I thought it was fair to assume that no injustice would be done to the railroad companies if a reduction of 10 per cent be made. For that reason I have submitted this amendment; and that is the only question involved.

Mr. HUNTON. I desire to ask the Senator from Kentucky a question. I understood him to say while on the floor a moment ago that this reduction was in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I did not. I said the rates of pay were in his discretion.

Mr. HUNTON. But the rates of pay can not be in the discretion of the Postmaster-General if he has not the money to pay them. As I understand, if this amendment prevails, it will be an absolute reduction below the estimate of the Postmaster-General as to the amount necessary to run the postal cars.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Below the estimate of the Postmaster-General, predicated upon the idea that the present existing rates were to be continued.

Mr. HUNTON. No, sir; it was predicated upon the idea that the Postmaster-General still had to run the postal-car service on the old plan.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I know the word of the Senator from Virginia is good, provided it is given upon any proposition that is within the realm of his personal information; but I should like him to furnish anything in the shape of substantial evidence in support of the statement he has just made.

Mr. HUNTON. I said upon the estimate of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The Postmaster-General makes an estimate, which the House of Representatives lacks \$100,000 of giving him, predicated upon the continuance of existing rates. This amendment is predicated upon the idea of a reduction of existing rates.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I should like to ask the Senator one other question, if it does not disturb him.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Not at all.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Is the Senate to understand that this proposition is the proposition of the committee, or of the Senator himself?

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is my own proposition. The commit-

tee has not authorized it, and the amendment is offered upon my own responsibility.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Then the situation is just this: A bill comes from the other House appropriating a certain amount of money for a certain public service; the Committee on Appropriations, of which the distinguished Senator from Kentucky is the able organ, propose to increase the amount \$100,000 for reasons which, as I have assumed, were entirely satisfactory to the committee. The bill comes before the Senate, and now the member of the committee in charge of the bill, without authority from the committee, proposes a reduction of 10 per cent on the estimate of the Department. I confess I get muddled over two contradictory propositions of that kind, and scarcely know what I ought to do.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am very much obliged to the Senator for having furnished me the opportunity of showing how unfair his statement is.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I do not want to be unfair.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I know the Senator does not, and that is the reason I am glad to correct him. The House of Representatives sent this bill here for the support of the postal service for the coming fiscal year with a reduction in this item of \$100,000 below the estimates of the Department. The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, as stated by the Senator from Oregon, increased it by \$100,000 of shortage and went to the estimate of the Department. So far the Senator from Oregon is correct. Now he says that the committee having done that, I, as the representative on this bill of that committee, propose to reduce the whole amount by 10 per cent. That is not fair. The Senator has told part of the truth, but he did not take the oath usually administered in courts of justice, of which he is such an ornament professionally, and he did not tell all the truth.

The Committee on Appropriations did add \$100,000, but with it coupled an amendment, which is printed and before the Senator's eyes in italics, which was yesterday stricken out by the Senate; so that I am not running counter to the action of my committee, but, upon the contrary, the committee did not report an addition of \$100,000 and stop there, but it reported an addition of \$100,000 and coupled with it a condition printed here in the bill in italics, which did at least as much as this in the direction of reduction, but that proposed amendment of the committee was yesterday beaten by a vote of the Senate. So the committee does not stand before the Senate now recommending the \$100,000 increase over the bill as it came from the House. It only recommended that increase, provided the Senate agreed to that italicized amendment which the Senate has rejected, and consequently the Committee on Appropriations is not committed to the increase of \$100,000.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. How does the Senator claim that that italicized amendment is a reduction? It may or it may not be, Mr. BLACKBURN. No, sir. It says:

Said sum shall be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, and any provision of existing law in conflict herewith is hereby repealed.

And every Senator who opposed that committee amendment took the ground that it was a repeal of the sliding schedule in the act of March 3, 1873, which would result in a reduction of compensation.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. But the Senator himself admits that that sliding schedule, of which he speaks, is the old act of 1873, I believe?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. That act was subsequently amended.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It never has been amended.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It simply fixes the maximum rate beyond which the Postmaster-General can not go under the law as it stood then, as it stands now, and as it will forever stand until it is amended by this or by some other proposition. There was no fixing of rates by that except to fix the maximum. The Postmaster-General had the discretion and has the discretion now under the law to reduce the amount to whatever he thinks is a proper figure in order to do justice by the public service and at the same time exercise a proper economy on the subject.

So I do not understand, Mr. President, so far as I am concerned as a member of the Senate, that the proposed amendment of the committee in italics, of which the Senator speaks, is a reduction at all. It does not have that effect. Consequently, it at least seems to me, with all due deference to the Senator in charge of the bill, that the proposition he now submits on his own motion is in direct contradiction, as I understand it, to the proposition of the committee.

Mr. BLACKBURN. None so blind, Mr. President, as those who will not see. I submit this amendment on my own responsibility.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President, there does not seem to be any necessity for confusion with regard to this matter. The Senate yesterday, as in Committee of the Whole, voted down two propositions

by decided majorities, once a proposition to put the whole matter of the expenditure of this \$3,205,000 in the hands of the Postmaster-General. That was voted down. The second proposition to reduce the present rates 10 per cent was also voted down. Now the Senator from Kentucky seeks to reach the same end proposed by his former amendment by cutting down the rates by this amendment. That is all there is about it.

Mr. FAULKNER. I should like to ask the Senator from Kentucky one question before I vote on this motion, and that is, whether the Postmaster-General to-day under the law has not the authority to reduce the cost of this transportation if in his judgment he deems it wise and in the interests of the public service so to do?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Oh, yes; and he has had that same discretionary power for twenty-two years; but no Postmaster-General has ever exercised it or reduced the compensation below the maximum rates allowed by law.

Mr. FAULKNER. Is it not to be assumed that the Postmaster-General, knowing better than we do about this, thinks it is not in the interest of the public service that the reduction should be made?

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is a violent assumption, and, in my judgment, and unwarranted conclusion, when the present Postmaster-General comes before the subcommittee and says the rates are too high, and my honorable friend from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], who was Postmaster-General for nearly four years, stood here in a very full discussion of this amendment yesterday and concurred in the opinion of the present head of that Department that the rates are too high.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I may be mistaken, but I understood the Senator from Wisconsin yesterday to say that when he was Postmaster-General he did on more than one occasion reduce the amount below the maximum.

Mr. VILAS. That was as to the weight pay, not as to this compensation.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That was only as to the mail compensation by the hundred weight.

Mr. ALDRICH. I desire to read from the RECORD a statement made by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] in debate on February 13. In answer to a question asked by me as to why the Committee on Appropriations saw fit to increase this appropriation, the Senator from Kentucky said:

Because that service is extending every day and more money will be needed every year, even though you reduce the rates.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I say so now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

Mr. BRICE. Mr. President, I do not understand that this is an amendment offered by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BLACKBURN. No, sir.

Mr. BRICE. But by an individual member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. BRICE. Mr. President, as a member of that committee I oppose the amendment for the reason given in the extract read by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], which appears in the RECORD of the 13th instant, and for the further reason that after this amendment shall be disposed of I purpose offering an amendment to another portion of the bill dividing the appropriation made for the fast mail service between the railroad lines running from the northeastern portion of the country to the Southern States, and a similar line extending from the northwestern portion of the country to the Southern States. I desire the appropriation to be increased for the fast mail service rather than diminished.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

Mr. BLACKBURN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLACKBURN (when his name was called). I should vote "yea," but I am paired with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], who is necessarily absent to-day.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote I should vote "nay."

Mr. GIBSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS], and withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IBBY] and vote "yea."

Mr. BATE. I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr.

GORDON]. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] and vote "yea."

Mr. BURROWS. I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

The result was announced—YEAS 19, NAYS 36; as follows:

YEAS—19.			
Allen,	Cameron,	McLaurin,	Teller,
Rate,	George,	Marble,	Turner,
Berry,	Harris,	Mills,	Vest,
Blackburn,	Kyle,	Roach,	Vilas.
Call,	Lindsay,		
NAYS—36.			
Aldrich,	Dubois,	McMillan,	Platt,
Blanchard,	Faulkner,	McPherson,	Powers,
Bellevue,	Frye,	Mason,	Prentiss,
Candian,	Gallinger,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Proctor,
Cawley,	Hawley,	Mitchell of Wis.	Pugh,
Chandler,	Higgins,	Moore,	Ransom,
Clark,	Hear,	Murphy,	Smith,
Davis,	Huntton,	Peffer,	Snowden,
Dixon,	Lodge,	Perrin,	Washington.

NOT VOTING—32.

Alison,	Dolph,	Irby,	Sherman,
Burrows,	Gibson,	Jones of Ark.	Shoup,
Butler,	Gordon,	Jones of Nev.	Squire,
Caffery,	Gray,	Mason,	Thorne,
Cochran,	Gray,	Morgan,	Wain,
Coke,	Hale,	Palmer,	White,
Cullom,	Hatchbrough,	Parkinson,	Woolcott,
Daniel,	Hill,	Quay,	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRICE. I move to insert on page 5, line 2, after the words "New Orleans."

And for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Louisville, Covington, and Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, to Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn.; for Atlanta, Ga.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Meridian, Miss.; New Orleans, La., and Texas points.

Mr. HUNTON. I raise the point of order on the amendment.

Mr. BRICE. The effect of the amendment is not to increase the appropriation, but to divide the special appropriation which has heretofore, by the previous wording of the act, been taken away from the supervision of the Postmaster-General and expended entirely out of the Blue Ridge. It is to divide that sum between the line extending from the Northeastern States to the Southwestern States and another line extending from Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, and that region to the same destination.

Mr. LODGE. It is true the amendment does not raise or lower an appropriation, but it does alter existing law by dividing an existing fund and revising the law in regard to it. That fund is now by law used for the fast carriage of mails between certain points. It is now proposed to compel a division of an already existing fund by a fast-mail route to other points. The amendment also diverts a portion of the appropriation to a purpose for which no estimate has been submitted.

Mr. RANSOM. Not a bit.

Mr. LODGE. And it has not been considered, so far as I know, by any committee of the Senate. I think the point of order is well taken.

Mr. CALL. I have an amendment to that of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE], if he will accept it, providing for special facilities to Havana, Cuba, via Key West, Fla.

Mr. BRICE. I accept the amendment.

Mr. CALL. I will state to the Senate that this appropriation for many years was confined to the fast-mail service from Springfield, Mass., over the coast line, via Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West, to Havana, Cuba. It was justified by the fact that it was no expense to the Government, as the returns from the foreign mails contributed, if not entirely, very largely to that fund. Last year the appropriation was taken away from that line and given to a route via New Orleans. I make no objection to that, although we opposed it at the time. But I ask that it shall now embrace a line through Florida.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Florida propose an amendment?

Mr. CALL. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] has accepted the amendment which I propose to his amendment.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let the amendment to the amendment be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add to the amendment the words:

For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines via Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba.

Mr. BRICE. If the Senator from Florida will strike out the last three words, "to Havana, Cuba," I will accept the amendment.

Mr. CALL. I strike out those words.

Mr. LODGE. I do not think the modification offered by the Senator from Florida makes the amendment any less objectionable to the point of order. It seems to me it rather increases it. It would bring in still further legislation that has not been passed

¹ wholesome, and may appoint inspectors who shall be authorized to require

heretofore. About the same time I introduced another bill to increase the single minimum price of all public lands to \$2.50 per acre. That proposition has not met the approval of the House Committee on Public Lands. The minimum price now for all the public lands, including those involved in this bill, is \$1.25 an acre, and now, since my general proposition has not been approved by the House, and since the Senate has amended this bill so as to put these isolated tracts of land upon the same basis as to the minimum price as the other public lands of the United States, I will not oppose it.

Mr. REED. But why did the gentleman from Arkansas in his bill fix the price of these lands at \$2.50?

Mr. MCRAE. I did that, because I thought the price ought to be \$2.50 for all of our lands.

Mr. REED. Then why do you not stand by it?

Mr. MCRAE. I have stood by it as far as I could without endangering the defeat of this bill. The other general bill has not been even favorably reported by the Committee on Public Lands, and if it is not passed it would of course be unjust to put these the most worthless of our lands at \$2.50 and let the other more valuable public lands be rated at \$1.25 per acre.

Mr. COOMBS. Does it necessarily follow that these are worthless lands?

Mr. PICKLER. No. Some of these lands are good lands.

Mr. MCRAE. Under this bill these isolated tracts of our lands can not be disposed of unless the area of the tract is less than a homestead is entitled to under the law, and the lands before being sold must have been subject to homestead entry for at least three years.

Mr. PICKLER. This bill, as I understand, allows the sale of tracts of less than 160 acres—tracts, for instance, of 120 or 100 acres. It very often happens that there are fractional tracts which, although the land is just as good as any other, are not taken up as homesteads because the quantity is less than 160 acres. It seems to me that we ought not to sell in this way tracts of more than 80 acres, because tracts exceeding that area might be taken by some homesteader.

Mr. MCRAE. That is not probable, and besides no such change can be made in the bill now.

Mr. PICKLER. I believe this is a good bill. These fractional tracts are scattered here and there; and nobody takes them as homesteads, so that they are not doing anyone any good. But I should not like to see any great quantity of these lands sold at the price named.

Mr. MCRAE. No land can be treated under this bill as isolated or disconnected until it has been subject to homestead entry for three years; that after all the lands adjoining have been disposed of and settlers refuse to enter for three years that the lands can not be of much value.

Mr. PICKLER. And any tract to be sold must be less than 160 acres.

Mr. MCRAE. It must be less than one quarter section, and a full quarter is 160 acres.

Mr. KIEFER. Does the bill specify the number of acres?

Mr. MCRAE. It must be less than a quarter section. If there is as much as a quarter section, either full or fractional, the land can not be treated under the bill as isolated or disconnected; and even if the quantity is less than that the land must have been subject to homestead entry for three years. Besides, the lands will be offered at public sale, with a guaranty of the minimum price and fees.

Mr. COOMBS. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the provisions of this bill are not limited to fractional sections in detached positions, but apply to all detached lands.

Mr. MCRAE. Less than a quarter section.

Mr. COOMBS. May there not be some valuable timber lands which somebody is trying to get hold of by means of this bill?

Mr. MCRAE. If the gentleman had had any experience with timber lands he would know that no person would be satisfied with any tract of 120 acres for timber purposes, and to protect against any abuse in that direction the bill now provides that not exceeding 160 acres shall be sold to any one person.

Mr. PICKLER. As I understand, none of these lands are to be sold until homesteaders have had three years to take them if they want to do so.

Mr. MCRAE. That is true, and it is an additional restriction over the old law. So far as concerns the proposed price of \$2.50 an acre, I am responsible for that, and still believe it best if it could be made general. But as I have failed in that effort, for the time being I will not oppose this. As the Committee on Public Lands has disagreed with me, and the Senate in amending the bill has signified its opposition, I see no chance at this late day of increasing the single minimum price of all lands to \$2.50. I admit that it would be wrong to put this class of lands at double the price of all other public lands. If my general proposition should ever prevail these isolated tracts would be covered by it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring in the amendment of the Senate.

The amendment was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. NEILL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was concurred in was laid on the table.

WOMEN AS SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 1717) to authorize the appointment of women as public school trustees in the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. This bill was amended by the House; the Senate has disagreed to the amendment of the House, and asks a conference. The amendment will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of line 6 add the following:
And for this purpose the number of trustees of said board shall be increased from 9 to 11, not more than 2 of whom shall be women.

Mr. HEARD. I move that the House insist on its amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. PICKLER. What change has been made by the Senate to this bill?

The SPEAKER. The Senate has disagreed to an amendment of the House and asked a conference.

Mr. MEREDITH. I should like to know the effect of the action taken by the Senate. Does it provide that women shall be left off this board?

Mr. HEARD. The bill, as passed by the Senate, authorized the appointment of women as school trustees, but put no limitation upon the number.

Mr. MEREDITH. They ought not to be trustees at all.

Mr. HEARD. The amendment of the House, upon which I have moved to insist, limits the number of female members of the board to two.

The motion of Mr. HEARD was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. CADMUS, Mr. HEARD, and Mr. ALDRICH as conferees on the part of the House.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 444), making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office, with House amendment disagreed to by the Senate and a request for a conference on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. DINGLEY. I hope the gentleman from Missouri will understand in conference that this is not merely a formal disagreement.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I think I need not say to the gentleman from Maine that whenever I have had anything to do with a conference on the part of the House I have always sought, as I will hereafter, to try to make it express the exact will of the House. I feel assured that the conference committee will be cognizant of its duty to the House and will not fail to observe the action taken by the House with reference to this or any other matter committed to it.

The motion of Mr. HEARD was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. COBB of Alabama, Mr. HULL, and Mr. COOPER of Indiana as conferees on the part of the House.

REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House bills of the Senate of the following titles: which were referred as indicated, namely:

A bill (S. 2409) granting certain lands in the abandoned military reservation at Fort McKinney, Johnson County, Wyo., to the State of Wyoming for public purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2576) for the erection of a public building at Paris, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. TERRY of Virginia, for this day, on account of sickness.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill (H. R. 8992) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, for prior years, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I desire to give notice, Mr. Speaker, that I shall ask the House to consider this bill immediately after the naval appropriation bill has been disposed of.

PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE, BARRANVILLE, IRE.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8709) for the relief of the

trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Dardanelle, Yell County, Ark.

THE SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read at length.

Mr. TERRY. I will state in connection with this matter—
Mr. DINGLEY. I reserve the right of objection until we can hear an explanation of this matter or have the report read.

Mr. TERRY. I wish to state, with the consent of the House, one fact before the report is read.

When this bill was called up for unanimous consent some time ago, objection was made to it by the gentleman from New York [Mr. RAY]. After a consultation with him, we agreed upon an amendment which he considered satisfactory and withdrew his objection. When I called it up again objection was then made to it by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, but we got together and finally prepared an amendment to obviate his objection, and the bill when so amended will read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 559) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Dardanelle, Yell County, Ark.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be investigated by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army the circumstances, character, and extent of the damages by the United States troops during the late war of the church building and grounds of the Presbyterian Church of Dardanelle, Yell County, Ark., and the actual value of the building and material taken, and report to Congress the result of such investigation.

That is all there is of it. It simply provides for an investigation and all report to Congress of the result of such investigation.

Mr. REED. Is the gentleman prepared to make an investigation by the Quartermaster's Department of all cases of that sort which arose in the South during the war? If it is not his purpose to do so, it would seem better that we should not begin.

Mr. TERRY. If the gentleman from Maine will permit me—by order of the Commanding General of the Armies of the United States, approved by President Lincoln himself, in 1863 it was expressly directed that no interference on the part of the military forces should be had with churches or schools—

Mr. REED. That is right.

Mr. TERRY. But in this case they did tear down the buildings and used them for barracks, as I understand—

Mr. COOMBS. Does not that bring it under the general law?

Mr. TERRY. Well, it has been under such "general" law for all of these years, that I have never been able to get anything on account of the damage done. The claim was filed in 1870, as I understand, and I suppose is now in the War Department; and there is no reason on earth why the Department should not make an investigation and ascertain the facts in connection with the matter. They are not asked to make an appropriation, but simply to report their findings.

Mr. REED. That is to say, all you want to do now is to get the camel's nose into it.

Mr. TERRY. Well, if the gander has a right to get in I do not see why we should keep it out. [Laughter.]

Mr. REED. My reference to natural history was to the camel, not the "gander." [Laughter.]

Mr. TERRY. Well, I understood you to say you "gander."

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. I want to make just this suggestion to the gentleman, that the Second Deputy Comptroller is very handy now in auditing accounts presented of this character where property has been used for the erection of barracks, quarters, etc., which goes to the occupation of churches, schoolhouses, and matters of that kind. The matter has been undergoing an investigation before the committee over which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] presides, in connection with the deficiency bill, and the knife has been used quite freely so far as that class of cases is concerned, and the approval of the gentleman from Texas, and used to cut out all of that class of claims. It seems to me that matter had better be fought out before we, by resolution of Congress or otherwise, journey any further along this line.

Mr. TERRY. I hope the gentleman will withhold his objection until I have finished my statement.

If the gentleman wants to establish the principle there is no case where he can better do than on these claims that come with the blessing of an audit by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and in view of the fact that it will enable us to establish the principle, and in view of the fact that until it is established it seems to me it is an unnecessary and improper expense, and that we should not go further along this line, therefore, while I rarely object to anything in the House, yet for the reasons indicated I feel constrained to object to this.

THE SPEAKER. Objection is made.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments a bill and

joint resolution of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (H. R. 872) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896; and

Joint resolution (H. Res. 209) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned cannon to Asher Gaylord Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Plymouth, Pa., and to Eckley B. Cox Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Freedom, Pa.
The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (S. 2726) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of Lexington, Mo.," approved July 26, 1894;

A bill (S. 2365) for the relief of Northup & Chick; and

A bill (S. 2377) for the relief of H. F. Menough, late postmaster at Rock Springs, Wyo.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (S. 2355) to establish a life-saving station at or near City Point, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts;

A bill (S. 1813) providing an additional circuit judge in the ninth judicial circuit;

A bill (H. R. 4293) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Cumberland, Md.;

A bill (H. R. 109) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at South Omaha, in the State of Nebraska;

A bill (H. R. 2337) for the erection of a public building at Newport, Ky.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

The following reports of committee were handed in at the Clerk's desk, referred to their appropriate Calendar, and otherwise disposed of as indicated below:

PUBLIC BUILDING, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Mr. MCKAIG, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back favorably the bill (S. 915) for the erection of a public building for the use of the custom-house and post-office at Newport News, in the district of Virginia, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN THE CITIES OF WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Mr. MCKAIG, also from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back the bill (S. 2003) to provide for the erection of a public building in the cities of Winston-Salem, N. C.; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

WARREN C. BEACH.

Mr. CURTIS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8715) to place Warren C. Beach on the retired list of the Army.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to place on the retired list of the Army, by the rank of captain, Warren C. Beach, provided, That the said Warren C. Beach shall not, by virtue of such retirement, be any longer entitled to back, present, or future pay or allowances of any kind whatsoever.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to consider this bill. Is there objection?

Mr. SAYERS. Let us have an explanation of it.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from New York can make a short explanation.

Mr. CURTIS of New York. Captain Beach graduated from West Point and served twenty-one years in the Army. Then, being in failing health, and having some business to attend to in another part of the country, being out on the plains, he asked to be retired or to have leave of absence. He did not get an order for either. He resigned, expecting, however, that after he got to Washington and attended to his business he could be ordered before a retiring board. That failed. He is now willing to take retirement, without having any pay for the past or future, but simply placing him on the army list as an officer. There is precedent for that.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I object to that bill.

Subsequently Mr. SAYERS withdrew his objection.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

mittee of the Whole, reported that they had had under consideration the naval appropriation bill and had come to no resolution thereon.

DONATION OF CONDEMNED CANNON.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, a day or two ago was submitted to the House by the Speaker a Senate act donating some condemned cannon from the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., to the Iowa State Museum, at Des Moines, and it was referred by mistake to the Committee on Military Affairs. In reporting the bill back from that committee, I ask unanimous consent that it be now put upon its passage, as I think it can be disposed of in two or three minutes.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to supply the Iowa Historical Museum, Des Moines, Iowa, on the request of the governor, with two condemned cannon and one condemned seacoast mortar from the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, N. H., the title of Iowa to pay all the expenses of transportation, etc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HULL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BILLOXI AND BACK BAY BRIDGE.

Mr. STOCKDALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8459) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Biloxi and Back Bay Bridge Company to construct a bridge over that portion of the Bay of Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi, known as Back Bay."

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to authorize the Biloxi and Back Bay Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge over that portion of the Bay of Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi, known as Back Bay," approved August 27, 1894, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows: In section 6, line 3, strike out "one year" and insert instead thereof the words "two years."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. STOCKDALE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CORRECTION.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday last the Committee on the District of Columbia sent up to the desk and asked the House to consider Senate bill No. 2521, to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia, and the House considered and passed the bill. The bill was read and the bill was acted upon by the House, but the official reporters, in procuring a copy for the RECORD, were misled into using the original print of the bill as it was introduced in the Senate. I ask now that the proper bill be substituted, so that it may stand correct in the permanent RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the correction will be made.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. H. RUSSELL.

Mr. ROBINSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 864, to authorize the payment to Rear-Admiral John H. Russell, of the United States Navy, of the highest pay of his grade.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in consideration of the eminent and conspicuous services rendered by Rear-Admiral John H. Russell, of the United States Navy, retired, particularly in that on the night of September 13, 1891, while holding the rank of lieutenant, he voluntarily commanded an expedition of about 100 officers and men which destroyed the Confederate war vessel *Judith*, which was fully armed, manned, and equipped, and moored at the Pensacola Navy Yard in the presence of over 100 soldiers who were stationed at the yard, and in the face of numerous batteries, one-fifth of his command being either killed or wounded, he being among the latter, and in that he served faith fully and commendably during the subsequent years of the war of the rebellion in important commands and has never received any special promotion or advancement in number, said Rear-Admiral John H. Russell shall receive the highest pay of his grade.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. SAYERS. Let us have some explanation of the bill. Let the report be read.

The SPEAKER. The report is quite long. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. TALBERT of South Carolina. I object.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a bill (H. R. 8272) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, with amendments of the Senate thereto.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House nonconcur in the Senate amendments and ask for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The motion was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina, Mr. DUNPHY, and Mr. LOUD.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER, ETC., HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SHELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That in addition to the sum of \$300 to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives for an assistant engineer and three additional laborers, under resolution of January 24, 1895, the Clerk of the House be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the House, for the same purposes and at the same rates of pay, the further sum of \$50.28.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to know why this is presented.

Mr. SHELL. It is simply because of a mistake in the original resolution. We asked for the full amount, but the House passed the resolution for \$300.

Mr. SAYERS. And with the expenditure of this sum the services of this man are concluded and paid for, I understand?

Mr. SHELL. Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

Mr. ROBINSON of Pennsylvania. I object.

THE LATE SENATOR COLQUITT.

The SPEAKER (at 2 o'clock p. m.). The Clerk will report the special order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the third Saturday in February next, beginning at 10 o'clock p. m., be set apart for eulogies on the life of the Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended until opportunity may be given for tribute to the memory of Alfred H. Colquitt, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a public servant, the House of Representatives, at the conclusion of these memorial services, adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of the Senate.

The question being taken, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Alfred Holt Colquitt was born in Walton County, Ga., April 20, 1824; graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1844; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1845; served as a staff officer with the rank of major during the war with Mexico; was elected and served as a member of the Thirty-third Congress; was a member of the Georgia legislature in 1850; was a Presidential elector for the State at large on the Breckinridge ticket in 1860; was in order of the secession convention of the State of Georgia; entered the Confederate army as captain; was subsequently chosen colonel of the Sixth Georgia Infantry; served as brigadier-general and was commissioned as a major-general; was elected governor of the State in 1866 and re-elected to that office at the expiration of his term as governor he was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term commencing March 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1885. Such was his own account of his life. Though modest and humble in appearance of great distinction, becoming early and terminating only at his death. It omits any mention of his education at college, his deeds of gallantry in two wars, and his good example to his political convictions, though some times harshly expressed. His does this sketch contain even an allusion to his ministries in the State and all the enterprises of the Methodist Church, though his religious opinions were performed while he was a member of the Senate. In one of his last speeches in the Senate is closed with the following words:

It is unnecessary to mention

It is interesting to note how closely he followed the footsteps of his distinguished father, Walter T. Colquitt. The latter was also educated at Princeton College, was a lawyer of great reputation, a member of the supreme court of the State, and a member of the general assembly of the State. He was a member of Congress, a member of the Senate of the United States, and a minister of the Methodist Church. The connection of the father and son are so nearly identical that it is hard to believe in the coincidence. The line of the family's life seems to have been a traditionary one of that of the father. Let us know that the son of Alfred H. Colquitt was the worthy of his father, and that he was a member of the same part of the history of the State.

I leave readers more intimately acquainted with the life of

quitt the highest office of a friend, an affectionate tribute to his private traits and virtues and a minute detail of the elements of his character and conduct. His manhood began in affluence; he died poor. He had no extravagant habits, and in a money-loving age he was content with a moderate living, and never repined over the great losses entailed by an unsuccessful war. The patriotic devotion of his family during his long affliction was the fittest reward for his own generous solicitude as husband and father. He lived in a historic era, and in all its mighty movements he occupied leading positions. And amid them all, with their great anxieties and temptations, he seems to have professed that highest ideal of life which covets public confidence for the opportunities it affords for usefulness, and yet reverently worships God. We can all deplore the loss of a man in whom the spirit of his life is consistent with the loftiest courage in the hour of battle, the most enduring public favor, and the serene fortitude of a Christian in the article of death!

Mr. BLAIR. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to be associated with Senator Colquitt for about eight years in the other House of Congress, and although not intimately acquainted in a general sense, yet there was a consanguinity of views between us. I can recall certain great lines of thought and action which gave me a feeling of nearness and almost of kinship, which did not require frequent expression in order that both might understand its existence. I therefore drop my sprig of evergreen upon his grave to-day with the feeling that I, too, have lost a brother.

Others more familiar with the details of his record have already explained them and in both of these great halls of legislation have pronounced in fitting terms that glory which belongs to those whose illustrious lives deserve immortality among their fellow-men. My tribute may well be brief and such as one gives spontaneously and aside as he moves silently in the procession to the tomb of the beloved.

Senator Colquitt was a distinctively elevating force in the Senate and throughout the country. Modest and unpretending to the last degree, yet firm and full of assertion when important principles were involved, he was felt even though unheard, and when those whose illustrious lives deserve immortality among their fellow-men. My tribute may well be brief and such as one gives spontaneously and aside as he moves silently in the procession to the tomb of the beloved.

He seldom spoke at his best except upon some theme which aroused the moral and religious side of his nature, and then it was that his wonderful organization revealed the full power of the physical, intellectual, and moral elements of human nature in combined and harmonious action. At such times he was eloquent in the highest sense, and his power over the Senate and over popular assemblies was very great.

The inspiration of the occasion would overcome all reserve, and the great cause would seem to transform him into a superior being. While in the Senate he spoke repeatedly and with great power upon the evils of intemperance and in support of Sabbath observance, as well as upon education and kindred subjects, and I think it will be admitted that the influence he exerted in favor of these fundamental and everlasting human interests will constitute his chief, as they certainly will his undeniable, claim to the gratitude of posterity.

I well remember the unflinching support which the Senators from Georgia, the empire State of the South, always gave to the education bill, and that Mr. Colquitt was very anxious for its success. Few men more than he comprehended the calamity involved in its failure. Senator Brown also, one of the great statesmen of our generation, has placed on record speeches and sentiments of the same value as those which I am coming to think of, when the events of our day can be faithfully written and their relative importance seen in just perspective, will enbalm his memory in the gratitude of the ages.

Senator Brown was the great plebeian whose native force carried him to the summit of attainment and power among his fellow-men in the hard attrition and competition of free institutions.

Senator Colquitt was the son of wealth and social position, the representative of the great patrician element which constituted the most remarkable aristocracy of history.

These men were the most perfectly connected and yet contrasted illustration that I have known in their harmonious and full-orbed action as Senators of their State of the extraordinary manner in which our system of theoretically free Government blends the activities and interests of every grade and class of men into one grand unity of action, of progress, and of elevation to all.

This power of a harmonious blending of classes and conditions of men was the one thing lacking in the institutions of Greece and Rome, and those Republics fell.

But who shall pretend to say whether Franklin, the plebeian, or Jefferson, the patrician, contributed the most to the foundation of American liberty? And it is because the principles which they promulgated and the institutions which embodied their teachings possess this power of drawing all men unto themselves that our Republic shall be everlasting.

I can never forget the last time I saw Senator Colquitt. It was not long before his death. Stricken and disabled, he was making his way on the little vehicle which was used to enable him to move about in the open air and between his residence and the Senate. He was then on his way to the scene of duty. We had not met for a considerable time, and then both were in full health and strength. But little was said, and the interview was not in words.

I encouraged him with all the hopeful suggestions that I could think of, and he smiled and talked bravely of the restoration to come. But neither deceived the other, and those great eyes blazing with a fixed and far-off penetrating vision clearly that the light of the world was passing from him. I saw clearly that the spirit. We knew that we had thought some thoughts and attempted some deeds together, and that an immortal sympathy was born of our association. But for this world we then knew that it was all over. He is the better off. Rest to his ashes! Everlasting bliss to his soul! Let us take up our burden and move on.

Mr. LAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I hope that someone more competent than myself to speak of the life and character of Senator Colquitt will seize this opportunity to do so. I never had the good fortune to enjoy an intimate and confidential acquaintance with him; we lived far apart, and our different lines of employment seldom brought us together. I was more intimately associated with him and had better opportunities to acquaint myself with his personal characteristics during the last months of his life than ever before. During those few months I daily met with him and his amiable and excellent family, who had come here to minister to the ailments of his father.

But I, like every Georgian, could not fail to know of his public career as a soldier and statesman, and as a trusted and honored governor and Senator, strongly intrenched in the love and confidence of the people of Georgia, his native State.

Senator Colquitt was ushered into life upon an elevated plane. Few have been so fortunate in their birth as he. His father was a man of great distinction as an orator, lawyer, Senator of the United States, and last, but not least, as a minister of the gospel. The traditions cherished by the old men of Georgia, the fame of his father as a successful criminal lawyer and as a political debater on the hustings is not exceeded by that of any one of the great men who were his contemporaries. He is thought by many to have been the equal in many respects of Toombs, Stephens, Johnson, and Cobb, who subsequently attained to the zenith of their fame.

Senator Colquitt descended from such a father, and inheriting many of his personal traits, it is said, was also the recipient of a liberal education, having graduated from Princeton, N. J., a college which at that period stood in the front ranks of the institutions of learning and which yet preserves a high reputation. After his graduation he espoused the profession of law, and no one probably ever had spread out before him a future more fruitful of splendid achievements and honorable successes.

Judging from his industry, singleness of purpose, and consecration to duty, as manifested in his subsequent career, we may assume that he would have become an ornament to his profession had he submitted to its severe exactions and worshipped at the shrine of Justice instead of Mars. But the literature of Coke and Blackstone and the search for dull and musty precedents could not enchain his ardent temperament and martial spirit when the music of drum and fife summoned patriots to arms.

Laying aside his books and hurrying to the laurels to be won by his country and his family, he hurried to Mexico, where the honor of his country and the chivalry of its soldiery were to be sustained and illustrated on the field of battle. Bravely and gallantly performing his part on this arena and flushed with the victories that everywhere crowned the American arms, at the close of the war he returned to his native State, and instead of resuming his chosen profession preferred rather the peaceful though no less dignified occupation of a farmer.

Nothing recorded in ancient or modern history is comparable to the ease and luxury enjoyed by a Southern planter at that period. His happy condition elicited the envy of the world, an envy which many mistook for philanthropy. To be the proprietor of broad and fertile acres, cultivated by African slaves who never felt the severities of cold, hunger, and nakedness, as do many of the suffering poor of the present day, who gave themselves to the plow, who never suffered the lack of any substantial good, whose happiness and contentment were only surpassed by the boundless hospitality that nourished them, and whose love and devotion to the master were only equaled by that of his children, was indeed a princely heritage.

Such was the happy fortune of Senator Colquitt in his early manhood and until the suffrages of a free and confiding constituency called him while yet a young man to represent them in the House of Representatives of the United States. And having honorably discharged the duties required in that station he, unlike the am-

In reading over the contract carefully, however, the Secretary of the Treasury with the syndicate of foreign bankers found that it

part of the consideration is that they will not use their power to coerce or squeeze the Government until next October if they can have the advantages of the contract and this is the consideration for the large bonus they have secured in the contract. This is the consideration for obtaining bonds for a premium of four and a fraction, when under the market price on the day the contract was made that class of bonds would be worth nineteen and a little over at the same rate of interest. This is paying a premium of 15 per cent for gold. This is the way the President maintains the parity of the two metals.

It seems to me that it ought now to be apparent to everybody that the gold is coiled. If they have the power to prevent the export of gold, to control the gold for nine months and not make another squeeze during that time, it shows that we are entirely in their power, and it puts the United States in the most humiliating position of acknowledging that a gold combination have it by the throat, and that it must comply with their demands, however disastrous. The United States secures only a temporary peace until next October by paying the vast bonus. This demand comes in the language of the highwayman. What do the gold kings demand next October?

If they have that power over the country, the country ought to know it.

In view of that fact it shows how absurd it is for the people of the United States to depend upon this syndicate, this combination, for their circulating medium. If we continue to acknowledge that power as superior to the Government, as this contract does, it shows that this is a Government of a gold oligarchy and not a Government of the people. The idea that this great Government should be bound to pay millions to buy its peace for nine months, to make a humiliating contract, to submit to conditions that are perfectly ruinous!

I hope Senators will read the contract and see at what sacrifice the Government is made to buy its peace from its rulers, the gold kings, until next October. I hope the resolution will be read again at length.

Mr. GRAY. Let the resolution be read.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. STEWART. As a Senator has suggested, a part of the contract is to protect the United States. To protect the United States! What a humiliating position that we need the protection of a gold ring! Seventy million people in this great country have got to buy the protection of a gold ring!

Mr. GRAY. Mr. President, the resolution offered on Saturday by the Senator from Nevada opens up a very wide range of discussion on which I do not propose to embark in the morning hour. But I do propose to say a word or two in regard to the topics that were discussed at some length in the morning hour on Saturday. I do not take it that anything in the matter then before the Senate or in any topic suggested by the resolution of the Senator from Nevada to-day involves the question that has been debated so long and so earnestly on both sides, especially upon one side, as to whether silver shall be admitted to free coinage in the mints of the United States.

I do not believe that the question whether we should declare a policy that is consistent, as we believe, with honesty and absolutely necessary to the credit of our Government has anything to do with the vital question that separates those who believe in free-silver coinage by the United States alone and those who believe that it is not practicable to have free-silver coinage and maintain bimetalism unless in cooperation with the civilized powers of the world.

So I discard that topic and wish to say a word or two suggested by the remarks of the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] and the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] on Saturday. I do not know why a proposition such as that offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] should have been the occasion for such a violent assault upon the Administration as was made by the Senator from Massachusetts. After the very ample and lucid explanation of the situation given by the Senator from New York and the argument he made, which was a persuasive one, in favor of the adoption of his resolution, I do not believe that there was anything to provoke the attack, which, to use the expression that was used quite frequently on Saturday, seemed to me a "wanton" one on the Administration and on the President of the United States for negotiating a purchase of gold by the issue of the bonds of the United States, as it has been explained to us by his recent message.

It is impossible to do justice to that transaction, to do that ordinary and common justice which as Senators of the United States and as patriotic citizens we are bound to do the humblest public servant who is discharging a public duty, unless we understand something of the situation that was presented to the President of the United States when that negotiation was consummated, the details of which he has sent promptly to the Senate, and which we have now before us.

The President had devolved upon him by an expression of the

legislative will more than once repeated that it was the policy of the United States Government in all its branches, executive as well as legislative, to preserve the parity between the two monetary metals of gold and silver. That duty was instant, it was constant; the President could not avoid it or evade it without a dereliction on his part that would have subjected him to the criticism and the animadversion, if not something worse, of the Congress of the United States and of the people of this country. There was no other mode, and I think it will be admitted on all sides that there is no other mode at the present time—whatever theory Senators may have in regard to the relation of gold and silver and the capacity of a readmission of silver to free coinage alone, to bring it up to a parity with gold—I say, it must be admitted that in the situation that then confronted the Administration, in order to perform that duty charged upon it by the Congress of the United States, the only thing it could do was to be ready at any time in the Treasury to maintain the absolute exchangeability of silver for gold, and to see to it that no demand should be made for either metal that was not instantly responded to by the fiscal agent of this great Government. If there is any other mode by which that parity could be preserved I have not heard it suggested.

The President has not sought to take this enormous and onerous responsibility on his own shoulders without the cooperation of the legislative branch of the Government. When we assembled here in December his message brought this matter to the attention of both Houses, and we were then called upon to come to the assistance of the Secretary of the Treasury in performing this grave duty and assisting to restore the disordered finances not only of the Government, but also of the country at large.

A bill was outlined in his message which was promptly brought before the House of Representatives, discussed, debated, and rejected. Again the President of the United States, in the stress that was brought upon him, appealed to Congress in the message, which we all recollect, of January 28, calling our attention, as he was in duty bound to call our attention, to the condition of disorder in the finances and business relations of this great country. He said, among other things:

It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day.

That is where, with natural resources unlimited, our progress was checked by false financial policy and the heedless disregard of sound monetary laws.

Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to take a patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation.

I do not think that the junior Senator from Massachusetts will find it in his heart to criticize that appeal as otherwise than a patriotic one.

Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammelled by the prejudices of party and without the least determination to resist the efforts to accomplish party advantage.

What view the Senator from Massachusetts to whom I have alluded takes of that expression I do not know, except so far as I am at liberty to infer from the tenor and tone of his remarks on Saturday. Whether he resisted that temptation the country will judge.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the Treasury or canceling obligations by its expenditure.

Mr. President, did I not there touch the very point of this difficulty? Did he not there allude to the very situation which we have made in his solemn duty to meet, to consider, and to redress?

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator from Delaware allow me a question?

Mr. GRAY. Certainly.

Mr. STEWART. Does the Senator think that confidence in the ability of the United States to maintain financial independence will be augmented by hiring the protection of a foreign syndicate for a limited term at an enormous sacrifice?

Mr. GRAY. I am coming to that in a moment if the Senator will just wait. I heard the Senator say that on Saturday.

Mr. STEWART. It is going to be said again several times. It can not be said too often.

Mr. GRAY. The situation the President was called upon to deal with was just what he has stated, and I do not think any Senator will take issue with him as to the matter of fact, that—apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the Treasury or canceling obligations by its expenditure.

The only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds.

I think we will agree there.

The only bonds that can be so issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs.

Secretary is greater than the discretion of Congress. That is no foundation for a motion on this subject. I am indifferent about the words of the bill, but why should not California have, by direction of Congress, an equal advantage in this appropriation with any other State? Will the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Rhode Island tell me that? Why is it any different from an appropriation in the river and harbor bill that, for instance, the harbor of Baltimore shall be improved? If so, what is the difference?

Mr. GORMAN. The Senator asks me a question. I think he misapprehends my motive in this matter. I want to put all the States on an equality, and give to the Secretary of Agriculture \$10,000 to make these experiments, without locating the place where it shall be expended.

Mr. CALL. The Senator from Maryland now says that he wants to leave to the discretion of the Secretary of War whether he will improve Baltimore Harbor or not, and he will not have Congress say that the Secretary shall apply the money there. That is the Senator's proposition now. There is no foundation for it.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] undertakes to ask about who owns this land. It is not material who owns it. The provision says the land shall be used by the Government. It is of no character no matter who owns it. What more do you want?

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, appreciate the kind words said by my friend from Florida in favor of this appropriation, and yet I am disposed to accept the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland and leave it to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. The only reason why I hesitate to do so is because of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Louisiana. He is the only one who made such a—

Mr. BLANCHARD. I beg the Senator's pardon. The Senator from Louisiana offered no amendment.

Mr. PERKINS. Then, I will refer to the speech of the Senator from Louisiana, made in favor of striking out the provision. This Government, if my memory serves me correctly, has appropriated more than a half million dollars for experiments in raising sugar in Louisiana. If I had had a vote at that time I should have voted for it, but the moment I brought forth incidentally the inference that California could be a rival of Louisiana in raising sugar as she is to-day in sugar, he could see no merit in the proposition to appropriate a few thousand dollars for experiments in the great valleys of the State of California. Yet, he forgets how much this Government has done, and wisely done in my opinion, in making experiments in Louisiana.

I have confidence, however, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, and I am willing, in the absence of my colleague [Mr. WAITE], to take the responsibility of accepting the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland and striking out of the clause that part relating specifically to experiments in San Joaquin or Sacramento Valley. That will satisfy my friend from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and my friend from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], being of an amiable disposition, always acquiesces when we appeal to him as I now do. Therefore I hope it will be made unanimous, that the appropriation will stand, and I will take the chances of the Golden State getting her pro rata of the appropriation.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I rise for the purpose of asking the Senator from California when and where the Government has expended \$500,000 in Louisiana for experiments in the manufacture of sugar under the item now under discussion?

Mr. PERKINS. Perhaps that was a lapsus linguae. I meant the whole country; but Louisiana means the whole country practically as to sugar raising, and now she wants a bounty from all of us.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I do not know of any money that has been expended in Louisiana—

Mr. PERKINS. If the Senator will read the report he will find it.

Mr. BLANCHARD. One moment. I do not know of any money which has been expended in Louisiana in the manufacture of sugar under the particular item of appropriation in the bill that is under discussion. If the Senator will turn to the next page, under the head of "Agricultural Experiment Stations," which is an entirely different matter, where experimental stations are established by the Government in the line of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States, then I will say that in the agricultural experiment stations provided for by that clause money has been expended in Louisiana as it has been expended in the State of California. But I know of not a single dollar that has been expended in Louisiana for experiments in the manufacture of sugar under the particular item of appropriation in the bill that is now under discussion.

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not know that I correctly understood the Senator from Florida in the statement he has just made. I un-

derstood him to say that I had no right to offer the amendment; that it was not in order, and that I had no right to discuss it.

Mr. CALL. I never said anything about order.

Mr. ALDRICH. I so understood the Senator from Florida.

Mr. CALL. That is the province of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not know upon what ground the Senator based his suggestion.

Mr. CALL. I should not invade the province of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. I certainly understood the Senator in that way. I shall be glad if the Senator from Florida will agree to the suggestion of the Senator from Maryland, and also to the suggestion to amend the proposition in line 30, by striking out the word "and," and after the word "rice" inserting "or other agricultural products," so that the Secretary of Agriculture shall have a right to expend any portion of the money in experiments in the production of sugar cane, rice, or other agricultural products produced on reclaimed swamp land. That will enlarge the field of the inquiry. I do not know any reason why it should be confined to sugar cane and rice. If we are going into the business of experimenting on swamp lands why not see what other agricultural products can be produced on those lands?

Mr. CALL. I have no objection to extending it if the Senator has a particular objection to rice.

Mr. ALDRICH. I have no objection to rice. I think we had better enlarge the provision and take in all such products.

Mr. CALL. I have not the slightest objection. I will merely say in explanation that these experiments have been conducted for three years. The late Senator from Kansas, Mr. Plumb, was a great advocate of this experimentation not only as to sugar cane and the extraction of the juice by cheaper processes, but in respect to sorghum and beet sugar. It was chiefly through his efforts that for many years an appropriation for this purpose has been made in the agricultural appropriation acts. A large sum of money, as stated by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], has been expended in these experiments not only as to sugar cane, but also to beets, and the endeavor has been to distribute equally its benefits upon the different sections of the country. I have no objection to accepting the suggestion of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suggest to insert, in line 30, before the words "sugar cane," the words "the production of."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN].

Mr. ALDRICH. I understood that amendment had been agreed to.

Mr. CALL. I accepted it. The Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], I understand, is willing that the words as to the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys shall be stricken out.

Mr. PERKINS. I am willing to accept the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CALL. I accept it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move to amend the proviso so as to read:

Provided, That so much thereof as may be necessary may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be expended in experiments on the production of sugar cane, sorghum, or other agricultural products on reclaimed swamp lands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am opposed to the amendment. The Senator from Rhode Island is too diffusive in his motions. The Senator started out to oppose the expenditure of money for sugar cane and rice experimentation upon private lands. He seems now to have abandoned his objection to expending money on private lands, and seek to have experimentation in regard to ~~sugar cane~~ culture and rice culture and the culture of all other agricultural products anywhere in the United States where the Secretary of Agriculture chooses to go.

Mr. ALDRICH. I beg the Senator from New Hampshire not to understand me in my position. I have not abandoned the motion to strike out the proviso. I have submitted an amendment merely to perfect the text preparatory to striking it all out.

Mr. CHANDLER. I still say the Senator covers too much ground. I am opposed to diverting this small sum of money from experimentation in the culture of sugar cane to making it embrace other agricultural products.

I think it was a mistake for the rice producers to procure the insertion of the one word "rice." The Secretary of Agriculture with this limited appropriation for all the purposes specified in the first portion of the paragraph ~~can not~~ *can not* much. He certainly can not occupy any considerable number of acres with the cultivation of swamp land in California, and if he is to be commended

by Congress to experiment upon swamp lands anywhere or everywhere in the United States where he may find them, for the purpose of determining what agricultural products these lands are fitted to produce, the experiment will be so broad that a very much larger sum of money ought to be given to it. I think the experimentation in sugar culture, which has been going on for many years, and for which in the pending bill a very moderate amount of money is proposed to be appropriated, ought to be allowed to go on, and that the experimentation ought not to be made as extensive as it is now proposed. Therefore I hope the amendment will be voted down.

If after that it is satisfactory to the Senator from California not to require the Secretary of Agriculture to expend the money upon swamp lands in the San Joaquin or Sacramento Valley, then I trust an amendment to that effect may be made. The amount of money to be expended is, after all, small, and the number of acres that are to be improved by the expenditure of Government money is not large, and I certainly have no sympathy whatever with the objection made to this appropriation by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD]. When Louisiana has had so many millions of dollars of Government money expended in developing the production of sugar cane in that State it is, I think, ungenerous in the Senator from Louisiana to oppose the expenditure of this small sum of money in the State of California.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]. The Chair hears none, and the amendment will be considered as agreed to. The question is on the motion to strike out the proviso as amended.

Mr. McPHERSON. The amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island, if I understand it aright, will enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make these experiments upon a scale as large as he pleases.

Mr. ALDRICH. Subject to the limitation of \$10,000.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion to strike out the proviso as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. If the committee amendments have been disposed of, I desire to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to make an inquiry for information. I understand the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] was agreed to, striking out in line 21, page 20, after the word "place" the words "in the San Joaquin or Sacramento Valley, California, to be used by the Department."

Mr. GORMAN. I understand that my amendment was adopted. Mr. ALDRICH. The amendment of the Senator from Maryland was adopted, and then the amendment was agreed to, which was to strike out the whole proviso.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. LODGE. Does this come out of my time?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will see that the rights of the Senator from Massachusetts are protected. The Senator from Massachusetts submits an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Insert after line 10, page 9:

For the extermination of the cypress moth, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, \$20,000.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I offer that amendment in the hope of getting aid from the United States in the extermination of one of the worst pests that has ever been imported into this country. The first specimens were brought from Europe about twenty-five years ago by an entomologist. They were, unfortunately, allowed to escape, and in the course of five or fifteen years in the neighborhood of Boston particularly, and in the neighboring towns of Medford and Lynn, they assumed great proportions. Their ravages became so extensive that it was necessary for the State to take action, and during the last five years the State of Massachusetts has spent nearly \$400,000 for the extermination of this moth. It comes, as I said, from Europe. It is extremely prolific. I think the female lays something like thirteen or fourteen hundred eggs, and even after exposure to a new England winter 70 per cent of the eggs will survive. In the Southern States they would produce two broods. They destroy practically every growing thing, particularly trees. They destroy all the products of the truck farm. They destroy corn. They will destroy grass if there is nothing better for them to take.

By the expenditure of the large sum of money which I have mentioned by the State of Massachusetts the area of the ravages of this moth have been checked; that is, it is not been allowed to spread beyond the original area, and it is undoubtedly much reduced. They are easily carried. They are, as I have said, extremely prolific, and in a warm climate would be particularly so. The extent of the damage which this insect does can only be judged by those who have seen it. They are more destructive, I think, than almost any known insect. They are known in Europe. They have been there for many years, especially in the Mediterranean states, and large sums of money have been expended there

by the Government in restricting the area and endeavoring to exterminate the moth.

The State of Massachusetts has spent the amount I have stated, and will spend a great deal more in this work, but the State feels that it is entitled to some assistance from the National Government, because it is doing what is really a national work, as the extension of the moth to the other States would be of great damage. It is for this reason that I have offered the amendment. I feel about as I felt about the Russian thistle, that it is something to spread from one State to another, inflicting the greatest possible damage, and that it is therefore something for the extermination of which the assistance of the United States should be given.

Mr. GORMAN. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maryland to lay the pending amendment on the table.

Mr. LODGE. Let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. CALL. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will not call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. CHANDLER. I was under a misapprehension—

Mr. CALL. If I may be allowed to say a word, I shall be very willing to vote any reasonable sum for the purpose the Senator mentions, but I do not think there has been any estimate or recommendation on the subject.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland, if I may have the assent of the Senate, although his motion to lay on the table is of course not debatable—

Mr. GORMAN. I will withdraw the motion.

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Senator from Maryland whether he will not consent as a representative of the committee to have this appropriation or some portion of it at least put at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Our people without any exception (I do not think they are apt to be panic-stricken) regard this as a great menace to the agriculture of this country. As my colleague has stated, our Commonwealth alone has spent \$400,000 to stop this pest. I do not think there is another State in the Union that would come to the Senate with that statement made by its Senators without receiving aid. If the State of Florida were to come here and say that thing, or the State of Colorado or any of the new States of the West would come and say they had expended \$400,000 to check a pest which was menacing the whole country and should ask moderate aid from the National Government, it would be impossible for any Congress to refuse to accept as an amendment the addition of the words "to be expended if in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture it shall seem desirable," or some phrase of that sort.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. I appeal to the Senator from Maryland to let it go.

Mr. CALL. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question? I ask the two Senators from Massachusetts if they are satisfied that the amount named is not unnecessarily large for the work? Mr. HOAR. Make it \$45,000.

Mr. HOAR. Make it a smaller sum, say \$40,000.

Mr. CALL. I will submit the question to the Senate. As far as I am concerned, I attach great importance to the statement of the Senators from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. I am willing it shall have the responsibility behind it of the Secretary of Agriculture, who comes from a distant part of the Union, as to the propriety of the expenditure, not making any reservation.

Mr. HOAR. With that modification I hope my friend from Maryland will see his way clear to waive all objection to the amendment.

Mr. GORMAN. It is difficult to refuse any request the Senator from Massachusetts makes about a business matter of this sort; but the Senator is perfectly well aware that the present very distinguished Secretary of Agriculture and his corps of officials have been exceedingly active in looking up every subject, it seems to me, on the face of the earth that troubles the soil, or the air, or individuals, or cattle. The Secretary has recommended appropriations, and the appropriations are found all through the bill, always to be disbursed, however, with a liberal appropriation for officers. In this case it seems the Secretary has not made an estimate. I do not know whether the matter was brought to his attention, whether it is widespread or troublesome, and he overlooked it, or whether it is only beginning. The point I make is that it is the beginning of a system of making appropriations for stamping out a pest, and it ought to be done only on the recommendation of that Department, and the reasons given by him for it.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator from Maryland allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. GORMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. LODGE. The State of Massachusetts undertook alone to deal with this pest and has spent \$375,000 and will probably spend this year twice as much as is asked for here. The matter was not presented officially to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture,

The entomologist of the Department was brought up there to examine the work being done and testified before the Committee on Agriculture in regard to it. The State has no desire to ask for money if it is not thought on due investigation by the Secretary of Agriculture that we are engaged in what amounts to a national work, of which we are willing to do and glad to do the larger part. But if we are engaged in a national work in preventing the spread of a pest which will be of the utmost damage to all the States and particularly to the South, where the climate is milder, we feel that it is not unfair that we should have in that work some national assistance.

I am perfectly willing to modify the amendment as suggested by my colleague and make the sum smaller, and leave it to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture to make any expenditure at all; but I should like to have the amendment in that form go in the bill, so that the matter may come before the Secretary of Agriculture, and if he is not convinced that the work which is being done there is a national work of interest to all the States we will not ask him to spend a dollar of the appropriation. It is only on that ground that I desire to put it.

Mr. CHANDLER. I attended last summer a meeting of the American Forestry Association, where there was a full exhibition made of the ravages of this gypsy moth in the State of Massachusetts. It would have been better perhaps for Massachusetts to have let the moths get out into warmer regions. Perhaps it would have been better to have allowed them to go down South where there is a milder climate, and where they would grow, leaving the bleak hills of New England for the sunny South. Massachusetts did not do that. She spent this money lavishly, as she always expends money lavishly for any good work of this kind, and she has limited the area of this terrible destroyer.

I do not believe the Senator from Maryland wants to see those moths in Maryland. I do not believe any Senator upon the other side of the Chamber wants to see a devastating swarm of gypsy moths take possession of the foliage of the magnificent forests of the South. When this amount of money has been expended as it has been by Massachusetts, and she wants some recognition of what has been done by the National Government, I think that Senators ought to be willing to allow the amendment to be adopted.

If the Secretary of Agriculture, who is giving close attention to his business, finds, after the amendment has gone with the bill into conference, that he does not want it, that it is not necessary, that it is not useful, that it is not wise, that it is not within the scope of other similar work of the Department, then there will be no objection to having the amendment stricken out in conference. But I do ask Senators, particularly those from other States and connections, to let us have, amidst the lavish appropriations of this bill in behalf of other sections of the country, this little recognition and a little help for the work that Massachusetts is doing to suppress a pest that will devastate the forests of the whole country if it is not checked.

Mr. GORMAN. After the statement of the Senators from Massachusetts, as I see they have modified the amendment so as to provide that the money shall be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, I shall not press the motion to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the amendment may be read as modified.

Mr. BATE. I should like to say that the pending amendment has been before the Agricultural Committee. I believe it was stated that it had not been before any committee. I am a member of the Committee on Agriculture. There was no final action, however, taken upon it, but there was decided opposition shown in the committee to it. It was referred to a subcommittee, from which I think there was no report. I understand it has not been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture; that no estimate was made for it, and no committee has recommended it. It comes in here de novo. I think it ought not to be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated as modified.

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 10, page 9, insert:

For the extermination of the gypsy moth, to be expended upon the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, if in his judgment it may be necessary and expedient, \$100,000.

Mr. CALL. I desire to say that, so far as I am concerned, not as being in charge of this bill, but as a member of the committee, I think a statement of fact such as has been made by the two Senators from Massachusetts gives them a right to recognition upon the bill. Therefore I make no objection to the amendment as a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BATE. As we have the yeas and nays on agreeing to it. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. I do not see him in his seat, and I withhold my vote.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. BLACKBURN (when Mr. LINDSAY's name was called). My colleague [Mr. LINDSAY] has been necessarily called from the Chamber. I do not know whether he has a pair; but he asked me to announce that his absence from the Chamber was owing to unavoidable conditions which he could not control. He left just now.

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. INBY], and vote "nay."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I inquire if the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] has voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY], and vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], who is absent on official business. I do not know how he would vote.

Mr. PETTIGREW (when Mr. WASHBURN's name was called). I was requested by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN] to state that he is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST]. If the Senator from Minnesota were present he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. I will transfer my pair to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRELL] and vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 23; as follows:

YEAS—34.

Aldrich,	Dubois,	Lodge,	Power,
Allen,	Frye,	McPherson,	Proctor,
Atwell,	Gallinger,	Murrows,	Quay,
Call,	Gibson,	Mantle,	Ransom,
Cameron,	Hale,	Morgan,	Squire,
Coke,	Carey,	Puffer,	Stewart,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Teller,
Clark,	Hoar,	Pettigrew,	
Davis,	Kyle,	Platt,	

NAYS—23.

Bate,	Cockrell,	Hunt,	Pasco,
Blackburn,	Faulkner,	Hutton,	Pay,
Brice,	George,	McLaurin,	Roach,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Martin,	Turpie,
Campen,	Harris,	McMillan,	Walsh,
	Hill,	Palmer,	

NOT VOTING—30.

Allison,	Gordon,	Mitchell of Ore.,	Vilas,
Blanchard,	Gray,	Morrell,	Voorhees,
Butler,	Higgins,	Murphy,	Washburn,
Coke,	Irvine,	Pritchard,	White,
Cullum,	Jones of Nev.,	Sherman,	Wilson,
Daniel,	Lindsay,	Shoup,	Wheeler,
Dixon,	McMillan,	Smith,	
Dolph,	Mills,	Vest,	

So the amendment was modified was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN. I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Insert after line 15, page 6:

For the purpose of purchasing and distributing seed and seed grain among the drought-stricken portions of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture, under such rules as he may prescribe, the sum of \$200,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I desire to state briefly that there is very great necessity for the adoption of this amendment. It is not proper for me to stand here and describe as fully as I could the distress that prevails in this country in consequence of the recent drought. It is sufficient to say that the drought extended over a portion of my own State, a portion of the Dakotas, Kansas, and Colorado. It was not a single drought; it was a drought that occurred two different years; so that a great many thousands of people will be unable to plant their farms to raise crops of any consequence unless some aid is extended to them. I do not propose at this time to go into the ramifications of this distress. It is sufficient to state that the distress is greater than the press has at any time given the world to understand.

Since I introduced this amendment I have been in daily receipt of letters from all sections of the drought-stricken country, not from the State of Nebraska alone, but from Kansas, from a portion of Colorado, and a portion of South Dakota. It is somewhat exceptional in the history of our State that we should have such complete failures of crops, one succeeding the other. The sole cause has been in the State of Nebraska, and especially in the western portion of the State, that we have had crops and good crops. In

fact the rule has been in the western portion of the State that we have had good crops. But it must be remembered by Senators that the sections of country to which I refer as having suffered most in consequence of the droughts are sections of the country where the people are living upon homesteads and where they are undergoing all of the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. If some measures are not adopted to relieve them the coming summer, in the nature of furnishing them seed to some extent, there will be a great many hundreds of thousands of acres of land that can not be planted, and a great many thousands of people will be out of employment.

This is a delicate matter for me to talk about. Upon one hand are real-estate men who are claiming that the credit of the trans- Mississippi is affected by talking about these matters, which I do not believe. Upon the other hand is the cry of distress of thousands and tens of thousands of people; and when I am put to the test of choosing between following the wishes of a few real-estate men and answering the cries of distress and hunger of my fellow-citizens I prefer to take the latter course.

There are precedents for this, and I shall detain the Senate but a moment. April 11, 1882, Congress appropriated money for a similar purpose in an act which will be found in chapter 77 of the Statutes at Large, volume 23, as follows:

That the sum of \$30,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase and distribution of seeds under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to be given to people in localities overflooded, who are made distressed by the present overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

There are other precedents which I have examined, but the reference to which I have mislaid. Congress and the Government have on more than one occasion made contributions to people of different sections of the country who have been overtaken with some great misfortune. It has been a common thing to contribute support to frost-stricken districts, to districts which have been overflooded. Where some great misfortune has befallen the people of any particular section of the country, which becomes a national calamity, it has been the custom of the Government to extend relief to them.

I do not ask that this relief be given absolutely to these people. I ask that the sum be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of Agriculture, so that in his wisdom he may, if he sees fit, invest this sum of money in seed and seed grains for the purpose of relieving these people to the extent he may deem proper.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish the Senator from Nebraska would localize the effect of his proposed amendment, if he can do so, for this reason: While we have not been so fortunate in our whole State of Kansas as they have been in some other parts of the country, yet our difficulties lie chiefly in the western portion of the State. The legislature has already taken action looking toward the supply of those people with seeds of all varieties. A hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated. I think the act took effect two weeks ago, perhaps a little longer, and the machinery of purchase and distribution is now all in effective working order. The people who need supplies of this kind are being furnished right along from day to day, the seeds being distributed through the commissioners of the various counties.

As to the smaller seeds, the garden seeds, flower seeds, and things of that kind such as are usually distributed by the national department of Agriculture, I have borrowed and begged—I shall not say “stolen,” for I have not had an opportunity to do that [laughter]—but I have borrowed and in other ways have received from fellow-Senators, whose more fortunate neighbors do not need them so much as ours, a large amount of seed, and up to this time I have kept pace with the demand for that class of seed.

At any rate, whether or not the Senator from Nebraska sees proper to limit the area of his amendment, I wish him and the Senate to understand that, so far as Kansas is concerned, our people have taken care of themselves.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not know what the Senator from Kansas means by limiting the area of my amendment. I do know, and I am not going to cavil with him, that there is distress in Kansas. I have no sympathy with this false sentiment which witnesses distress in this country and yet is afraid to speak of it for fear somebody may be offended. There is distress in western Kansas, and there is widespread distress.

Mr. PEPPER. I know it, but we are taking care of it. That is all I wish to say.

Mr. ALLEN. There is distress in western Nebraska, and it is widespread; there is distress in eastern Colorado, and that is widespread, and there is considerable distress in North Dakota, all occasioned by drought.

It is true, Mr. President, in my State the legislature has enacted a law authorizing the counties to be authorized to provide aid in the line of furnishing seed to those who have suffered in consequence of the drought and who are unable to procure seed for themselves; but I want to say that that is inadequate to the demand. I have sent into my State not only my own quota of seed allowed by the Department of Agriculture, but I procured seed so

far as I have been able from others; but it is a mere bagatelle. I say that in the State of Kansas, in the State of Nebraska, and in the State of Colorado there will be thousands of acres of land unplanted this year unless some measure of relief be brought to the people of those sections of the Union. I do not say that it is absolutely necessary for Congress to do it, but it must be done by somebody and in some manner. We voted into this bill twenty minutes ago \$30,000 to extinguish the gypsy moth, which I suppose someone brought into this country to experiment with, and it got loose from him and is now afflicting the State of Massachusetts. Here are thousands and tens of thousands of people who are at the mercy of their fellow-citizens in some form; they must have relief at the hands of the people of this country, through Congress or otherwise, or many of them will be deprived of planting their lands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask the Senator from Nebraska to modify his amendment by inserting the words “in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.”

Mr. ALLEN. I accede to that suggestion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. As modified the amendment will read as follows:

For the purpose of purchasing and distributing seeds and seed grains among the drought-stricken inhabitants of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture, and in his discretion and under such rules as he may prescribe, the sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be made immediately available.

Mr. SQUIRE. I wish to make an inquiry there as to whether the terms used would be such as to include those portions of the United States which have been fire swept? The forest fires have destroyed many thousand acres.

Mr. ALLEN. No; it does not cover that case, but I am perfectly willing that those words should come in, so that the amendment will read “drought-stricken or fire-stricken.”

Mr. SQUIRE. Yes; let it read that way.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be so modified.

Mr. PASCO. How has the amendment been modified?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment as modified will be stated.

The Secretary read as follows:

For the purpose of purchasing and distributing seeds and seed grains among the drought or fire-stricken inhabitants of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture, etc.

Mr. PASCO. Mr. President, if we are going to enter upon this line of expenditure, it seems to me that we ought also to include the frost-stricken inhabitants of the extreme South. The people of my State have been severely deprived of the means of planting their ground. Their truck patches have been ruined by the phenomenal cold of the past season, and if we are going to enter upon this line of expenditure, I suggest that the amendment be further modified by including those sufferers also.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is that the motion of the Senator from Florida?

Mr. PASCO. I make that motion.

Mr. ALLEN. What is the motion?

Mr. PASCO. That the frost-stricken inhabitants of the extreme South be included.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the Senator will not insist upon that amendment.

Mr. CALL. I ask the Senator from Nebraska why not?

Mr. ALLEN. Simply for this reason: No distress has been brought to the people of Florida or any other section in consequence of frost. There is no loss of crops.

Mr. PASCO. I say that there was a total loss of the crop in my State on account of the extremely cold weather we have had there during the last few weeks.

Mr. CHANDLER. May I ask the Senator whether there is any loss of crop which would require seed such as are described in this appropriation bill?

Mr. PASCO. Exactly.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator explain how that is? I understood it was the orange trees which were destroyed.

Mr. PASCO. The entire crop there has been destroyed during the severe weather of the past few weeks, which very largely increases the demand for the classes of seed which are being distributed by the Agricultural Department, and it is difficult to fill the applications made from the regular supply on account of this very fact.

I had not expected to ask for this assistance, but if those who have suffered from too much fire and too much dry weather in other parts of the country are to be supplied there is no reason why the people of Florida should not also be included.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Florida will not insist upon his motion. I can not believe that it is sincere upon his part. It seems to me the only purpose is to load this amendment down and destroy it.

There has been no loss of crop in the State of Florida so far as past years are concerned. The crop there was perfect last year, and it was perfect the year before. There is every reasonable probability that it will not be this year; but I want to say to the Senator from Florida that if he knew the absolute squalor and want and suffering there is in the section of country of which I speak he would not treat this subject with levity.

Mr. President, there is no section of this Union to-day where an honest, hard-working, Christian people are suffering to the extent the people of the Western country are suffering in consequence of the successive loss of their crops. I speak of this with diffidence; I do not want to talk about it; it is a thing which ought not to be talked about any more than is absolutely necessary; and it is a question which ought not to be treated with levity. I state to you that these people are appealing to me, and they are appealing to other Senators from certain sections of that country for relief, and they appeal in a manner which leaves no mistake of the fact that they are suffering.

I do hope the Senator from Florida will withhold his spirit of levity and not undertake to load this measure with an amendment which he must know is designed for the destruction of the measure in so far as it makes this appropriation.

Mr. BUTLER. Are we proceeding under the five-minute rule, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair so understands.

Mr. BUTLER. I shall have to insist hereafter that that rule be observed. Several Senators have spoken twice.

Mr. CALL. I think I ought to say a word about this amendment, as it applies to the State of Florida. I do not see the ground of the opposition of the Senator from Nebraska to this amendment. I am willing to vote whatever sum of money may be reasonably ascertained to be necessary for the relief of the people of Nebraska or of any other State, and to supply them with seeds where they can not otherwise obtain them.

In reference to Florida there is no question that there has been there a vast destruction of the property of these people, and there are large numbers of them who will be so impoverished that they will not be able to purchase the necessary seeds to grow the products necessary to support their families. There is a great vegetable section of country there, and now that their oranges are nearly all ruined, they will be compelled to purchase largely of the ordinary crops of vegetables of the country simply to sustain life. It is necessary that there should be an appropriation to furnish these people with seeds, as the destruction there has been great, from all the information which I can get, and a large part of their crop of the present year, upon which they were dependent for the purchase of supplies, has been absolutely destroyed.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Florida that the cases are parallel in any degree. They have lost the same, lost their crop in Florida this present season, or a portion of it; but only a portion of it, I believe. During past years in South Dakota and in Nebraska we have lost both our wheat crop and our corn crop, and during those years we never thought of coming to Congress for help; but now for a period of four or five years we have had successive crop failures, until now the people have mortgaged about all they are able to mortgage in order to get the grain this year, and it is impossible for them to obtain credit in any way.

I have had letters which are heartrending from the people of my own State, as well as from those of other States in that drought-stricken region, appealing to the Secretary of Agriculture through me to obtain even a small pittance of garden seed, saying they have not even 10 cents with which to purchase garden seed this spring. It is something which ought not to be talked about in this Chamber, as the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] has said.

I do not think there is a parallel between this case and the case suggested by the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] of those who have been burned out by the forest fires. That is a thing which occurs only once perhaps in a lifetime. The drought in the Missouri Valley region has continued now, as I said, for a period of five years. In one place in South Dakota I know it has continued for seven years, and in no year during that time have they had to exceed a half crop, and for the past two years the crop has been an absolute failure, the people having been able to raise only two or three bushels of wheat to the acre, and get for it perhaps 35 or 40 cents a bushel. So they are out really as regards money when the crop is harvested and gets to market.

I hope the amendment will not be modified in the manner suggested.

Mr. SQUIRE. I wish to say a word. I have no wish to prolong this discussion nor to protract the time to be consumed by this bill; I wanted it disposed of on Sunday last, but we were now on an important matter, which ought to be attended to promptly, and then we should finish the bill.

I am not in favor of discriminating against any part of the United States with reference to the appropriations for the relief

of the people who have had their garden seed and their field seed destroyed by fire. I believe it is right to assist the people of Nebraska and Kansas and all those Western States, but I also believe it is proper and right to assist the people of the State of Washington who have had their field seed destroyed by fire. I am also in favor of assisting the people of Florida, if they need it. I believe in being generous and just at the same time. If we have the right, as the stewards of the people, to assist the poor and afflicted in any section with reference to the future prosperity of our country and the maintenance of life, we ought to be fair to all portions, and I am willing to vote relief, if it is needed, in behalf of the people of Florida, just as readily as I am willing to vote it for the people of Nebraska or the people of the State of Washington. I think we ought to be prompt about it, and if the amendment is so amended as to let it be increased. But let us be fair to ward all parts of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN. I am assured by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO] that he is sincere in his motion, and that there is really suffering in the State of Florida which deserves the notice of Congress. I am, therefore, perfectly willing that the amendment offered by that Senator shall be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Florida to the amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "fire" in the amendment, it is proposed to insert the word "frost," so as to read:

Among the drought, frost or frost-stricken inhabitants of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon the amendment as amended.

Mr. VILAS. I inquire if the amendment was moved by the direction of any special or standing committee of the Senate?

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to say that the amendment was introduced and sent to the Committee on Agriculture, and it was brought back here a day or two days ago reported adversely. That was precisely the condition of the gypsy moth amendment, which was introduced upon the bill a few minutes ago.

Mr. VILAS. Neither amendment was in order under the rules of the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well. I hope the Senator from Wisconsin will not make the point of order on this amendment, but let it go through.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, I was simply going to add that a few years ago when a similar bill was sent to the President of the United States it was vetoed on the ground that it was beyond the right of Congress to so use the public money of the United States. I do not think any appropriation bill ought to be sent to him carrying an appropriation which he holds to be contrary to the Constitution of the United States. If it were to be sent to him it should be sent in a special bill by itself, and I feel that it is my duty to call attention to the fact that under the rules this amendment is not in order.

Mr. KYLE. Will the Senator allow me a question there?

Mr. VILAS. Certainly.

Mr. KYLE. We have had during past years hundreds and hundreds of such amendments placed upon appropriation bills, and they have become part of the statutes of the United States. We have in the sundry civil bill, which will be reported to the Senate inside of another day, about two hundred such amendments, probably affecting the statutes of the United States, which might be considered general legislation. Why, then, raise the point of order upon this amendment, which is being in violation of the rules of the Senate? They are all in violation of the rules of the Senate, and we know it.

Mr. CHANDLER. I hope the point of order will not be made against the amendment. Of course it is true that the President vetoed a similar bill, but Presidents change their minds sometimes as time progresses, and the President may change his mind upon this subject. Moreover, if the President has objections to a bill of this nature he may not care to veto it.

Mr. BUTLER. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CHANDLER. I hope the Senator will allow me to finish my sentence.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will insist that point of order of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. BUTLER. I inquire if the point of order is debatable? A point of order has been made against the amendment, I understand.

Mr. CHANDLER. I was appealing to the Senator from Wisconsin to withdraw the point of order.

Mr. BUTLER. That has not given my question a simple rose to inquire whether debate was in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will insist that suggestion of the Senator on that subject.

Mr. BUTLER. I merely desire to inquire whether the point of order is debatable? If not, I object to debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. This point of order seems to be debatable. [Laughter.] It appears to be debated.

Mr. BUTLER. It is evidently being debated, Mr. President. Mr. CHANDLER. I only wish to say that I was far from intending to wound the sensibilities of the Senator.

Mr. TELLER. I rise to a point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado will state his point of order.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I do not understand that it is in order for any Senator to recite the fact that the President of the United States has vetoed a bill of a similar character, and suggest that a bill may be vetoed. I understand that it is entirely out of order to make any reference to what the Executive may do with a bill of this kind or any other.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is not a matter for the determination of the Chair.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President—

Mr. VILAS. I trust the Senator from New Hampshire will give me leave to say that in what I said there is no intimation whatever of what the President would do in regard to this or any other bill. I simply recited a fact as the reason why I felt bound to raise the point of order.

Mr. TELLER. Nevertheless the Senator from Wisconsin is out of order. By the well-established rules which govern this body no such references are in order, and by the rules which govern the Parliament of Great Britain no member of that Parliament would think of rising and suggesting either that the Executive of that country was friendly or hostile to a bill. It is a thing that is never heard of, and it is entirely out of order to make even a suggestion of the kind made by the Senator from Wisconsin or the Senator from New Hampshire. I do not care about it in this instance, but it certainly is a very bad practice into which the Senate is falling. I have heard a similar statement on a number of occasions lately. There should be no allusion here as to what the President may or may not do as to any bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator from Colorado insists upon his point of order, I agree to it. I think myself that it either is or it should be out of order to suggest the possibility of a Presidential veto of any measure of legislation that is before Congress. I will not proceed to reply to the suggestions of the Senator from Wisconsin if it is understood that his suggestion was out of order. Mr. BUTLER. Let us have a vote, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] makes the point of order against the amendment as amended. The Chair submits the question to the Senate for its determination.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. President, I think this proposed legislation is very bad. The legislature of the State of Nebraska is now in session. That State is without indebtedness, or at least with a very small indebtedness.

Mr. ALLEN. I submit, Mr. President, that the question is not debatable.

Mr. MANDERSON. Oh, yes; when the question of order is submitted to the Senate it is debatable.

Mr. GORMAN. The question has been submitted to the Senate, which makes it debatable.

Mr. CAREY. I have no doubt that the people of Nebraska will take care of the sufferers in that State.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator permit me to state that I am not talking about the people of Nebraska particularly, and I have not talked about them. I am talking about a section of country which embraces a large portion of four or five different States.

Mr. CAREY. I will give you an answer to that question, if he will.

Mr. ALLEN. I will answer all the questions the Senator may choose to put to me.

Mr. CAREY. Has any State, South, West, or East, memorialized Congress to make an appropriation for this purpose?

Mr. ALLEN. No, sir; nor has the State of Nebraska; but I have been the recipient of hundreds of letters, not only from the western part of my own State, but from other States, and a portion of the Senator's State included, upon this very subject.

Mr. CAREY. I will state to the Senator that I have not received an intimation from any source, beyond the usual requests for seeds, and I wish to state to him further that the largest crops were produced in the Rocky Mountain region last year that were ever known in the history of that country.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not doubt that at all, but there are various portions of the Senator's State where they did not have crops.

Mr. CAREY. In the shape in which the amendment stands at present if it passes and becomes a part of the laws of the United States it will establish a precedent, and every time there is a severe frost or a drought or a fire or a flood in any section of the country the people will come to Congress and appeal for a special appropriation. I believe appropriations of this kind do great injury to the West. I do not believe they do any possible good.

I believe the Dakota legislature and the legislature of Nebraska will take care of the people of those States so far as seed is concerned, if they actually need it.

It has been stated by one of the Senators from the State of Kansas that Kansas has already made provision to furnish her people with seeds. They had great crops in the State of California, the State of Oregon, and the State of Washington, but just as soon as an amendment of this kind is introduced you can see how anxious Senators from other States are to get in on the amendment. I have no doubt the Senators from Florida would like the United States to go down into Florida and replant the orange trees and the banana trees which have been destroyed. I do not believe there is any necessity for the proposed legislation. I believe it does great damage to the West.

Nebraska is one of the wealthiest as well as one of the greatest States in the American Union. It happened to have a drought, it is true. I do not suppose the farmers of Nebraska raised on an average over 25 per cent of the crop they should have raised. But suppose there is a drought in some other State next year, will it be right for that State to come here and ask Congress to dispense charity? I do not understand there is any rule against talking about what has been done heretofore by Congress. The President of the United States sent a message to Congress in 1857, which I hold in my hand, vetoing a measure appropriating \$10,000 for the State of Texas. I believe the principles enunciated in that veto message are right. Congress did not see fit to overrule the President. They undoubtedly took the same view of the subject that he did, because they upheld him in the veto.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator from Wyoming permit me a moment? I wish to call his attention to a law which was not vetoed. On the 2d of the States at Large, volume 29, there will be found the act of April 11, 1882, which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$20,000, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purchase and distribution of seeds, under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to be used by the farmers of the United States, who are made destitute by the present overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

There is an act that met the express approval of the Executive. Mr. CAREY. There was another Executive in 1882. Mr. Arthur was President. I do not wish to take up the time of the Senate, but I should like to have an extract from the veto message of President Cleveland.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as indicated.

The Secretary read as follows:

The friendliness and charity of our countrymen can always be relied upon to relieve their fellow-citizens in misfortune. This has been repeatedly and justly demonstrated. Federal aid in such cases encourages the expectation of material aid on the part of the Government, and weakens the sturdy sense of our national character, while it prevents the indulgence among our people of that kindly sentiment and individual which strengthens the bonds of our common brotherhood.

It is within my personal knowledge that individual aid has to some extent already been extended to the sufferers mentioned in this bill. The failure of the proposed appropriation of \$100,000 additional to meet their remaining wants will not necessarily result in continued distress if the emergency is fully made known to the people of the country.

It is here suggested that the Commissioner of Agriculture is annually directed to expend a large sum of money for the purchase, propagation, and distribution of seeds and other things of this description, two-thirds of which are, upon the request of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, supplied to them for distribution among their constituents.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I believe the question is debatable, although I do not care to discuss the point of order as it is left to the Senate. As to the statement which has been made here that the Agricultural Committee, of which I am a member, reported the amendment adversely, I wish to say it is true, as I understand; I desire to say it in order to take care of the Government, but while they did it it was not for want of sympathy. We discussed the matter, and there was a generous warmth of feeling on behalf of the drought stricken people. At the same time the committee did not think the General Government ought to interfere in fire or flood or drought stricken districts or in the case of any of those misfortunes that come upon our citizens, believing that the States in which they were and the neighborhoods where they were, would, when they were able to take care of the distressed people, furnish seeds if it were necessary. The committee believed that it was not the province of the General Government to do that. That is what actuated the committee, of which I am a member, in making an adverse report.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to say a word in reply to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. The Senator from Wyoming sends up and has read a veto message from President Cleveland, promulgated several years ago, when he was discharging the duties of his first term of office. That, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is the only instance in the history of the Government where there has been a veto message of that kind. By the act of April 11, 1882, \$20,000 was appropriated upon the same principle that we ask this appropriation. The principle is equal in both instances, although the amount is different.

The condition of a portion of the country of which I have spoken is such as to demand at the hands of Congress some recognition. I am not acting unadvisedly. I have been in communication not only with the great portion of the people who were afflicted, but I have been in communication with the representative men of those people and the representative journals which are published in that section of the country. I know there is great distress in the transmissouri country. There is no use of disguising the fact. There is distress there. It is not confined to the State of Nebraska, either. It goes into the State of Dakota, the State of Kansas, the State of Colorado, and it goes into the State of Wyoming to some extent, or the people in portions of that State have misinformed me.

We but a few moments ago agreed to an appropriation of \$40,000 to recapture some gypsy moths. They were brought into this country by a crank for the purpose of experimenting with them. They got away from him and are now afflicting the people of the State of Massachusetts. I voted for the appropriation because I believed it to be proper.

Is there anything wrong in giving some assistance to these people who are thus reduced? The Senator from Tennessee says it was not through want of sympathy that the Committee on Agriculture did not report the amendment favorably. I suppose not; but sympathy does not count in a case of this kind. I suppose it was on account of the Constitution coming in the road. The Constitution is made to do duty here on almost every occasion. Whenever the representatives of a certain body think it ought to have assistance or aid the Constitution is not infringed upon; but the moment some other section of the country desires assistance then immediately the Constitution comes into view and immediately there is trouble.

I recall well when the Government brought relief to the fever-stricken people of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, when medicine and medical attendance, tents, and supplies of all kinds were furnished them; and I think the good people all over this country fully approved of it. I recall the time, when there was a proposition to establish a fever boat for the purpose of experimenting with the treatment or extinction of yellow fever down in that section of the country. I recall numerous instances where Congress has extended assistance to people afflicted in this way.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, it seems to me the Senate can afford to make the appropriation proposed in the amendment. In many of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the Missouri River great losses have been suffered, and in thousands of instances those people are without seed grain to sow on their farms next year.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] says the States can take care of themselves. I represent in part upon this floor a State which unfortunately has reached the limit of indebtedness under its constitution, although that limit is but \$1,000,000; and we are also unfortunate in the fact that the treasurer of our State, as is well known to everyone in this country, disappeared, carrying away all the funds which were in the treasury. The people of the State are therefore left in a condition where it is impossible for them to assist the drought-stricken people and to secure seed grain for those who have lost their crops. I know it is unpleasant to recite these facts before the American public, but the newspapers have already advertised them. While it is unpleasant, I feel it a duty to urge this appropriation to relieve the people who are struggling with the wideness and striving to build up their States on these broad plains.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words only in reference to this matter. Differing as I do from my colleague, I find myself a little embarrassed at the fact. I do not think I would have presented the amendment, representing as I do here in part the State of Nebraska, one of the States that is suffered because of the great drought of last year, and from the partial droughts of years preceding. The State of Nebraska is not only one of the States that are exceptionally fertile, but it is well if not thickly populated, and its citizenship is made up of a people as generous as those who exist anywhere in this country.

Last fall I traveled over many miles of that State and found desolation. I saw hundreds of miles of territory that I have seen heretofore producing good crops of small grain and corn now producing little or nothing; but at the same time there were the abundant evidences from those people of a deterioration of land by their agricultural gains and hoping for the better times and State where there had not been a total loss of determination (help their brethren of the drought-stricken portion, and this they have done generously, abundantly, perhaps in some instances far more abundantly than their share of the world's goods would justify.

I have also seen as the result of appeals by letter, and to some extent in the public press, an outpouring from the abundance of

different parts of our generous country. The South, with fraternal feeling and in recognition of a suffering it could assuage, has, from many portions of its territory, poured into Nebraska car loads of food, and from the East has come money, food, and clothing. While I was much grieved and distressed at the accounts that came to me by letter and otherwise in the early part of the fall and winter, I am glad to say that by this outpouring from their plenty by the generous people of the eastern part of our own State, and from the country at large, the distress is rapidly disappearing.

To not like the idea that the State which I in part represent here should come in forma pauperis to the United States and ask alms from the Government. I do not think the State of Nebraska needs assistance of that sort from the United States. At the same time I recognize the deplorable condition of other States distressed by their Senators as poorer than we are, which seem to demand aid, and if relief is needed, as is suggested by the Senators from South Dakota and the Senators from Kansas, if their need is so much greater than ours—

Mr. PEPPER. The senior Senator from Nebraska could not have been in the Chamber when I addressed the Senate. I stated that the State of Kansas has already appropriated \$100,000 to take care of our own people, and that the machinery of distribution has been in operation for several weeks.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am glad then to exempt the sister State of Kansas from the category in which I just placed it, and I am pleased to find myself in accord with the Senator from Kansas in stating that neither the Commonwealth of Kansas nor the great State of Nebraska desire to present themselves in the form of paupers or beggars to the United States Government. We will both take care of the matter at home, and I regret that my colleague has seen fit to put us in the attitude of this amendment before the American people.

Mr. President, if the need mentioned by my colleague were so great it seems to me the pending bill would not have come here from the House of Representatives without some suggestion being made by those who are the more direct representatives of the people. The pending appropriation bill comes to us without any provision of this character. Notwithstanding the fact that those States have their numerous Representatives in the House there is not only nothing of this character in the bill, but I hazard the assertion that there was no effort to obtain it by them. We are in straits to some extent, we are in distress, but as one citizen of the State of Nebraska I say we can take care of ourselves; and if the amendment shall pass I do not believe the Secretary of Agriculture will have a great many demands from the State that I in part have the honor to represent.

But if the condition is so bad as described in other States I shall be very glad to lend my vote to the amendment, for no constitutional question troubles me when it comes to relieving those who are really in distress or greatly need national aid. So far as that is concerned, I might quote from that Hibernian who a short time ago represented a great district in the other House, who suggested when he wanted a bill passed and a member of this body said to him he thought it was unconstitutional, "Why," said he, with his delightful accent, "what is the Constitution among friends?" [Laughter.] I might be willing even to question whether we should not somewhat strain constitutional provisions for the purpose of doing a great good.

But, Mr. President, I simply desire to say that so far as the State of Nebraska is concerned, I do not think it needs this alms at the hands of Congress. The legislature of that State is in session, and I think it has already taken steps toward the relief of some of those who are in distress, and I am proud of that selfishness.

Mr. BATE. I merely wish to state that I think the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] will find himself mistaken, when he looks upon the statute book, in his statement that no statute was passed appropriating money for fever sufferers in Tennessee. I think that that is an error. The most that was done, as I recollect, was that army tents were loaned to the vast congregations of people who came to the valley at the time of the flood, and perhaps an amount of rations was given to them.

The State of Tennessee appropriated her money by State and counties when the yellow fever was there, and her active agents were at work to take care of her people. I think that was all that was necessary and it was successful; and the General Government never appropriated a dollar, so far as I know, for any such purpose.

Mr. ALLEN. I regret very much that my colleague [Mr. MANDERSON] should disagree with me in reference to this matter. I am very sorry indeed he did not come to me some weeks ago, when I introduced the amendment, for he thought it was improper, and make a friendly suggestion for the drought-stricken portion of this country. I was very much in hope that the time when I am to serve with my colleague thus haunted—

out any interruption of our most friendly relations and of our determination to work in harmony for the benefit of our State.

I have not, please, said I wish to call my colleague's attention to that fact, so that I may not be misrepresented—the State of Nebraska here as a supplicant or as using in forma pauperis. The statement is altogether gratuitous. I have said, and I repeat what is the truth, capable of demonstration, that there are thousands and tens of thousands of persons residing in the drought-stricken belt of this country, and that includes more than the western half of Nebraska, who must have some help outside of that which the States can afford them or they will not be able to plant their crops and sustain themselves. It is no part of charity and no part of modesty and no part of wisdom, in my judgment, for anyone to undertake to secrete the facts which are so well known to the world.

I have in my possession communications from the editors of the great journals of my State saying this measure is perfectly proper and is needed. I was in hope that the matter could pass through here without representation upon the one hand that the needs of a section of the State were so and so and a contradiction upon the other. I was in hope my colleague would join with me in giving to the people of the drought-stricken portion of this country some measure of relief, a measure of relief which they so sadly stand in need of. I am not mistaken when I say there is distress in the drought-stricken portion of the country; and I am sorry my feeble efforts here in behalf of those people are to be negated by the action of my colleague.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. PASCO. Mr. President, I wish to say one word before the question is put to the Senate. I listened with a great deal of pleasure to what the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] said. I wish to say now that if Nebraska will take care of the sufferers from drought, if Massachusetts will take care of the gypsy moth, and if Washington will take care of the sufferers from fire, Florida will endeavor to take care of those who have suffered from frost. At the time when I made the motion to amend, one of these measures had gone through by a majority of the Senate and the other appeared likely to go through without a division even, and I thought it was time that attention should be called to appropriations of this class. This is all I wish to say.

Mr. CALL. My colleague and I differ as do the Senators from Nebraska. I desire that every suffering man in the State of Florida, who has no means to provide himself with seed for the coming year, shall be furnished with it from the Agricultural Department of the country. I can see no difference between authorizing the distribution of seed from the Agricultural Department of those who are not destitute and giving it to those who can not obtain it without the action of Congress. There is no legislature sitting in Florida, and there will be none until it is long past the time when the people whose entire possessions have been destroyed will have the opportunity to plant in order to produce that which is necessary for their actual subsistence. The people of Florida are as patriotic and generous as any in the world, but they have none of that false sense of pride which will not accept that which is their due from the General Government in time of distress.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair submits to the Senate the question, Is the proposed amendment in order?

Mr. ALLEN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPHE].

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. HILL (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS].

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY], and vote "nay."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], and will withhold my vote unless there is a necessity for it in order to make a quorum.

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUR]. Were he present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I announce my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 28; as follows:

YEAS—21.

Allen,	Clark,	McMillan,	Squire,
Almon,	Dobbs,	Nash,	Swart,
Blanchard,	Hansborough,	Nesbit,	Teller,
Coll,	Hoar,	Pease,	
Cameron,	Leaves of Nev.,	Pettigrew,	
Candler,	Kyle,		

NAYS—28.

Bate,	Cockrell,	Gorman,	Mitchell of Wis.,
Berry,	Daniel,	Gray,	Palmer,
Blackburn,	Dixon,	Hale,	Pasco,
Brew,	Funkhauser,	Johnson,	Platt,
Butler,	Frye,	Jones of Ark.,	Pugh,
Cumden,	George,	Laurin,	Sherman,
Curry,	Grisson,	Martin,	Walsh,

NOT VOTING—38.

Abtich,	Hawley,	Morrill,	Turpie,
Barrows,	Higgins,	Murphy,	Vest,
Calvery,	Hill,	Power,	Vilas,
Canine,	Johnson,	Richardson,	Wadsworth,
Culbin,	Lindsay,	Proctor,	Washington,
Davis,	Lodge,	Quay,	White,
Dodge,	McPherson,	Ransom,	Wilson,
Gallinger,	Mills,	Rosen,	Welcott,
Gordon,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Shoup,	
Harris,	Morgan,	Smith,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate decides that the amendment is not in order.

Mr. PEPPER. Saturday, in the hurry of preparation, an amendment was adopted on my suggestion on page 16, coming in after line 15. Upon looking it over I find that there are a few words that ought not to have been incorporated. The words are, "or the edible products of the same." In order that I may make it clear to the Senate I want to have those words stricken out. I will read the paragraph.

Mr. CALL. What is the page?
Mr. PEPPER. On page 16. It was the amendment adopted on my suggestion concerning meat products. I will read the amendment as it was adopted, and then call the attention of Senators to the particular words:

The Secretary is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may decide to be necessary to prevent the transportation from one State or Territory the carcasses of Cattle into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, of the condemned carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, and swine.

Now, I want the next words that I now read, "or the edible products of the same," to be stricken out. Of course if the carcasses have been condemned there would not be any edible portion of them.

Mr. CALL and Mr. GORMAN. That is accepted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection the amendment will be modified as suggested by the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. GORMAN. On page 23 of the bill, at the end of line 17, I move to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That not more than \$1,200 of said amount shall be expended for compensation and traveling expenses of local or special agents.

Mr. CALL. I do not see any propriety in that amendment. The matter is left to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. GORMAN. That is precisely what I want to guard against. The provision as it here stands is the appropriation of a lump sum of \$15,000 for examinations. In every bill we fix the amount that ought to be allowed for the compensation of special agents, so as to have the money used for what it is intended and not disposed of in the employment of people.

Mr. CALL. We have no information here that \$1,200 will be sufficient compensation for the number of agents who are to go over this country, and it may entirely paralyze the appropriation.

Mr. GORMAN. Question.

Mr. KYLE. I submit that at the bottom of page 3 the salary of each one of these persons is fixed in the bill. It is done everywhere. These persons are to travel over the country and collect grasses. They are practically inspectors, so to speak, and \$1,200 and expenses is sufficient.

Mr. CALL. Let us have a vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. On page 24, at the end of line 4, I move to insert the following proviso, which is the same exactly as the one just offered:

Provided, That not more than \$1,200 of said amount shall be expended for compensation of local and special agents.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. PASCO. I ask that there be a separate vote taken upon the gypsy-moth amendment, the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment indicated will be

reserved for a separate vote. The question is on concurring in the other amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were concurred in.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the reserved amendment adopted on motion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. CALL. The Senator from Massachusetts does not appear to be here.

Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. PETTIGREW. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. McPHEESEN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS].

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], but I suggest to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] that we exchange our pairs and vote.

Mr. DAVIS. Very well.

Mr. VILAS. I vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHARP].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DAVIS. I vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. HALE (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM], and withdraw my vote.

Mr. CAFEERY (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER]. I voted, but I do not see the Senator from Montana in the Chamber, and I withdraw my vote.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask if the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] is recorded as voting?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. HARRIS. I am paired with that Senator, but I will transfer my pair to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES], who is absent, and let my vote stand.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 21; as follows:

YEAS—29.			
Allen,	Dixon,	McMillan,	Proctor,
Albion,	Dubois,	Maddison,	Quay,
Amey,	Eyre,	Mantle,	Squire,
Ameyton,	Gibson,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Carry,	Hansborough,	Perfor,	Teller,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Perkins,	
Clark,	Jones of Nev.,	Pettigrew,	
Davis,	Kyle,	Platt,	
NAYS—21.			
Bate,	Cockrell,	Hunt,	Pugh,
Berry,	Daniel,	Jones of Ark.,	Vilas,
Blackburn,	Faulkner,	McLaurin,	Wash.
Brice,	George,	Mitchell of Wis.,	
Butler,	Gorman,	Palmer,	
Candian,	Harris,	Ransom,	

NOT VOTING—37.			
Albion,	Hale,	Mitchell of Oreg.,	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Hawley,	Morrill,	Vest,
Burrows,	Higgins,	Murphy,	White,
Caffery,	Hill,	Parson,	Wheat,
Coke,	Irvine,	Pritchard,	Wilson,
Cullum,	Lindsay,	Ransom,	Wolcott,
Dolph,	Lotz,	Reich,	
Gallinger,	McPherson,	Sherman,	
Gordon,	Martin,	Sheep,	
Gray,	Mills,	Smith,	

So the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. ALLEN. I now renew the amendment I offered as in Committee of the Whole.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Insert after line 45 on page 9:

For the purpose of purchasing and distributing seeds and seed grains among the drought, frost, or fire-stricken inhabitants of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture, and in his discretion, under such rules as he may prescribe, the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; the same to be made immediately available.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Nebraska that the Senate has passed upon the amendment and determined that it is not in order.

Mr. ALLEN. I supposed it would be held to be not in order. I desire to call attention to the distinction made between the moth amendment and the seed amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has stated the action of the Senate in regard to it.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2642, Order of Business 953.

Mr. BLACK and 50 minutes p. m.). Pending that motion, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. BUTLER. Let us have the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. HOAR. The first motion has not yet been stated from the Chair. The title of the bill moved by the Senator from Arkansas should be stated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state the pending question. The Senator from Arkansas moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

Mr. HOAR. What is that bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. For information the title of the bill will be read.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2642) providing for the issue of bonds, the coinage of silver, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALE. That would displace the regular order of business. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maine that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. BUTLER. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. CALL. I ask the Senator to withdraw the motion that I may move to take up the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. There is a motion pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair can not entertain that motion at this time. The motion of the Senator from Maine is the pending question.

Mr. BUTLER. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], but I will transfer that pair to my colleague [Mr. SHARP] so as to enable the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] and myself to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I will again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES]. I vote "nay."

Mr. HILL (when his name was called). I am paired ordinarily with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], but I am assured by his colleague that he would vote "yea" if present, and I will therefore vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I should like to inquire if the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] has voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. McMILLAN. I vote "yea," transferring my pair with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] to my colleague [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. PUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD].

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] to the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. BERRY. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired, by an arrangement with his colleague, with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. VILAS. This pair was announced with the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from New York voted because the Senator from Massachusetts is a good with him.

Mr. BERRY. An arrangement was made by which the junior Senator from Massachusetts and the junior Senator from Kansas stand paired.

Mr. HOAR. The arrangement to pair my colleague was just made twenty seconds ago.

Mr. VILAS. Oh.

Mr. HARRIS. I suggested that the Senator from Massachusetts be paired with the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. VILAS. At the suggestion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] and vote "yea."

Mr. HOAR. I understand that my colleague [Mr. LODGE] stands paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BUTLER (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted when my name was called, but I am paired with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN].

tor from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT]. Unless a transfer of pairs can be arranged I withdraw my vote.

Mr. HARRIS (after having voted in the negative). The Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] has come into the Chamber and voted. I withdraw my vote.

Mr. PERKINS (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH], but I understand if he were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. TELLER. He would vote "nay" if present.

Mr. PERKINS. I will permit my vote to stand unless his colleague advises me that I ought to withdraw it.

The result was announced—years 17, nays 36; as follows:

YEAS—17.

Allison,	Frye,	McPherson,	Quay,
Carey,	Howley,	Manderson,	Vilas,
Chandler,	Hill,	Mitchell of Wis.	
Davis,	Hoar,	Platt,	
Dixon,	McMillan,	Proctor,	

NAYS—36.

Allen,	Daniel,	Jones of Nev.	Pugh,
Bate,	Dobois,	Kyle,	Ransom,
Berry,	Faulkner,	McLaurin,	Squire,
Blackburn,	George,	Mantie,	Stewart,
Butler,	Gibson,	Morgan,	Teller,
Call,	Gorman,	Palmer,	Turpie,
Candeen,	Hansbrough,	Peterson,	Voorshees,
Cameron,	Hutton,	Perkins,	Washb.
Clark,	Jones of Ark.	Pettigrew,	White.

NOT VOTING—34.

Aldrich,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Sherman,
Blanchard,	Gordon,	Mills,	Shoup,
Brice,	Gray,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Smith,
Barrows,	Hale,	Morrill,	Vest,
Caffery,	Harris,	Murphy,	Washington,
Cockrell,	Higgins,	Pace,	Wilson,
Cole,	Lindsay,	Power,	Wolcott,
Cullom,	Lodge,	Pritchard,	
Dolph,		Roach,	

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I now ask for a vote on my motion.

Mr. HALE. Let us have the yeas and nays on that.

Mr. BUTLER. I object to taking up the bill moved by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. GORMAN. I rise to a question of privilege. The Senator from Arkansas has moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill designated by him. The Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] moved to proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I suggest that the Senator from Florida has made no such motion. He has not had the floor. I had the floor and made the motion, and I am entitled to a vote on the motion I have made.

Mr. GORMAN. That is the very point I raise.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the point of order.

Mr. GORMAN. I understood the Chair to decide that the motion of the Senator from Florida was out of order. Am I correct?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. There was no motion made by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. GORMAN. I submit it to the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will ask for information, what was the motion of the Senator from Florida?

Mr. CALL. After the Senator from Arkansas had made his motion to proceed to the consideration of the silver bill, I moved to take up the Indian appropriation bill, and the Chair replied that he could not entertain the motion. That is the statement of fact.

Mr. GORMAN. I submit that under Rule IX the motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation bill takes precedence of the motion of the Senator from Arkansas. I will read from the rule as follows:

The following motions shall be in order at any time as privileged motions, save as against a motion to adjourn, or to proceed to the consideration of executive business, or questions of privilege, to wit:

First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. Let me make an inquiry. The rule which the Senator from Maryland has just read states that a motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation bill or a revenue bill takes precedence of any other. Now, the point I wish to make is this: The motion to take up an appropriation bill having come in after a motion made by the Senator from Arkansas, does that rule apply?

Mr. HALE. Undoubtedly.

Mr. BUTLER. That motion of the Senator from Arkansas was pending at the time the Senator from Florida made his motion.

Mr. GORMAN. If the Senator will permit me, I will read the last clause of the rule, which answers the Senator's question:

Each of the foregoing motions—

A motion to take up an appropriation bill being first—

shall be decided without debate, and shall have precedence in the order above named, and may be submitted as in the nature and with all the rights of questions of order.

Mr. BUTLER. Does that rule mean that that motion shall come while another motion is pending and the Senator is on the floor?

Mr. GORMAN. It means that a motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation bill or a revenue bill is in order, and takes precedence of any other motion in this body, and it must be decided in the way I have stated.

Mr. HALE. And is almost always made pending some other motion.

Mr. GORMAN. Yes, always. It is just like a motion to adjourn.

Mr. BUTLER. I did not understand the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. Following the same line of thought as the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], I said that the motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation bill or a revenue bill is almost always made, because it is privileged by the rules, pending some other motion when the Senate has another bill under consideration or when a motion is made to take up another bill. I think there can be no doubt about it.

Mr. HILL. The rule says that such a motion shall have precedence.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to call the attention of the Chair to the language of Rule XXII, under which a motion to adjourn has precedence, and where various motions are recited.

Mr. HOAR. And it is in order pending other motions.

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes, pending other motions. After reciting motions in their order the rule says—

which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged.

The rule from which the Senator from Maryland has read uses these words—

and shall have precedence in the order above named.

And the idea that this precedence is blotted out if a subsidiary or inferior motion is first made, which seems to be the suggestion of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER], is not tenable.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I presume the Chair would hold if the motion of the Senator from Florida to proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill should be voted down by the Senate, that then the Senate can proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill 9643 on my motion, if a majority of the Senate should favor that action?

Mr. HALE and others. Undoubtedly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under the rule to which the attention of the Chair has been called by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] and other Senators, the Chair is compelled to hold that the motion of the Senator from Florida is a privileged motion, which takes precedence under Rule IX of any other motion except a motion to adjourn. That is so clear that there can be no controversy about it, and the Chair, therefore, entertains the motion of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. BUTLER. Then, Mr. President, upon that motion of the Senator from Florida I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. VOORHEES. Would that motion made by the Senator from Florida be good as against the motion of the Senator from Arkansas if the Senator from Arkansas was on the floor?

The Senator from Florida did not have the floor to make any motion.

Mr. BUTLER. That is the inquiry I made.

Mr. VOORHEES. That is a question of fact. I understand the fact to be that the Senator from Arkansas had the floor, and that the Senator from Florida does not contend that he had the floor over the Senator from Arkansas to make any motion.

Mr. HILL. He can now make it.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Arkansas had exhausted his privilege when he made his motion.

Mr. BUTLER. These are questions of fact. I have heard the statements of both Senators, and I state the facts correctly.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I rise to a question of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. In case the majority of the Senate should vote down the motion of the Senator from Florida, then the motion which I have presented, I presume, will be before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has no doubt that is correct. The Chair desires to say in response to the parliamentary inquiry of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] that the Chair was addressed by two Senators, and perhaps more than two, at the same time. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] was recognized and made his motion. The Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] then stated the motion, which was afterwards stated by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN]. The Chair was compelled to recognize the motion to which the rule gives precedence, and submits that to the Senate itself for the determination

of the Senate as to whether it will entertain the motion of the Senator from Florida or that of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not think there is any question about it. I think it is generally conceded that a motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation bill takes precedence, and if that be the view of the Senate, upon the motion of the Senator from Florida I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BATE. As to the status of the particular point involved I wish to say that I was close to the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Florida. I was struggling to get the attention of the President of the Senate to introduce a bill. The Senator from Arkansas had the floor, having been recognized by the Chair, and I failed to secure recognition to get my bill introduced because of the fact that that Senator had the floor. Meanwhile the Senator from Florida rose and made his motion to take up the Indian appropriation bill, but the Chair had already recognized the Senator from Arkansas, who still remained standing.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has stated the rule as we understand it. It is for the Senate to decide. On the motion of the Senator from Florida the Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President.

Mr. FRYE and others. Regular order!

Mr. BUTLER. Before the vote is taken I desire to announce the fact that if the motion of the Senator from Florida shall be voted down I shall move the consideration of House bill 7273, to amend the interstate-commerce law.

Mr. HALE. The Senator has not the floor to do that. The Senator from Kansas has the floor.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand the Senator from Arkansas has the floor, but I think perhaps I may be able to get it before this time to-morrow.

Mr. FRYE and others. Regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President—

The Secretary called the name of Mr. ALDRICH.

Mr. GEORGE. I addressed the Chair before any response was made to the roll.

Mr. FRYE and others. Too late.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. GEORGE. I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator's inquiry.

Mr. GEORGE. I inquire, first, what is the pending business on the Calendar, the unfinished business; is it not the bankruptcy bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That bill is the unfinished business. Mr. GEORGE. I desire to make a further inquiry: If the pending motion prevails, will not that displace the bankruptcy bill from being the unfinished business?

Several SENATORS. Certainly.

Mr. GEORGE. If that be so, I desire the Senate to understand what they are doing.

Mr. HALE. It would be equally true that the bankruptcy bill would be displaced if the motion of the Senator from Arkansas should prevail.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand that.

Mr. HALE. That will displace the bankruptcy bill just the same.

Mr. FRYE. Regular order.

Mr. CALL. I wish to say a single word.

Mr. STEWART. I object to debate. Debate is out of order.

Mr. CALL. I do not want to debate. I rise to a question of personal parliamentary privilege.

Mr. STEWART. Objection is made.

Mr. CALL. I ask unanimous consent to make a personal statement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator if there be no objection.

Mr. CALL. I was charged by the Committee on Appropriations with the duty of making the motion I have made, and to press the appropriation bills until they are completed. I should not have any objection to the consideration of the bill which the Senator from Arkansas has moved to take up but for the instructions of the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DODGE].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] to my colleague [Mr. SHOUP] and vote "nay."

Mr. FAULKNER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS].

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I will announce my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], but I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. INBY] and I vote "nay."

Mr. HOAR (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). My colleague [Mr. LODGE], who is absent from the Chamber, is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARTIN]. If my colleague were here he would vote "yea."

Mr. Mc-MILLAN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BEAN] [HALE] to my colleague [Mr. BURROWS], and I vote "yea."

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. DUTCHMAN] to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY] and vote "yea."

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH], but I am informed that he would vote "nay" on this question if present, and I vote "nay."

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BRICE (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted inadvertently. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], who I observe is not present, and therefore I withdraw my vote.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I have been requested by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WILBUR] to announce that he is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST].

Mr. GALLINGER. I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] and vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 30; as follows:

YEAS—26			
Albison,	Frye,	Hoar,	Platt,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	Mc-Millan,	Proctor,
Call,	Gibson,	Mc-Person,	Quay,
Canfield,	Gorman,	Mendenhall,	Tamm,
Chandler,	Hale,	Mitchell of Wis.	Vilas,
Davis,	Hawley,	Palmer,	
Dixon,	Hill,	Pender,	
NAYS—30			
Allen,	Dubois,	Mc-Laurin,	Stewart,
Bate,	George,	Mantle,	Teller,
Berry,	Hansbrough,	Morgan,	Turpie,
Butler,	Harris,	Pollock,	Yardley,
Candeen,	Huntton,	Perkins,	Walsh,
Cameron,	Jones of Ark.	Putnam,	White,
Clark,	Jones of Nev.	Reynolds,	
Daniel,	Kyle,	Squire,	
NOT VOTING—31			
Aldrich,	Dolph,	Martin,	Sherman,
Blanchard,	Faulkner,	Mills,	Shoup,
Brice,	Gordon,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Smith,
Burgess,	Gray,	Morrill,	Vest,
Caffery,	Higgins,	Murphy,	Wadsworth,
Cockrell,	Irby,	Power,	Wilson,
Coke,	Lindsay,	Pritchard,	Wolcott,
Cullom,	Lodge,	Roach,	

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Now I ask for a vote on my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 2642) providing for the issue of bonds, the coinage of silver, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALE. Let us have the yeas and nays on that motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. HALE. I rise to a parliamentary question.

Mr. GEORGE. I rise to a parliamentary question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will entertain one at a time. The Senator from Maine is first recognized.

Mr. HALE. The pending business is the unfinished business before the Senate, is the bankruptcy bill, so known. I ask the Chair, if the motion of the Senator from Arkansas shall prevail, whether the bill be in charge and which he has moved to take up, will not take the place of the bankruptcy bill and become the unfinished business?

Mr. BLACKBURN and Mr. PUGH. We understand that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks there is no doubt but the statement of the Senator from Maine is correct.

Mr. HALE. The Senate ought to understand it.

Mr. BLACKBURN. We do fully.

Mr. HALE. Then the bill for the coinage of silver will be the unfinished business?

Mr. PUGH. That is just what we are voting for.

Mr. GEORGE. I was about to make the same parliamentary inquiry which has been made by the Senator from Maine.

I wish to be indulged to say that while I am in possession of the silver bill, I am asked to raise on the bankruptcy bill and shall vote "nay" on the pending motion.

Mr. VOORHEES. I am in favor of the bankruptcy bill as it came here from the House of Representatives for the first time in my life, but the vote which takes up the bill referred to by the Senator from Arkansas and passes it can restore the bankruptcy bill to its place as the regular order.

Mr. PUGH. Yes.

Mr. HALE. At some time.

Mr. BUTLER. I am in favor of the bankruptcy bill and I am also in favor of the bill of the Senator from Arkansas; but I desire to give notice that if the motion of the Senator from Arkansas shall prevail I shall ask that that measure be temporarily laid aside with a view of taking up House bill 7273 to amend an act to regulate commerce, and upon that I shall ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. That is not in order.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I make the point of order that debate is not in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas to proceed to the consideration of the bill named by him.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRICE (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY] and vote "nay."

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] to my colleague [Mr. SHOUR] and vote. I vote "yea." If my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. FAULKNER (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS].

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. GORMAN (when his name was called). On this vote I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. RYAN] and vote "yea."

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). Under the transfer of pairs I have heretofore announced I am at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I again announce the transfer of my pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD] to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY], and vote "nay."

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH]. I am informed that if that Senator were present he would vote in the affirmative. I therefore vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. VILAS (when his name was called). On this vote I transfer the pair I had with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], and vote "nay."

Mr. DIXON. My colleague [Mr. ALDRICH], who is absent, is paired on this vote with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. If present my colleague would vote "nay."

Mr. ALLISON (after voting in the negative). I am paired with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. COKRELL] and voted under a misapprehension, but I will allow my vote to stand and transfer my pair to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] if he is not paired.

Mr. FRYE. I wish to announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] has been paired on all these votes for the last two hours with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN].

Mr. CAFFERY. I have a general pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER], and in his absence I withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 27; as follows:

YEAS—30			
Allen,	Dench,	McLaurin,	Stewart,
Blake,	Dodge,	Mantle,	Teller,
Blackburn,	Hughes,	Morgan,	Platt,
Cameron,	Harris,	Peffer,	Forbes,
Call,	Johnson,	Perkins,	Wadsworth,
Carter,	Jones of Ark.	Pugh,	White,
Chandler,	Kyle,	Squire,	
NAYS—27			
Allison,	Frye,	Hill,	Pasco,
Bacon,	Gallinger,	Hoot,	Platt,
Cameron,	Gorman,	McMillan,	Proctor,
Cañon,	Grady,	McPherson,	Quay,
Chandler,	Hale,	McPherson,	Ransom,
Davis,	Hawley,	Mitchell of Wis.	Vilas,
Dixon,		Palmer,	

NOT VOTING—30.

Aldrich,	Faulkner,	Mills,	Shoup,
Blanchard,	Gordon,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Smith,
Burns,	Gorman,	Morgan,	Vest,
Cañon,	Higgins,	Murphy,	Washburn,
Cokrell,	Irwin,	Power,	Wilson,
Cushman,	Keedy,	Reichard,	Wolcott,
Dolph,	Lodge,	Roach,	
	Martin,	Sherman,	

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, Mr. PALMER, and others addressed the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas is recognized. The bill which the Senate has just voted to take up will be stated by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2642) providing for the issue of bonds, the coinage of silver, and for other purposes.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. In view of the lateness of the session and the necessity for economizing time as much as possible, and in view of the fact that every member of the Senate has his mind made up whether he will or will not vote for this bill, I ask unanimous consent that some hour may be fixed on to-morrow at which a vote may be taken.

Several SENATORS. Now! Now!

Mr. HALE. There are too many absentees to vote now.

Mr. BUTLER. Oh, no.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I should be glad to have a vote now, as there is a quorum present.

Mr. DANIEL. Every Senator is paired who is not here.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I should be glad to have the vote taken now.

Mr. HALE and Mr. FRYE. Say 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I am willing to have it fixed for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. HOAR. I think the Senator had better ask that consent to-morrow.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent that at 2 o'clock to-morrow the vote be taken on this bill and the amendments to it without further debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. PLATT. Yes.

Mr. VILAS. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. BUTLER. Then let us have a vote this evening, Mr. President.

Mr. GEORGE. Let us vote before adjourning.

Mr. HALE. The Senator sees that of course it will be impossible to get a vote to-night, beginning the consideration of the bill at this hour.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I recognize that fact and I was just going to say that I shall move that the Senate adjourn, and that to-morrow I shall ask the Senate to remain in session until there is a vote on this bill.

Mr. GORMAN, Mr. PLATT, and others. That is right.

Mr. HALE. You can not get a vote to-night.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator withdraw that motion one moment?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. For what purpose?

Mr. HALE. Regular order!

Mr. BUTLER. I ask the Senator from Arkansas to withdraw his motion for one moment.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I think that the Senate ought to adjourn. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to; and at 6 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 19, 1895, at 12 o'clock m.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES.

SENATE.
D. F. Murphy..... The Wormley.

ASSISTANTS.
Thos. F. Shuey..... 2804 Fourteenth street NW.
Edward V. Murphy..... 419 Second street NW.
Henry J. Gieseler..... 145 Thirtieth street NW.
Dan. B. Lloyd..... 207 Bowry, Md.
M. W. Blumhagen..... 1405 Fourteenth street NW.

HOUSE.
David Wolfe Brown..... 154 Oregon avenue.
John H. White..... 1502 Vermont avenue.
Andrew Devine..... 125 Thirtieth street NW.
A. C. Welch..... 222 Third street NW.
Fred Island..... 1721 Twelfth street NW.

ASSISTANT.
John J. Cameron..... Myers's Hotel.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF: Petition of S. C. Buck and 21 other citizens of Cresco, Iowa, for suppression of lottery traffic through foreign postal service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WANGER: Preamble and resolutions of a meeting of 45 citizens of Port Kennedy, 75 of Ivyland, Bucks County, and of Ogontz, Montgomery County, Pa., for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting any establishment of religion, sectarian appropriations, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, preamble and resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Ogontz, 75 of Ivyland, Bucks County, and 45 of Port Kennedy, Pa., for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any State from granting the right of franchise to persons not citizens of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEVER: Petition of Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, in favor of paying the sugar producers bounty for 1894—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 19, 1895.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. MARTIN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

SENATOR FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, I take great pleasure in presenting the credentials of Hon. John L. Wilson, a Senator-elect from the State of Washington for the term commencing March 4, 1893. I send the credentials to the Chair and ask that they be read.

The Secretary read the credentials of John L. Wilson, chosen by the legislature of the State of Washington a Senator from that State for the term commencing March 4, 1893.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The credentials will be placed on file. The Senator-elect will please come forward and receive the oath of office.

Mr. Wilson advanced to the Vice-President's desk escorted by Mr. VOORHEES, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1895.

SIR: The following Senate resolution has been received:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether it is necessary or desirable that legislation should be had authorizing the issuing of bonds, Treasury notes, or other securities to realize money for the purpose of paying current deficiencies in the revenue; and, if so, the nature and substantial details of such legislation." In response to the inquiries contained in the resolution, I have the honor to say that the available cash balance in the Treasury at the close of business this day, exclusive of \$55,101,704.63 gold reserve, is \$99,575,294.52, as shown by the inclosed statement.

It is my opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be permanently invested with authority to issue and sell short-time bonds, or other obligations of the Government, for the purpose of raising money to meet such deficiencies in the ordinary revenues as may occur from time to time; but I do not think that there is any necessity at the present time for the exercise of such authority if it exists.

It is not probable that such deficiencies will occur during the remainder of the current fiscal year as will exceed the available balance now on hand, and it is estimated that during the next fiscal year the receipts will exceed the expenditures. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

To the President of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 8264) granting a pension to Saloma Mangold was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 232.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2529) to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia; which was to add to the bill the following additional section:

SEC. 5. That the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company, the Rock Creek Railway Company, and the Brightwood and Tennallytown Railway Company be, and they are hereby, respectively, authorized and required to sell from the routes of the District of Columbia for 25 cents, good for one continuous ride in the District of Columbia over the lines of said companies, respectively, and the lines of the Metropolitan

Railroad Company, and the said suburban roads shall reduce the tickets sold by the Metropolitan Railroad Company at the rate of 2 cents for each coupon ticket presented by the said Metropolitan Railroad Company. Any of the aforesaid railroad companies which shall refuse to make sale of tickets or coupon tickets at the above named rate, shall be liable to a fine of \$50 for each such violation, to be recovered in the police court of the District of Columbia as other fines are recovered. *Enacted.* That the proceeding for the recovery of such penalty shall be commenced within thirty days from the date of the alleged penalty. That the same court of the District of Columbia shall have, and it is hereby given, authority and jurisdiction to enforce the recovery of such penalty, and to cause the same to be collected, and to order on the portion of either of the aforesaid railroad companies any violation of the District of Columbia. And power is hereby granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company and the Rock Creek Railway Company to acquire, sell, or lease, or to let, or to operate, or to permit operation of the line of said Rock Creek Railway Company on Florida avenue and U street, or any part thereof.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect in thirty days after its passage.

Mr. FAULKNER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. JAMES KERR, its Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5624) to authorize the Oklahoma Central Railroad to construct and operate a railway through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1482) to correct the military record of Elisha B. Bassett.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8727) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HATCH, Mr. FORMAN, and Mr. WAUGH managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1939) granting a pension to Harrison C. Hobart, brevet brigadier-general of volunteers disagreed to by the Senate, agreed to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. MARTIN, Mr. BALDWIN, and Mr. PICKLER managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 2377) to amend "An act to amend section 4400 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the regulations of steam vessels," approved August 7, 1882; and also to amend section 4414, Title LII, of the Revised Statutes. "Regulations of steam vessels;" and

A bill (H. R. 8680) granting the Mount Vernon Barracks Military Reservation to the State of Alabama for public uses.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. QUAY presented petitions of 50 citizens of Roaring Branch, of 43 citizens of Watsonville, of 374 citizens of Philadelphia, and of 112 citizens of Mount Morris, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States;" which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of 374 citizens of Philadelphia, of 43 citizens of Watsonville, of 100 citizens of Norwalk, of 100 citizens of Philadelphia, of 112 citizens of Mount Morris, of 106 citizens of Philadelphia, and of 50 citizens of Roaring Branch, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Daughters' Association of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the publication and distribution of the World's Fair dairy tests; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. MILLAN presented a petition of Branch No. 7, Shipmasters' Association of Detroit, Mich., praying for the establishment of branch hydrographic offices at each of the principal harbors, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa presented a petition of 115 citizens of Council Bluffs, Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PEPPER. I have two communications from the legislature of Kansas. To one of them I wish to call attention particularly. It is a resolution asking legislation prohibiting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from issuing any tax upon the state taxes to persons who are not admitted to sell liquor in the state of Kansas. Twenty years ago, or more if it was, I think, in the first session of the Fifty-second Congress I introduced a bill on this

general support, and it was referred to the Committee on February 12. The committee members are present and I will state in this report as the committee report.

What is the subject of the bill? It is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the printing of the laws of the United States.

Mr. HARRIS. What is the paper proposed to be read?

Mr. PEPPER. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the printing of the laws of the United States.

Mr. HARRIS. Then of course it is right to have it read.

The committee report was read and the bill was passed.

Mr. PEPPER presented a concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

Whereas the Secretary of War has reported to the House of Representatives that the Department of War has received from the Secretary of the War Department a report of the Secretary of the War Department, and

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STATE OF KANSAS, SHERMAN, of the County of Leavenworth, do hereby certify that the following and annexed copy of the original instrument of writing filed in my office February 6, 1905.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and official seal at Kansas City, Mo., this 6th day of February, 1905.

(SEAL)

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I present a memorial of the legislature of the State of Oregon, which I ask to have read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the memorial.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask what date it is being read?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is a memorial of the State legislature of Oregon.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is rather unusual to have so long a document read.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It is usual to have memorials of State legislatures read.

Mr. HARRIS. If it is agreeable to the Senator from Oregon, I suggest that the memorial be printed in the RECORD instead of proceeding with the reading.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I have no objection to that course. If it is printed in the RECORD in full.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House Joint Memorial No. 6.

That the Secretary of War has reported to the House of Representatives that the Department of War has received from the Secretary of the War Department a report of the Secretary of the War Department, and

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Concurred in by the senate January 31, 1905.

CHAS. E. MOWERS,
Secretary of the House.

JOHN F. CAMERON,
President of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SENATE.

I, KENNETH MITCHELL, of the County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the following and annexed copy of the original instrument of writing filed in my office February 6, 1905.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and official seal at Portland, Ore., this 6th day of February, 1905.

(SEAL)

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Ore., praying for the passage of the bill introduced by Senator LODGE providing for the reorganization of the consular and diplomatic service of the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of 45 citizens of Woodlawn, Ore., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States;" which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of 40 citizens of Solon, Ohio, and a petition of 53 citizens of Beach City, Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 40 citizens of Solon, Ohio, and a petition of 50 citizens of Holmesville, Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States;" which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of John C. Fremont Post, No. 729, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, of Alliance, Ohio, praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2633, restoring to their positions in the Government Printing Office certain persons dismissed from said positions in violation of law, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. CAMERON presented petitions of Thomas J. Trice Division, No. 310, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Derry Sta-

tion; of West Branch Lodge, No. 338, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Renova; of lodge No. 210, International Association of Machinists, of Wilkesbarre, and of Lackawanna Lodge, No. 95, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Scranton, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Hazel Glen Council, No. 208, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of 54 citizens of Troy Township, of 75 citizens of Bellwood, and of 42 citizens of Edenville, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of public moneys for sectarian institutions; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of 50 citizens of Mount Jackson, of 54 citizens of Troy, of sundry citizens of Carbonade, of 100 citizens of Pittsburgh, of 241 citizens of Myerstown, of 100 citizens of Normalville, of 277 citizens of Germantown, and of 42 citizens of Edenville, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States"; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. VEST presented resolutions adopted by the Commercial Club, of Kansas City, Mo., favoring the ratification of pending treaties with the Wichita, Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians, and praying that Oklahoma Territory be admitted into the Union as a State; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HIGGINS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Delmar, Del., praying for the passage of the so-called Stone immigration bill; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of cigar makers' union No. 296, of Wilmington, Del., praying for the passage of House bill No. 5603, to ameliorate the condition of American seamen; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CALL, Mr. President, I present a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of the World's Arbitration League, incorporated by an act of Congress, comprising citizens of the United States and with honorary membership in foreign lands, which respectfully prays for action by Congress in accord with the annexed memorandum, signed by honorary members of the league in foreign countries, and offered as a petition of the World's Arbitration League in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the league on the 15th of February, 1895, at Washington, D. C., signed "John P. Newman, per William Wheeler Hubbert, vice-president, president pro tempore."

I ask that the petition may be printed in the RECORD, as it contains the names and the request of 354 members of the British Parliament, in response to a resolution of Congress asking for action upon the subject of international arbitration.

By unanimous consent, the petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Petition of the World's Arbitration League, incorporated by act of Congress, comprising citizens of the United States, and with honorary membership in foreign lands. Respectfully represented and prayed for action by Congress in accord with the annexed memorandum, signed by honorary members of this league in foreign lands, and offered as the petition of the aforesaid World's Arbitration League, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the league February 13, 1895, at Washington, D. C., a copy of which resolution is hereto annexed.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, President,
Per WM. WHEELER HUBBERT,
Vice-President, President pro tempore.

WORLD'S ARBITRATION LEAGUE,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1895.

Respected by the Lords of manors. That the signers of the petition for arbitration from Great Britain now on file, laid before the Senate under the rules, be, and are hereby, elected honorary members of the World's Arbitration League, incorporated by act of Congress, and that their names be transcribed on the roster of the league.

And that this league join in the presentation of their petition as a corporation of citizens of the United States with honorary membership in foreign lands.

WM. W. HUBBERT,
S. M. BALDWIN,
LEE CRANDALL,
Corporate Board.

Approved:

WM. W. HUBBERT,
President pro tempore.

[From W. Randall Cremer, M. P.]

ST. PAUL'S CHAMBER, 23 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND,
London, W. C., January 1, 1895.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward you a copy of a memorial signed by 354 members of the British House of Commons, in support of the petition for arbitration. As the object of the memorial is of the highest importance, and the signa-

tures represent all shades of political opinion in the British Parliament, I venture to ask for the prayer of the memorialists your earnest consideration.

Respectfully, yours,

W. RANDAL CREMER.

Hon. WILKINSON CALL, Senator.

To the President and Congress of the United States of America:

In response to the resolution adopted by Congress on April 4, 1890, the British House of Commons, supported in its decision by Mr. Gladstone, on June 16, 1895, unanimously affirmed its willingness to cooperate with the Government of the United States in settling disputes between the two countries by means of arbitration. The undersigned members of the British Parliament, while ardently thanking Congress for having by its resolution taken such an impetus to the movement and called forth such a response from our Government, earnestly hope that Congress will follow up its resolution, and crown its desire by inviting our Government to join in forming a treaty which shall bind the two nations to refer to arbitration disputes which diplomacy fails to adjust. Should such a proposal be made, our heartfelt effort would be to quickly acquiesce, and we shall be glad to see that the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have resolved to set such a splendid example to the other nations of the world.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2118) to pension John B. Leach, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4935) granting a pension to Louisa C. Conwell, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3724) for the relief of Dennis McIntyre, reported it without amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8401) for the relief of Elizabeth J. Cook, of Arkadelphia, Clark County, Ark., widow of Robert T. Cook, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 575) granting a pension to Charity Ann Smith, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2731) for the relief of H. K. Palmer, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5099) to increase the pension of Alexander Williamson, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VORHEES, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8572) for the relief of Glenmore Distilling Company, of Daviess County, Ky., reported it without amendment.

Mr. CAFFERY, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 584) for the relief of Goff A. Hall, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5565) granting a pension to Joseph E. Brooks, father by adoption of Henry M. Brooks, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8459) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Biloxi and Back Bay Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge over that portion of the bay of Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi, known as Back Bay," reported it without amendment.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (S. 692) for the relief of James C. McCartney, of Gardiner, Mont., reported it without amendment.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 6659) to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll.

A bill (H. R. 6646) to pension Albert Munson;

A bill (H. R. 6901) to increase the pension of Maj. Gen. Julius H. Stahl;

A bill (H. R. 1716) granting a pension to Ellen Carney; and

A bill (H. R. 8811) granting a pension to James Jones.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Mr. HAWLEY. I was requested by the president of the National Academy of Sciences to present the report, which the academy makes in accordance with statute, upon the standards for electrical measure. The existing statute provides for the printing of the report, so that no action is necessary.

MRS. EVALYN N. VAN VLIET.

Mr. GALLINGER. The bill (S. 684) for the relief of Mrs. Evalyn N. Van Vliet, which passed the Senate, was amended by the House of Representatives and the amendments referred to the Committee on Pensions. I report back the bill, and move that the Senate nonconcur in the amendments of the House of Representatives, and ask for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. PALMER, Mr. GALLINGER, and Mr. HAWLEY were appointed.

PREVENTION OF DESECRATION OF GRAVES.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4693) for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia, to report it favorably without amendment. Inasmuch as a bill in its express terms has passed the Senate, but the other House passed a bill of their own, and as it is a matter of importance to the medical profession of the District, I ask for the immediate consideration of this bill.

Mr. BATE. Are we through with the morning business?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is not concluded.

Mr. BATE. I must object.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest to the Senator from Tennessee that this is a measure which passed the Senate. The other House in place of passing the Senate bill passed a House bill in the same terms. It is a matter that the medical fraternity of the District are greatly interested in, and it will only take a moment to pass the bill. The Senator does not object, I understand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VOLLEY P. HART.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I am directed by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2745) to authorize the Postmaster-General to refund to Volley P. Hart, postmaster at Sedalia, Mo., moneys sent him by the Post-Office Department for disbursement, and lost by the failure of the First National Bank of Sedalia, to report it favorably, without amendment. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be put upon its passage, as its passage will involve some further action, which it is necessary, if done at all, should be done at this time. I call the attention of the Senator from Missouri to the report.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill reported by the Senator from Colorado?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to refund to Volley P. Hart, postmaster at Sedalia, Mo., the balance of the \$9,000 received by him on the 13th of April, 1894, from the Post-Office Department to pay postal clerks and office force for the months of April, May, and June, 1894, and deposited by him in the First National Bank of Sedalia, which remained in the bank at the date of its failure, on May 4, 1894, not to exceed \$6,000; but before the balance shall be so refunded Volley P. Hart shall assign and transfer to the Postmaster-General his claim against the First National Bank of Sedalia for the balance of \$9,000 and all dividends thereon.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

C. F. LYNCH.

Mr. CAMDEN. On the 22d of January there was referred to the Committee on Appropriations a resolution submitted by me, the consideration of which that committee desire to be relieved from, and that it be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

By unanimous consent, the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, and it was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate do, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay C. F. Lynch the difference between the amount of compensation received by him as an employee of the Government on the ruling page roll of the Senate and the salary of messenger, which duty he has performed from the 15th day of December, 1894, to the present time, and as long as he continues to perform the duties of messenger, to be paid out of the appropriation for salaries of officers, clerks, messengers, and others, Senate, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

JOSEPH W. ADY.

Mr. CAMDEN. I am instructed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] on the 12th instant, to report it favorably, without amendment. I ask for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution with be read, subject to objection.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate do, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Joseph W. Ady, the contingent fee of the seat of JOHN MARTIN, a Senator from Kansas, the sum of \$200 in full of expenses incurred by the said Joseph W. Ady in his said contest.

Mr. CAMDEN. I will state that the resolution was approved by the Committee on Privileges and Elections and referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. I ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. KYLE. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the resolution will go to the Calendar.

JOSEPH M'GUCKIAN.

Mr. CAMDEN. I am instructed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] on the 13th instant, to report it favorably, without amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That Joseph McGuckian be placed on the messenger roll of the Senate at a salary of \$600 per annum, to be paid monthly out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that he be assigned to one of the committees of the Senate now without a messenger.

Mr. CAMDEN. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution. I will state that it has been reported favorably on the recommendation of a large majority of Senators in this Chamber. The man to whom the resolution refers has been in the employ of the Government about thirty years, and is now old; he has been thrown out of employment, and it has been recommended that he be placed on the roll of the Senate at \$600 per annum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. PLATT. I do not wish to object, but I want to make an inquiry. Will we authorize an individual by name to be put on the Senate roll, does that put him out of the power of the Sergeant-at-Arms? Can the Sergeant-at-Arms remove him if he thinks it necessary, or appoint someone else in his place?

Mr. CAMDEN. I think not.

Mr. PLATT. I think we ought to go very carefully about such business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. McLAURIN. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection, and the resolution will go to the Calendar.

ADVANCES BY CERTAIN STATES FOR WAR OF 1812.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That 500 copies of Senate Executive Document No. 17, Fifty-first Congress, second session. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting in answer to Senate resolutions of July 16, 1890, and December 13, 1890, reports of the Third Auditor and Register of the Treasury in regard to certain advances and expenditures made in the war of 1812 by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and South Carolina, and the city of Baltimore, be printed for the use of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 2778) to aid and encourage the holding of the Tennessee centennial exposition at Nashville, Tenn., in the year 1896, and making an appropriation therefor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 2779) granting a pension to Joseph S. Bunker; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 2780) to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and adjust the claims of Francis O. Medley, of Charles County, State of Maryland, for damages done and supplies taken during the war of the rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. POWER introduced a bill (S. 2781) to amend section 34 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 2782) to refer certain claims for excessive postage paid to the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. WOLCOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PIERCE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PROCTOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

posed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLANCHARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCPHERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PEPPER. I submit an amendment, which I heretofore presented, intended to be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill but which was printed and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. I now offer the same amendment, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs without further printing.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

Mr. KYLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 827) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and asking a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the request of the House of Representatives for a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. CALL, Mr. BRICE, and Mr. CULLOM were appointed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 2377) to amend "An act to amend section 4400 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the regulations of steam vessels," approved August 7, 1882; and also to amend section 4414, Title LII, of the Revised Statutes, "Regulation of steam vessels," was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 8680) granting the Mount Vernon Barracks Military Reservation to the State of Alabama for public uses was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PROPOSED EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CALL submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That the Senate meet at the hour of 11 in the morning and remain in session until 5 p. m., then take a recess until the hour of 8 p. m.

Mr. CALL. I ask that the resolution lie over and be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

INDEX TO COTTON REPORT.

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be authorized to employ a competent person to make an index to volumes 1 and 2 of the report of said committee on cotton, and the expense thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 18th instant approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

An act (S. 814) for the relief of the representatives of Daniel C. Rodman, deceased, and others;

An act (S. 1818) providing an additional circuit judge in the ninth judicial circuit; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 113) instructing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Michigan the flags of certain regiments of Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had on this day approved and signed the act (S. 655) to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the District of Columbia and to regulate the proceedings before them.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLACKBURN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 829) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1896, having met at full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 15.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and agree to the same.

On amendment numbered 5, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

JO. C. S. BLACKBURN,
CALVIN S. BRICE,
EUGENE HALE.

Managers on the part of the Senate.

JAMES B. MCREARY,
THAS. E. HOOKER,
ROBERT R. HITT.

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will simply say that the conference committee has agreed upon every matter in dispute, except Senate amendment numbered 5, which is the appropriation of \$500,000 to begin the building of the Hawaiian cable. Upon that the conferees were unable to agree.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask the Senator what amendment No. 15 is.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is an amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE], providing for the payment of small sums to a half dozen or more consuls, amounting in the aggregate to five or six hundred dollars.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Senate recedes from that amendment?

Mr. BLACKBURN. The Senate recedes from that amendment, with the understanding that it is properly a deficiency; that it should be in the deficiency bill, and is out of place in this bill.

Mr. FRYE. I wish to ask the Senator what was done with the Senate amendment making appropriations for Samoa.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That amendment was agreed to by the House of Representatives.

I ask for the adoption of the report, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the report of the committee of conference.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I now move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and ask for a further conference upon the item left open to dispute between the two Houses.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRICE, and Mr. HALE were appointed.

FRED KORMANN.

Mr. WASHBURN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2388) for the relief of Fred Kormann.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to confirm the cash entry numbered 8292, of lot 4 in section 25, lot 3 in section 24, lot 1 in section 25, and lot 5 in section 26, in township 110 north of range 29 west, in the district of lands subject to entry at the United States local land office at Marshall, Minn., made by one Fred Kormann on the 6th of March, 1891, and directs the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue a patent therefor.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MONUMENT TO MARYLAND REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1255) to aid in the erection of a monument to the Maryland heroes of the Revolutionary war. I am advised that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON] would like to make a few remarks upon the bill, and as he does not often ask the indulgence of the Senate I trust he may be allowed to proceed at this time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the Senator from Maryland proceeding at this time? The Chair hears none.

[Mr. GIBSON addressed the Senate. His remarks are withheld for revision, and they will appear hereafter.]

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McLAURIN. I am not quite ready to vote for the passage of the bill, and I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. COKE (when the name of Mr. MILLS was called). My colleague [Mr. MILLS] is detained at home by sickness.

Mr. DUBOIS (when Mr. SHURT's name was called). I announce the pair of my colleague [Mr. SHURT] with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa. I inquire whether the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa. I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], who is absent, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question I withhold my vote. I should vote "nay" if I were at liberty to vote.

Mr. WOLCOTT (after having voted in the affirmative). I rise to inquire if the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] has voted. The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I withdraw my vote, as I am paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE].

Mr. BATE. I desire to announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] is paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], both of whom are necessarily absent at this time.

Mr. HILL. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. MURPHY] is paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY].

Mr. PASCO. I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] and vote "yea."

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask if the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] has voted, or if a pair with him has been announced?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised that he has not voted.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Has a pair with him been announced?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No pair has been announced.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Then, if I may, I transfer my pair with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] and vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 27; as follows:

YEAS—36.

Allen.	Dubois.	Martin.	Roech.
Bacon.	Faulkner.	Fitchell of Ore.	Stewart.
Berry.	George.	Morgan.	Teller.
Blackburn.	Hansbrough.	Pasco.	Vest.
Blackard.	Harris.	Perkins.	Wheeler.
Butler.	Hunt.	Perkins.	Walsh.
Call.	Jones of Ark.	Pettigrew.	White.
Cameron.	Kyle.	Power.	Wilson of Wash.
Clark.	McLaurin.	Pugh.	Wolcott.

NAYS—27.

Aldrich.	Frye.	Lindsay.	Palmer.
Barrows.	Gray.	Lodge.	Platt.
Caffery.	Hale.	McNallen.	Proctor.
Osmen.	Hawley.	McPherson.	Ransom.
Carey.	Higgins.	Manderson.	Vilas.
Conner.	Hitchcock.	Wiss.	Washington.
Dixon.	Hoar.	Morrill.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Allison.	Dolph.	Mantle.	Smith.
Brice.	Gallinger.	Mills.	Squire.
Blackell.	Gibson.	McKim.	Thompson.
Coke.	Gordon.	Pritchard.	Wilson of Iowa.
Cullum.	German.	Quay.	
Deuel.	Jones of Nev.	Shoup.	

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2642) providing for the issue of bonds, the coinage of silver, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let the bill be read at length. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read.

The SECRETARY. The Committee on Finance report to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill down to and including the words "Sec. 9," on page 5, in the following words:

That authority is hereby given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the United States to the amount of \$500,000,000, coupon or registered, at the option of the buyer, payable, principal and interest, in coin of the present standard value, being interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and not to be sold at less than par, the bonds to mature thirty years from date, and be redeemable at the option of the Government at any time, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to use the proceeds of the sale of said bonds to defray current expenses of the Government, and for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes and of Treasury notes issued prior to July 1, 1890, hereinafter provided. That said bonds shall be of the denominations of \$20 and \$40, and multiples of said sums, respectively, at the option of the pur-

chasers thereof, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes and duties, and shall be subject to the same taxation by or under State, municipal, or other local authority, and said bonds and coupons shall be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. When under the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 1, 1890, authorized for sale, he shall advertise the same and authorize subscriptions therefor to be made at the Treasury Department, and at any subtreasury, and when the Treasury notes of the United States are deposited, it being the intention of this act to give full and free opportunity for their subscription, and payment therefor may be made in gold coin, but the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, accept in payment thereof United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 1, 1890.

SEC. 2. That national banking associations are hereby authorized and permitted to issue circulating notes to the par value of United States bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the tax on such circulation is hereby reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July of each year.

SEC. 3. That section 3 of the act approved July 1, 1890, "An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and hereafter no national banking association continuing to transact business as such shall retire the whole or any part of its circulation without written authority therefor from the Secretary of the Treasury; and so much of section 12 of the said act of July 1, 1890, as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers of the United States and to issue certificates therefor be, and the same is hereby, repealed, but this repeal shall not in any manner affect the validity or use of such certificates heretofore issued.

SEC. 4. That hereafter national banking associations desiring to retire the whole or any part of their circulating notes shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury, deposit with the Treasurer of the United States gold coin equal to the amount of notes to be retired, and each of said banking associations at all such times shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury, in gold coin, a sum equal to 5 per cent of its outstanding circulating notes, and the same shall be held and used for the redemption of such notes, and for all other purposes.

SEC. 5. That not exceeding one-half of the lawful reserves on account of deposits now required by law to be kept by national banking associations may consist of bonds of the United States issued under this act, the same to be estimated at their par value.

SEC. 6. That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued of a denomination less than \$10, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be as rapidly as practicable, taken up, redeemed, and canceled, and notes of \$10 and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the Comptroller of the currency.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds as hereinbefore provided, to cancel and destroy all United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 1, 1890, of denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$5, which said certificates shall be payable to bearer in silver, it being the intention of this act that neither the Treasury Department nor national banks shall issue or keep in circulation any notes, other than silver certificates, of a less denomination than \$10; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, at the request, to retire, to redeem, to cancel, and to destroy all United States legal-tender notes, and to issue in lieu thereof silver certificates in denominations less than \$10, and he shall cancel and retire the legal-tender notes and Treasury notes as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, out of the proceeds arising from the sale of the bonds hereinbefore authorized, and from any surplus revenues to collect and cancel, and not reissue, said United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes whenever and as fast as the aggregate circulation of United States legal-tender notes, Treasury notes, silver certificates, and gold certificates shall exceed the aggregate amount of United States notes, Treasury notes, national bank notes, and silver certificates in circulation at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 9. The committee also report, on page 6, line 8, before the word "price," to insert the word "market," in line 9, after the word "in," to strike out "London" and insert "New York," and in line 16, before the word "may," to strike out "in denominations of less than \$10;" so as to read:

That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to require that any United States mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver bullion of standard fineness, and coin of the same into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. The seigniorage on the said bullion shall be 15 cents per 100, and the seigniorage on the said coin shall be the coinage value thereof; and the market price of the bullion in New York on the day the deposit is made, and all expenditures for coinage done under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price thereof as aforesaid; and whenever the said coins hereinafter provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates may be issued thereon, in the manner now provided by law.

The committee also report to strike out the remainder of the bill, in the following words:

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations, and employ such clerical and other force as may be necessary to carry this act into effect, and a sum sufficient for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator from Arkansas yield to me a moment?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. I wish to give notice that after the disposition of the present bill I shall ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of S. B. 7373 (H. R. 11441), entitled "An act to regulate interstate commerce," approved February 4, 1887.

Mr. HIGGINS. We could not hear the Senator from South Carolina on this side.

Mr. BUTLER. I simply gave notice that when the pending bill is disposed of I shall ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of House bill 7373, with which the Senator is familiar.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from South Carolina will not undertake to interfere with appropriation bills.

Mr. BUTLER. I will not commit myself to any agreement on that subject.

Mr. HALE. Then the Senate will have to settle it.

Mr. BUTLER. Then the Senate will have to settle it.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. In view of the lateness of the session and the fact that doubtless every member of the Senate has his mind made up as to the bill which has just been taken up, and in view of the further fact that the friends of the bill do not propose to occupy the time of the Senate by discussion, I ask unanimous consent that we fix an hour to-day at which we may have a vote on the bill. I will suggest 4 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. ALDRICH. After conference with many Senators upon this side of the Chamber, I am satisfied that it will be impossible to get an agreement to vote upon the bill to-day. There is a very strong and a very natural feeling that in the present condition of the country a bill of such importance ought not to be passed or voted upon except after the fullest discussion. I therefore object to the proposed agreement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I regret very much that some time can not be fixed upon for a vote in the Senate. The friends of the measure are perfectly willing to submit the matter to a test at any hour. I regret that the minority of the Senate should think it necessary to resort to dilatory tactics to avoid a vote on this bill. I will concede to the Senate a very great length of time, but I will ask the Senate to remain in session to-day until we reach a vote on the bill, if it is possible to get it.

Mr. HALE. In view of the fact that only eight or nine days remain for the consideration of the business that must be done by the Senate, let me ask the Senator whether he thinks it is now good policy to bring up this bill, for which we give rise to long and perhaps heated discussion, and engross the time of the Senate, and thereby endanger the passage of the appropriation bills, which surely would result in an extra session of Congress. I know in asking this question that the Senator is a calm-minded man and contemplates things that will come up in the future, and I should be glad to have him give us some indication as to whether it is his intention to hold the bill here day and night, to the exclusion of appropriation bills.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I should be glad to avoid exactly the contingency that has been suggested by the Senator from Maine, and for that reason I suggested that an hour should be fixed for a vote in the Senate. There is not a man in this body who does not know how every other man in the country will regard the question. A discussion of an hour a day, or a week will change nobody's conviction. It is a matter that has been fully and fairly discussed and understood. It has been weighed and considered by every member of the body. Every man has his mind already made up. I am willing and the friends of the measure are willing to put the matter to a test now without a word of debate.

If the opponents of the bill, for the purpose of avoiding a vote, see fit to resort to a discussion or debate which will look to us as having for its prime purpose to avoid a vote at all, of course we can not help it; but we must make an earnest effort to reach a vote on the bill.

I do not propose to jeopardize the passage of an appropriation bill. There will be plenty of time, in my judgment, to pass the appropriation bills, but if the time is wasted, the friends of the measure do not propose to run the risk of an extra session by prolonging its consideration if the minority, as I believe, in the Senate manifest a disposition to prevent the passage of the bill. Of course we can not help it if they choose to do it.

Mr. HALE. Now, if the Senator will allow me, he is shifting the burden. It is not dilatory tactics for the minority, or for any portion of the Senate, to insist that the bill which must be considered, to complete the business of this Congress shall be considered. The Senator himself and those who have joined with him in bringing this matter before the Senate have created this situation. It is they who have obstructed this bill here. I do not say it in an offensive sense, because the majority has the right to take up any bill, but it is they who have made the situation and have made the danger.

It seems to me that it is going a little too far when a disposition is manifested, as is always manifested when this subject is up for a fair debate, for the Senator to intimate that it is dilatory in its purpose and nature, and is meant for delay. The Senator knows that in all forms when this great question has come up heretofore there has been no delay. The Senators have expressed themselves freely upon both sides of the question. There can not be a resolution offered in the morning hour on the subject that does not go over and give rise day after day to debate much of the day. The Senator will not himself intimate, because he is a fair-minded man, that reasonable debate upon this question is dilatory in its nature.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Maine allow me to ask him if he can name any number of hours that the opponents of the bill will require for debate? I do not think there is a single friend of the bill who is disposed to consume a minute's time in debating it.

Mr. HALE. I have heard the Senator ask that question a great many times in reference to another bill that we had up in the last session of Congress. I heard that question asked when the majority was attempting to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act. But, if I may say so, it is not a real, pertinent, square question. I can not tell you. It may be that I shall not want to debate the bill one moment.

Mr. HALE. I suppose the Senator suggest to me how I can square it better than it is squared?

Mr. HALE. The truth is that whenever Senators want to get a measure through that suits them they turn around and accuse the other side of dilatory tactics. Now, that is not so. Only a fair measure of debate is all that anybody wants. I know that the Senator from Arkansas in managing this bill will manage the bill carefully and will handle the Senate carefully. I am willing to trust to his management.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I should like to ask the Senator a question in this connection. Does he believe any amount of debate would change any vote from the present intention of the Senate if we were to vote right now, even if the discussion of the bill should continue for a month?

Mr. HALE. I suppose it may be true about almost all measures we debate and discuss here.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Then I do not see any good reason why we may not vote now, except that the minority fear they will be beaten on the vote; that is all.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator were in the minority and objecting to this bill, he would want the privilege of debate. He knows he would.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Certainly; and we do not propose to deny that privilege.

Mr. HALE. I hope the Senator will go on with the bill, and that it will not be intimated there are any dilatory tactics here. There is no disposition to resort to dilatory tactics.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I do not think it will require an intimation for everybody to understand the purpose of a protracted debate on the bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, there are some facts in connection with this bill that I think ought to be stated. Of course they are apparent to everyone, but it would do no harm to state them.

There is no member of the Senate and no person in the United States who expects that this bill will become a law if it passes the Senate, and any time spent here in pressing it for consideration will certainly, so far as any practical results are concerned, be entirely wasted. But when the Senate of the United States is called upon to express its opinion upon a question of such importance, it is not right that the Senator from Arkansas or any other Senator should suggest that it be passed upon without discussion. An innumerable number of amendments will be offered to the bill, that can not be helped. You can not expect Senators to vote upon a single proposition involving the whole financial question without amendment and without debate.

If there was any real benefit to come to the country or any result to be reached by pressing the bill for consideration that would be of any value to the country, the Senator from Arkansas, if he is frank to the Senate and the country, must admit that he does not expect the bill to pass the coordinate branch of Congress and receive the Executive approval. Therefore I think it comes with ill grace from that Senator to suggest that a bill of such importance should be hurried through the Senate without discussion at this hour of the session.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I entirely agree with the Senator from Arkansas that in all human probability debate will not change a vote in this body, but perhaps there is another function of debate which has not been alluded to by him or by any other Senator which is as important as the supposed capacity of debate to influence votes. The country expect, and I think will demand, that a measure so important and far-reaching as this should not be passed (if it is true, as the Senator from Arkansas thinks, that it will be passed) without an exposition of the objections to the measure by those who differ from him, and who represent a very large constituency in the country.

It will be necessary, I think, before the bill passes to inquire why it is that after having spent the long weary weeks of the summer of 1893 in the attempt that was so unsuccessful to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act the same Senate or the same Congress is asked to restore that purchasing clause in an intensified form; that is, intensified as it seems to many who are opposed to the bill brought forward by the Senator from Arkansas. Therefore I do not think it is unreasonable to say that before the bill passes it should receive such debate and discussion, if not by its friends but by those who oppose it, as will give to the

evening to consider a bill of which I heartily approve. I call his attention to the fact, however, that that is the evening of the 23d of February, and there are social and other engagements that evening.

Mr. ALDRICH. Make it next week some time.

Mr. LLEY. So far as I am concerned, any evening will be satisfactory.

Mr. HARRIS. Might it not be well to have it to-morrow evening? The resolution goes over, and I shall ask the Senate to consider it to-morrow morning. I will change the time from Friday evening, the 23d, to Thursday evening, the 21st.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That modification will be made. The resolution goes over.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator from Delaware yield to me for a moment?

Mr. HIGGINS. I will.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 8499.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The title of the bill will be read for information.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 8499) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River in the county of Dakota, in the State of Nebraska, and in the city of Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury, in the State of Iowa.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FRYE. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. POWER. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6750) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Yellowstone River in the county of Dawson, State of Montana. I will state that a Senate bill of the same tenor has been favorably reported by the Committee on Commerce; I therefore ask for action upon the House bill, and if it shall be passed I shall move the indefinite postponement of the Senate bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill indicated by the Senator from Montana?

Mr. ALLEN. I think the bridge bills ought to be considered together. I therefore object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. HALLINGER. I ask the Senator from Delaware to yield to me that I may ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill which it is important should be passed. I think it will take but a moment.

Mr. HIGGINS. What is the bill?

Mr. HALLINGER. It is the bill to authorize the adoption of children in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HIGGINS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5711) to authorize the adoption of children in the District of Columbia.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. BUTLER. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Several SENATORS. Regular order.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] are before the Senate, and which the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. President, we have a sudden change of scene between last night and this morning as to the status of the silver question in the Senate. The junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] offered late last evening his resolutions, which are now the pending order, while this morning the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] has almost cut the ground from under our feet, by stating that his bill, once so urgent and so necessary, will not now be pressed to a vote.

I should not feel relieved, Mr. President, of any reason for taking up the time of the Senate were the difference between the resolutions of the Senator from Colorado and the bill of the Senator from Arkansas a vital difference. Instead of that there is a vital concurrence between them. Both are declarations of policy on this momentous question to be met by this body. Of course the bill of the Senator from Arkansas was neither presented nor urged as legislation, let alone serious legislation. He knows, as we all know, that at this stage of the session it is impossible for such a measure to receive the legislative assent. He knows, as we all know, that in all human probability, if it passed this body, it could not be passed by the other branch of Congress, still less that it could receive the sanction of the Executive. It amounts,

therefore, to no more than a declaration of policy, and that is just what the first resolution of the Senator from Colorado is. The resolution is as follows:

That it is the sense of the Senate that the welfare and prosperity of the United States require the enactment of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

We may well ask, Mr. President, why are to be vexed with this question at this stage of the public business and of the session? What good is to be accomplished by it? On the other hand, what harm, what vast injury, may be accomplished by it if it be adopted.

I shall not take up the time or weary the patience of the Senate by any rebash of the discussion of the silver question so elaborately considered in the first session of the present Congress, not to say in preceding sessions, but it does become incumbent on us to understand just where this question now stands.

I was surprised at the attitude of the Senator from Arkansas, finding fault or complaining that any discussion should be indulged in by the opponents of his bill or the opponents of this policy; surprised, in the first place, because his bill, it not being serious legislation, was itself but Senatorial discussion, playing for position, possibly a stump speech, not a bill presented with a view to its passage. If, therefore, the Senate is asked to vote on that question and thus make such a declaration, surely it is incumbent upon individual members of the Senate not to let such an utterance of this body go out to the country or to the world without some statement on their part of their belief and of their opinions.

A long time, Mr. President, has elapsed since the repeal of the silver clause of the Sherman Act; a year and nearly four months in time, but a period so pregnant with events, so full of experience on this question, that we have learned to know more about it than we should in any ten years of the previous experience of the world in this regard. During all this time there has been no discussion in this body of the silver question. Now we are asked suddenly to make this declaration, and to remain dumb as to all that has occurred meanwhile.

The message of the silver-purchase repeal act marked the broad lines of difference of treatment of this subject by the two sides of the Chamber. Those on the side I speak for professed to believe—I know I believe, and I think all the others believe—that they are true supporters of the doctrine and the principle of bimetalism. I say that despite the sneers of our friends on the other side of the question, who seem to insist upon it that we are but gold monometalists in our position, our contrary opinion is made clear by an example that what we contend for, what our policy is pointed at, is nothing else but the restoration of the state of affairs as it existed before Germany suspended the coinage of silver in 1870 or 1871, and before her action was followed by France and the rest of Europe, and acceded to by the United States when we came to coinage.

Up to that time there had been no silver problem; the world had not been troubled by it. Everywhere, since France had adopted her standard of 154 to 1 in 1803, silver had been freely coined in all of the mints, except that of England, at that ratio, and the two metals had subsisted as standard money side by side in all the marts of the world. All we ask is that a policy be pursued by the United States which will tend and lead to that result. That is the bimetalism in which we believe. We are not gold monometalists, and we are opposed to, and shall oppose to the very last, silver monometalism.

The two sides took issue on this matter in the fight over the repeal of the silver-purchase act, and, as we all know, it resulted in the repeal. That was a step momentous in its character, vast in its results, and, as I have said, has been followed by a larger chapter and measure of experience in the year and a quarter which has elapsed since then in any period of five times its length before in the history of the world.

The measure was, of course, one of experiment. Every such attempt by man in respect to this silver problem since Germany began the process of demonetization has been but one of experiment. It always remains in the experimental stage. Since 1873 we have been coining silver under the Bland-Allison Act until we had accumulated a stock of silver which was very large and great as much as was presently needed for our purposes. Pressed by the advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver, in 1890 we passed the purchase act, and under that act this country became the purchaser of 50,000,000 ounces of silver every year. The Treasury notes in substitution thereof based upon the billion in the Treasury, and adding that to our paper money requiring to be redeemed.

A coming across which alarmed the world and alarmed the people of this country. We were called upon to take a new departure. A new departure we did take. We initiated then a great measure of policy on this important subject. The real object, the *raison d'être* of the repeal act, was to serve notice upon Europe that the United States would no longer be the patient ass carrying the silver burden of the world; that they might not expect or hope or look for the mitigation of the evil effects of the silver problem by reason of the United States carrying upon

its latest statistics, the which of this burden. That we had engaged in a territory, was subject the Board Allison Act that we assumed with the least cost and step when we came to the point of sale. Silver could not be sold in any other market than the market of the United States. It is not a new market, Mr. Jones, and it is not a new market, it is a market that is not a market for silver. The silver problem in all its dreadful features remained to perpetrate and was not to be forgotten.

There is no question or difference between the two sides of this Chamber as to the subject of the silver coinage. The two sides of this Chamber are in agreement. It is not a question of the silver coinage. Our friends, the supporters of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone, said that that was the remedy. Some of them are the open advocates of silver monometallism, and say that that will be good for the United States and the world; others that the United States by such free coinage will bring silver to a price, such as it is, and it is not a question of the silver coinage. On the other hand, unwilling to take the risk of such a step, the Senate and the House of Representatives and the President in that great act took the important step which is now attacked by this resolution. We enacted as the policy of this Government, as I said before, that we will no longer play the part of the patient as carrying the burdens of all the world. We reserved notice upon Great Britain, upon Germany, upon France, upon all Europe, that they would have to bear and step along with us.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Delaware will suspend. The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, the title of which will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2642) providing for the issue of bonds to the Government.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let the unfinished business be laid aside informally to allow the Senator from Delaware to conclude his remarks.

Mr. GORMAN. Will the Senator from Arkansas permit me?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. GORMAN. I must appeal to the Senator from Delaware, as well as the Senator from Arkansas, to cease the discussion at this time. All the great appropriation bills are pending in the Senate or in the committee, and it will be almost impossible to have fair consideration of those bills unless we begin with them now. I must appeal to the Senator in the public interest to give way and permit me to make a motion, as I am respected in the Senate, the Senator in charge of the Indian appropriation bill, that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

Mr. BUTLER. I shall have to object to that.

Mr. HIGGINS. I shall feel compelled to make my remarks on some other order of business. I never have taken up much time of the Senate in the discussion of any question.

Mr. BUTLER. I think the Senator from Delaware ought to proceed.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER. I object.

Mr. HIGGINS. I ask who has the floor?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Delaware that when the hour of 12 o'clock arrived the unfinished business was laid before the Senate. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], in charge of that bill, asked unanimous consent that it be laid aside for the present.

Mr. HIGGINS. I object.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Arkansas repeat his request?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. My suggestion was that the coinage bill be informally laid aside. I stated a few moments ago in the Senate that in view of the lateness of the session and the necessity for passing the appropriation bills, the friends of the measure having had it before the Senate and having developed the fact that they were in the majority, and the minority presenting a determined opposition to it, it was impossible for us without danger to the appropriation bills to undertake to pass the bill at the present session, and that under those circumstances the friends of the measure would not press it further during this session of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. ALLEN. I desire to object.

Mr. SHERMAN. I trust the Senator from Maryland will allow the Senator from Delaware to proceed and finish his remarks. There is no desire on this side to delay the appropriation bills.

Mr. GORMAN. I appeal to the Senator from Delaware to give way, so that we may proceed with the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senator from Delaware can finish his speech on that bill.

Mr. GORMAN. And if the Senator from Delaware desires to go on with his speech, well and good. I make that motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the motion of the Senator from Maryland to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation bill is a privileged motion, and the Chair submits it to the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN. All right.

Mr. BUTLER. I desire to make a remark in regard to the matter. If the Senator from Delaware will permit me, I will state that the Senator from Maryland in the statement he has just made urges as a reason why the Senate should now proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill the shortness of time.

Mr. GORMAN. I do.

Mr. BUTLER. And that the appropriation bills might be considered if we had proceeded to their consideration promptly.

It seems to be known as a fact that the Senate devoted nearly two years to the consideration of the appropriation bill and the consideration of the bill and the Post-Office appropriation bill for no other purpose on earth, as it appeared to me, than to kill time. Now, at this hour, when there are other very important measures which have been clamoring for recognition in this body—

Mr. GORMAN. I must suggest that debate is not in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Debate can proceed only by unanimous consent.

Mr. BUTLER. Then I understand the Senator from Maryland objects to my making this statement.

Mr. GORMAN. I object to debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair submits to the Senate the motion of the Senator from Maryland to proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not in favor of the years at large.

The year and days were reported, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DUDMAN].

Mr. GRAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULUM].

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHORE]. Were he present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I inquire if the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] has voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], and withhold my vote.

Mr. DUBOIS. I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 12; as follows:

YEAS 55.			
Allen,	Dixon,	McMillan,	Poston,
Allen,	Frye,	McNair,	Ransom,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	South,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	Swannell,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	Squire,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	Teller,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	Turpie,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	Vest,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	Vilas,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	Washburn,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	Walsh,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	Washburn,
Allen,	Grover,	McNair,	Wilson of Wash.

NAYS 12.			
Johnson,	Cameron,	Jones of Ark.	Mitchell of Wis.
Butler,	Canineer,	Lindsay,	Quay,
Cannon,	Canineer,	Martin,	Wadsworth,

NOT VOTING 21.			
Brier,	Canineer,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Clark,	Canineer,	Morgan,	Washburn,
Coke,	Canineer,	Morgan,	White,
Coke,	Canineer,	Morgan,	White,
Coke,	Canineer,	Morgan,	White,
Coke,	Canineer,	Morgan,	White,
Coke,	Canineer,	Morgan,	White,
Coke,	Canineer,	Morgan,	White,
Coke,	Canineer,	Morgan,	White,
Coke,	Canineer,	Morgan,	White,

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8479) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. President, I am only too happy to indicate by my vote on the question of taking up the appropriation bill that I have no disposition at all to delay the speedy passage of the appropriation bills and the discharge by the Senate of its duties at this stage of the session. But on this measure I desire to conclude the very brief remarks I wish to make upon the subject which was lately before the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, it seems that the provision to which the Senator from Maryland has addressed his remarks was no part of the Senate amendments to the bill. It is a new condition concerning a new subject-matter entirely, and was introduced by the committee of conference. This provision, which is a change in the income-tax law, requiring corporations to report the names and salaries of their employees for the year 1894, is changed now by the conference report, although nothing in the original amendments of the Senate had any relation to that subject.

This, as I said, is a very adroit piece of legislative work. It shows the danger that lurks in conference committees, and it shows that the Senate should scrutinize with care all conference reports.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator from New Hampshire mean to say that the conference committee have introduced in their report a feature that was not considered by either body?

Mr. CHANDLER. I say so in this case.

Mr. HALE. That is very remarkable, if it is true.

Mr. VEST. It is not true.

Mr. ALLISON. I beg to assure the Senator from New Hampshire that he is wholly mistaken as to the fact.

Mr. CHANDLER. Perhaps the Senator from Iowa will be able to demonstrate that fact.

Mr. ALLISON. I will try to do so if the Senator from New Hampshire wants me to.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Iowa will please wait until I get through and then try.

The amendments of the Senate were threefold, and they will appear in the report if it is read. There was not in the amendments of the Senate a single word on the question whether corporations should return the names and salaries of their employees. The House conferees insisted as a condition of accepting the Senate amendments that a provision should be put in exempting corporations from making returns of the names and salaries of their employees. I say that had not the slightest reference to any one of the Senate amendments. It was a new matter entirely.

I understand very well why the amendment has been run into the conference report. It is very inconvenient for the great corporations of this country to give the names and salaries of all their employees. The law is inquisitorial. It was fought here by this side of the Chamber because it was an inquisitorial law, but it suited the majority to pass it, to make it a law and to fasten this inquisitorial enactment upon the people of the country; and it should rest upon the corporations of the country just as much as it rests upon the individuals of the country. Now, here is an attempt to change the law in this very important particular simply for the reason that the great corporations of this country are unwilling to give to the collectors of internal revenue, and possibly to the public, the names and salaries of certain of their employees.

Mr. President, the united railroads of this country, with \$11,000,000,000 of capital, are standing at the doors of the Senate and the House of Representatives, seeking to pass the pooling bill which the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] advocated with so much ability the other day. This eleven billion dollar partnership or aggregation of railroads has hundreds of employees to whom it pays large salaries, and did pay those salaries in 1894. Some of them, perhaps many of them, are in this city to-day seeking to influence and to control legislation. That is one class of employees that it is very inconvenient for the great railroads and great corporations of this country to furnish a list of to the revenue officers. It would be very annoying, very inconvenient, very inquisitorial, no doubt, that those returns should be made; and I congratulate those gentlemen and the railroad corporations and the other corporations which employ them upon the skill, ingenuity, and ability which they have shown in influencing conference committees of Congress.

Mr. HALE. I should like to have some member of the conference committee make it clear to the Senate that the conference has not violated what is a rule of the Senate, never that I know of varied from, that no new matter not considered by either House shall be introduced into a conference report. Unless that rule is steadily maintained into a conference report, and its conferees have always taken that position. In the Appropriations Committee, where in the last days everything depends upon the legislative integrity of the conferees of this body and of the other, it has always been maintained, as a rule, that no new matter shall be introduced.

I hope and believe that the conferees in this case can explain to the Senate that it has not been done now.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, compared with the action of the Senate heretofore as to the rule which has been established with respect to conference committees, we have not gone by any means as far as has always been done at every session since I have served

here in regard to conference reports. I remember very distinctly when a whole tariff bill was brought in after some of the provisions in it had been voted down by both Houses of Congress, and that became the law in 1883.

Now, in this case, while we were considering the question of returns made by corporations, which we found in the second subdivision of the resolution, this amendment was suggested by the House conferees with the approbation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is a matter germane to the subject which we were considering, and was not outside of the province of the conference committee at all.

Mr. HALE. What was the provision which was amended?

Mr. VEST. It was the resolution—

Resolved, That in computing incomes and profits of a partnership, company, or association shall and be included as such incomes, profits, or dividends the tax of 2 per cent upon the net profits of such partnership, company, or association, although such tax may not have been actually paid by said corporation, company, or association at the time of making returns by the person, partnership, company, or association receiving such dividends.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator to read also the third resolution which was put in by the Senate, relating to inquiries.

Mr. CHANDLER. The conferees backed out of that.

Mr. VEST. The third resolution says:

Resolved, That no taxpayer shall be required in his return, or its annual return, to make a statement as to any investments or assets as specifically provided in said act.

That was the third resolution. Now, we added:

And returns or reports of the names and salaries of employees shall not be required from employers unless called for by the collector in order to verify the returns of employees.

I desire to say in answer to the Senator from New Hampshire that any intimation that corporate influence brought this about is absolutely false.

Mr. HALE. I myself think, after hearing that read as a part of one of the amendments, that it gave the committee jurisdiction over the subject. I am glad to see that the committee does not exceed its authority.

Mr. VEST. It has not exceeded it.

Mr. HALE. I did not know that was the case.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

Mr. ALLEN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. ILANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER].

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BURROWS (after having voted in the affirmative). I desire to withdraw my vote. I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. DUBOIS. I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. WHITE (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP]. I withdraw my vote. If the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP] were present I should vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 57, nays 10; as follows:

YEAS—57.

Aldrich,	Frye,	McPherson,	Quay,
Allison,	Gallinger,	Anderson,	Shoeman,
Bate,	Gordon,	Mantle,	Squire,
Berry,	Gordon,	Martin,	Stewart,
Blackburn,	Gray,	Mills,	Teller,
Bale,	Hale,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Turpie,
Butler,	Harris,	Mitchell of Wis.	Vest,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Carey,	Hill,	Morris,	Wilson of Iowa,
Clark,	Hunt,	Pettit,	Wilson of Wash.
Cockrell,	Hunt,	Pettit,	Wolcott,
Daniel,	James of Ark.	Platt,	
Dixon,	Lewis,	Powers,	
Faulkner,	Lodge,	Proctor,	
	McMillan,	Pugh,	

NAYS—10.

Allen,	Gorman,	McLaurin,	Wash.
Call,	Irwin,	Podler,	
Chandler,	Kyle,	Rosch,	

NOT VOTING—21.

Brice,	Dolph,	Murphy,	Smith,
Burrows,	Dubois,	Palmer,	Washburn,
Caffery,	Gibson,	Payson,	White,
Cole,	Hansbrough,	Pritchard,	
Cullom,	Higgins,	Shoup,	
Davis,	James of Nev.	Shoup,	

So the Senate laid the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. HOAR. I simply ask leave to state that if there had been time to deal with this matter more carefully I should have voted against laying the motion to reconsider on the table. I am not at all satisfied with the way the legislation is left, but the shortness of time seemed to compel a disposition of the measure now.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the Indian appropriation bill be proceeded with.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8479) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

Mr. COCKRELL. There was considerable discussion yesterday evening between the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] as to the meaning of the Wichita agreement. Two amendments have been prepared which I think cover the entire case and are satisfactory to all parties. I move to strike out on page 54, from line 13 down to the word "agreement" in line 20, and insert what I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 54, after line 12, strike out all down to and including the word "agreement" in line 20, in the following words:

That the said Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians be allowed as compensation for the cession of the lands described in article 1 of the foregoing agreement the sum of \$125 per acre for so much of said land as will not be required for allotment to the Indians as provided in the foregoing agreement, subject to such reduction as may be found necessary under article 5 of said agreement.

And insert:

The compensation to be allowed in full for all Indian claims to these lands which may be sustained by said court in the suit heretofore provided for shall not exceed \$1.50 per acre.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. Now, on page 56, at the end of line 16, I move to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That the United States shall pay the Indians for said reserved sections the same price as is paid for the lands not reserved.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CALL. On my own motion I offer an amendment. I move to amend, on page 60, after line 5, by inserting:

Provided, That such judgment shall not be binding on Congress, but only advisory.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Florida for the purpose of offering the individual amendment after the committee amendments have been disposed of. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations will be stated.

Mr. COCKRELL. The amendment of the committee, beginning in line 23, at the bottom of page 57, should be agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "precedence," in line 23, page 57, the committee report to strike out the following additional proviso:

And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be accepted or construed as a confession that the United States admit that the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have any claim to or interest in said lands or any part thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations which was pending at adjournment yesterday will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all after line 8, page 60, down to and including line 23, in the following words:

The proper accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to pay to Bartlett Richards, out of the appropriation for "support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the sum of \$98.46, for beef actually delivered to the Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., in the month of November, 1894, said amount having been suspended or disallowed, under contract stipulations. For the reason that the average weight of 265 head of steers was not fully up to the contract requirements, the deficiency recurring through the efforts of the contractor to comply with writs in request of the treasury officer, acting Indian agent, to deliver lighter cattle than had been previously delivered under the contract.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, this amendment is to strike out a portion of the bill that was inserted in it by the action of the House. It is not a proposition to insert an appropriation either by the suggestion of the Committee on Appropriations or by the suggestion of any standing committee of the Senate or any individual member of the Senate.

I take it that the action of the Committee on Appropriations in striking out this paragraph inserted by the House is because of

an adverse report coming from the Committee on Indian Affairs and submitted by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD], adverse to an amendment of like character that was proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY]. I have with great care examined the adverse report submitted. I will say in passing that while a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs I was not in the committee room when this matter was under consideration by the committee. Had I been I certainly would have antagonized an adverse report there as I antagonize it here.

I think it quite likely that if the Senate of the United States were sitting as a court of law without equity powers it might come to the conclusion suggested by the Senator from Louisiana and presumably to the conclusion that has been reached by the Committee on Indian Affairs by its majority; but the Senate of the United States and the Congress has no such limited power. It is not governed by law. It makes law; and constantly and ever it applies principles of equity and fair dealing between the Government and its citizens. Unfortunately for the citizens, it does not apply these principles so frequently as it should.

This contractor, having a contract with the Indian Office to supply certain beef cattle to feed the Indians at Pine Ridge Agency, gathered his stock for the purpose of making the supply. He gathered them near the agency that they might be delivered at such times and under such calls as might be made by the agent. It appears from this report that most of the cattle he had gathered were what are known as heavy beef cattle, averaging in weight perhaps 1,000 or 1,100 pounds, and those are the cattle he would have preferred to have delivered under his contract. It was to his advantage and pecuniary gain that he should deliver that class of cattle instead of those lighter in weight.

These cattle, when they come to be distributed by the agent among the Indian families, it is found, are more readily and evenly distributed—there is less trouble in apportioning them from the corral, whether they are delivered on the hoof or whether they are slaughtered and delivered—by having them of lighter weight. The request and desire of the Indian agent, Captain Penney, was that cattle should be delivered of the lighter weight instead of the heavier.

I will now refer to a statement contained in the report, being the affidavit of Bartlett Richards. Let me say in passing that this gentleman is a citizen of the State of white stock of its most reputable citizens, a man who would ask nothing of the Government that he is not fairly entitled to receive, a man who stands eminent in his neighborhood for his virtues, his honesty, and his integrity. And he is asking this comparatively small sum on this contract, not so much because of the amount involved as because it is fair treatment to him, and decent and honorable on the part of the Government that it should recognize and pay his claim. Mr. Richards in making his affidavit sets forth among other things that he has more than 1,000 head of cattle, of those averaging about 900 pounds in weight. He sets forth the facts, about which there is no dispute, and can be no dispute. He says:

The average weight of your petitioner's 3 and 4 year old steers, as shown by deliveries under the above contract and former ones, is more than 1,100 pounds per head; that your petitioner called with special care all the lightest cattle from his herds to comply with the acting Indian agent's request, though it was to his, the petitioner's, disadvantage; that your petitioner had 1,000 heavy beef steers ready for delivery within a few days drive of said agency; that the delivery of cattle weighing less than the prescribed average weight was not because of his inability to comply fully with the requisites of the contract, but solely through his efforts to oblige the acting agent in delivering lighter cattle than he had estimated when entering them out of his herds for the purposes of said delivery; that the 265 beef steers—all steers so delivered—were averaged 900 pounds in weight, instead of 850 pounds each, but that said cattle were inspected by Alfred B. Jackson, first lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, United States Army, who certified that he found the same to be good, and that the same were delivered fully up to the requirements of the contract of Bartlett Richards, dated May 18, 1894, under which they were delivered; and that Capt. Charles G. Demery, United States Army, acting Indian agent at Pine Ridge Agency, for the Pine Ridge Agency, receipted for said cattle, as follows, after stating numbers and weight:

Thereby certifying that the beef here receipted for is fully equal to the requirements of the contract above mentioned, and that the delivery and receipt of each and every condition, provision, and stipulation of the contract has been fully and honestly complied with, and that payment has not been made for the same until the same have been delivered and receipted for by the Indian agent subsequently informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by telegram of November 21, 1894, that said cattle were received under article 6 of said contract, not by reason of inferior quality, but because below stipulated average weight.

Your petitioner further states that his cattle so delivered were in fine condition, and that he delivered the best of his stock, that he received good, mercurial beef, fat and otherwise in fine condition, and that he delivered the same in the frame, and that it is a serious hardship to insist upon a deduction from the contract price of said delivery of beef steers, under a provision of the contract designed solely for protection of the Government against the delivery of beef of inferior quality, and especially is it a hardship in making a deduction from said issue in this case, working an injustice that the Government should find it is believed that not more than 10 per cent of the light weight, i. e., smaller beef cattle, but in excess of flesh and otherwise fine beef cattle, were delivered through a desire solely to turn in such cattle as were below the average weight.

This sworn statement of the contractor does not stand alone. It is corroborated by all those who have knowledge of the facts,

the word "lease" to insert "repair," and in line 20, after the word "draftsman," to strike out "at \$1,200 per annum;" so as to read:

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes, including the purchase, lease, repair, and construction of school buildings, not hereinafter provided for, including pay of draftsman, to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 22, on page 72, after the words "one million," to strike out "one hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and fifty," and insert "two hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and forty;" and in line 24, after the word "dollars," to insert "of which amount the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, use \$5,000 for the education of Indians in Alaska;" so as to read:

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes, including the purchase, lease, repair, and construction of school buildings, not hereinafter provided for, including pay of draftsman, to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$1,253,440, of which amount the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, use \$5,000 for the education of Indians in Alaska.

Mr. QUAY. At that point I understand the committee will agree to strike out the words, in the twenty-third line, "and fifty-three thousand four hundred and forty."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. TELLER. What is the amendment?

Mr. FAULKNER. What is the parliamentary condition? Is this an amendment of the committee we are to vote on, or is it an amendment to strike out from the bill as it came from the House?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the vote will first be taken upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. JONES. A Kansas. What is the amendment?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. In line 23, after the word "hundred," it is proposed to strike from the committee amendment the words "and fifty-three thousand four hundred and forty."

Mr. QUAY. I wish to modify the appropriation so as to leave it an even \$1,200,000. That is, with the understanding that the provision on the seventy-seventh page for the Lincoln Institute and Hampton Institute are to be taken in that order.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to find out whether the amendments of the committee, on page 77, have been rejected or not. If they have been rejected, then this amendment is proper. If not, we do not want to make it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Those amendments have not yet been reached.

Mr. QUAY. The propositions were included in the suggestion I made to the Senator from Florida in charge of the bill, and which he accepted.

Mr. FAULKNER. I suggest to the Senator from Pennsylvania that he bring the question up at once as to whether the Senate will agree to the amendment of the committee striking out the House provision. Then, if the Senate does not agree to the amendment of the committee striking out the House provision, we can go back and correct the other.

Mr. QUAY. Then I ask that the vote be taken first on the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the vote be taken on the amendments on page 77.

Mr. CALL. That is the idea.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After line 3, on page 77, it is proposed to strike out:

For support and education of 120 Indian pupils at the school at Hampton, Va., \$20,000.

For support and education of 300 Indian pupils at Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, at \$107 per annum each, \$32,100.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, I should like to inquire just what the proposition is. Is it to adopt the amendment of the committee?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. COCKRELL. The question is on striking out the provisions as to the schools at Hampton and Lincoln.

Mr. QUAY. Those in favor of the institutions will vote "nay."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. HUNTON. There are some Senators who do not understand the question to be voted upon. I ask the Chair to restate it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the question is on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, to strike out the clauses on page 77 of the bill, from line 4 to line 10, inclusive.

Mr. HUNTON. Then the question is upon agreeing to the committee's amendment to strike out?

Mr. FRYE and others. Yes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BURROWS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] to my colleague [Mr. SMITH] and vote "nay."

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. LINDSAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN]. I do not know how he would vote on this question if present, but if he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD] and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. POWER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFEY], but I understand that if that Senator were present he would vote "yea;" so I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GRAY. I am paired with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM], who is not present, and therefore I withhold my vote.

Mr. BATE. I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON]. Not knowing how that Senator would vote, if present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (after having voted in the negative). I have voted, but I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. I will transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] and let my vote stand.

Mr. VEST (after having voted in the affirmative). I withdraw my vote, as I notice that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN], with whom I have a general pair, has not voted.

Mr. GORDON. I wish to announce my pair with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. BATE. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], with whom I have announced a pair, having come into the Chamber, I will cast my vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. BURROWS. I desire to transfer my pair with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—21.

Berry,	Hansbrough,	Perkins,	Vilas,
Blackburn,	Jones of Ark.	Power,	Voices
Bryce,	Martin,	Roach,	White.
Cockrell,	Mitchell of Wis.	Stewart,	
Coke,	Morgan,	Teller,	
Davis,	Palmer,	Turpie,	

NAYS—32.

Bate,	Dubois,	Kyle,	Platt,
Blanchard,	Faulkner,	Lodge,	Proctor,
Burrows,	Frye,	McLaurin,	Quay,
Call,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Manderson,	Squire,
Clark,	Hill,	Mantle,	Walsh,
Daniel,	Hoar,	Mohell of Ore.	Washburn,
Dixon,	Hunton,	Peffer,	Wilson of Wash.
			Wolcott.

NOT VOTING—33.

Aldrich,	Dolph,	Irby,	Pritchard,
Allen,	George,	Jones of Nev.	Pauch,
Ames,	Gibson,	Lindsay,	Sherman,
Butler,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Shoup,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Mills,	Smith,
Candies,	Gray,	McMillan,	Squire,
Cameron,	Hale,	Murphy,	Washburn,
Carr,	Harris,	Pass,	Wilson of Iowa.
Cullom,	Higgins,	Pettigrew,	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COCKRELL. Now, I ask the Senate to disagree to the amendment beginning in line 23, on page 72, striking out "\$1,104,050" and inserting "\$1,253,440," so as to leave the amount just as it came from the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 72, line 23, after the words "one million," the Committee on Appropriations reported to strike out "one hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and fifty," and insert "two hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and forty."

Mr. COCKRELL. That is restoring the amount as the bill came from the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I do not want to have any mistake in relation

to the language as it stands. The words "of which amount the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, use \$5,000 for the education of Indians in Alaska," I suppose are to stand.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is a separate amendment. Let that be voted on.

Mr. TELLER. These words are to be left in?
Mr. COCKRELL. Those words will be agreed to if there be no objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 72, line 24, after the word "dollars," the Committee on Appropriations request to insert:

Of which amount the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, use \$5,000 for the education of Indians in Alaska.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. In line 2, page 73, it seems to me, in view of the discussion that has been had here to-day, the word "may" should be stricken out and the word "shall" inserted. If there is a proposition to reduce the appropriation for the contract schools 20 per cent, I think the Secretary should make the contracts for 80 per cent; and it ought not to be left doubtful as to whether he will or will not. I hope that change will be made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed in line 2, page 73, to strike out "may" and insert "shall"; so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Interior shall make contracts for the education of Indian pupils, etc.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I have an amendment on the desk which was not been disposed of that I think covers this question. I ask that it may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. When the text is perfected the Chair will recognize the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I think if the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas prevails it may take the place of the one I offered. As I offered my amendment first, I should like to have it disposed of first. I should like to have the amendment I offered read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all after the word "Alaska," in line 2, page 73, down to and including the word "cease," in line 11 of the same page, and insert:

Approved. That a sum not exceeding \$1,254,400 shall be expended in support of school-works with which contract have heretofore been made. Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion expend 20 per cent of said sum in the purchase of the property of such contract schools, as may be deemed for sale.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will state in this connection that the sum named is just the amount of money which was expended for contract schools last year for all denominations—\$515,000. If we are going to reduce it 20 per cent, a sum equal to that ought to be expended in the purchase of schools which may be abandoned.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I agree in view of the fact that a large number of contract schools have been laid under the contract which has heretofore prevailed, that if these ordinary arrangements are not allowed to go on the buildings ought to be bought by the Government, or at least those which are desirable and available should be purchased. I think the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota covers the point I have suggested, and I am willing to take a vote on that.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be again read.

The SECRETARY again read the amendment.
Mr. GALLINGER. It strikes me that this is a very radical amendment and that we ought to take time to think it over before we vote it into the bill. If the amendment is adopted it certainly does two things: It strikes from the bill the provision that the contract schools shall be decreased at the rate of 20 per cent a year, which the Secretary of the Interior has suggested, and it likewise eliminates from it the provision that the Secretary of the Interior shall make contracts, but only with present contract schools, for the education of Indian pupils, etc., and instead it gives a lump sum for a certain other purpose.

Mr. PLATT. If the Senator from New Hampshire will permit me, I will state that the amendment would allow the Secretary of the Interior to continue all the contract schools that are now in existence unless he chooses to buy some of them out with 20 per cent of the money.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is no question about that. I think the amendment is not in the line of the legislation which we are trying to accomplish by the bill.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator from New Hampshire allow me a moment?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I understood the Senator from South Dakota to explain the effect of his amendment to be that he proposes to appropriate the amount of money which was appropriated last year, naming the amount, less 20 per cent. The difference between the present bill and his amendment is that the amount

is specified in his amendment and is not specified in the bill. I should be glad to know if I misunderstood the Senator from South Dakota in that respect.

Mr. PETTIGREW. That is correct. If 20 per cent is stricken off I think it should be used for the purchase of buildings which may be abandoned.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from New Hampshire, as he seems to desire a little time to consider the amendment, yield to me in order that I may move a recess?

Mr. GALLINGER. I shall be pleased to do so.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock to-night.

Mr. PETTIGREW. For what purpose, I should like to know?
Mr. HARRIS. The question is not debatable, but I have no hesitation in saying that if I can get the floor—

Mr. WOLCOTT. I object to any explanation.

Mr. McLAURIN (at 5 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.). I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I ask the Senator from Mississippi to withdraw the motion to adjourn and yield to me—

Mr. HOAR. Regular order.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I wish to introduce a bill.

Mr. FAULKNER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask the Senator from Mississippi, who has the floor, to yield to me.

Mr. HOAR. The regular order has been demanded.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded, which is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN] that the Senate adjourn.

[Mr. McLAURIN and Mr. BUTLER called for the yeas and nays; and they were ordered.]

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] and vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. I transfer my pair to the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] and vote "nay."

Mr. GOLDEN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. I should vote "nay" if I were not paired.

Mr. DE BOIS (when Mr. SNOTT'S name was called). I announce the pair of my colleague [Mr. SNOTT] with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HARRIS. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MATHWY] and ask that my vote be recorded. I vote "nay."

Mr. DAVIS, after having voted in the affirmative, I desire to inquire if the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE] has voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. DAVIS. I withdraw my vote, as I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. HUGHINS. I am paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. I am informed he would vote "nay" if present, and I therefore vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 38; as follows:

YEAS—19.

Allen,	Chandler,	Hughes,	Potter,
Bate,	Isom,	Kear,	Platt,
Berry,	Dixon,	McLaurin,	Teller,
Blanchard,	Dwight,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Wells,
Cull,	Frye,		

NAYS—38.

Blackburn,	Gray,	Manderson,	Roush,
Boe,	Hale,	Mantle,	Stewart,
Brewster,	Harris,	Martin,	Yell,
Butler,	Hendley,	McMillan of Wis.	Yiles,
Cary,	Hepburn,	Morgan,	Yorches,
Clay,	Hill,	Palmer,	Wilson of Wash.
Crittchell,	Johnson,	Perkins,	Wolcott,
Cramer,	Johnson Ark.	Proctor,	
Crawford,	Lodge,	Quay,	
Galagher,	McMillan,	Ransom,	

NOT VOTING—31.

Aldrich,	George,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Almon,	Gibson,	McMillan,	Shoup,
Cawley,	Gordon,	Murphy,	Smith,
Cameron,	Graham,	Quinn,	Squires,
Cannum,	Hale,	Reynolds,	Turpie,
Callahan,	John of Nev.	Reynolds,	Washburn,
Deady,	McMillan,	Reynolds,	Wilson of Iowa,
Dolph,	McMillan,	Reynolds,	

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] that the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. ALLEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum and desire the roll to be called.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the number of Senators shown on the yea-and-nay vote?

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Chair please state the number of votes recorded upon the roll call?

Mr. FAULKNER. The roll call shows the presence of a quorum, and no business has intervened since the roll call.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The point made by the Senator from West Virginia is well taken.

Mr. ALLEN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. McLAURIN and Mr. TELLER called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HILL. Is it too late to raise the point of order whether a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business has precedence of a motion to take a recess?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that he has ordered the roll call to proceed, and it can not be interfered with.

Mr. HALE. Nothing can interfere with the roll call.

Mr. HALL. A motion to take a recess has preference over a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HALE. Nothing can interrupt the roll call.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The roll call will proceed.

The Secretary resumed the calling of the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I will again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], and transfer it to the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN]. I vote "nay."

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). Being paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], I transfer my pair to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY] and vote "nay."

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I again announce, and for the day, my pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD].

Mr. TURPIE (when his name was called). I inquire if the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] has voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. TURPIE. I withhold my vote, being paired with that Senator.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. CAFEERY] is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER].

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS 13.			
Allen,	Dubois,	Mitchell of Ore.	Wilson of Wash.
Berry,	Franklin,	Teller,	
Carry,	Kyle,	Walsh,	
Chandler,	McLaurin,		
NAYS 44.			
Bate,	Faulkner,	Jones of Ark.	Platt,
Blackburn,	Frye,	Lindsay,	Proctor,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	Lodge,	Quay,
Brewer,	Gray,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Bryant,	Hale,	Manderson,	Reed,
Butler,	Harris,	Martin,	Stewart,
Call,	Hawley,	Morgan,	West,
Clark,	Higgins,	Morrill of Wis.	Wilcox,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Morgan,	Woolcott,
Daniel,	Hoar,	Palmers,	
Dixon,	Hunt,	Verdine,	
NOT VOTING—31.			
Albright,	Dolph,	Mills,	Sherman,
Allison,	George,	Morrill,	Sheep,
Callahan,	Gibson,	Murphy,	Smith,
Cannedy,	Gordon,	Pawley,	Squire,
Cameron,	Gorman,	Pettigrew,	Turpie,
Coke,	Irby,	Power,	Washburn,
Cullum,	Jones of Nev.	Pritchard,	Wilson of Iowa,
Davis,	McPherson,	Pugh,	

So the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to state that the Chair would have sustained the point of order raised by the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] if it had been made before the first name was called upon the roll; but for the reason that the roll call had commenced the Chair could not entertain the point of

order. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] that the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Mr. KYLE. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. HARRIS. The motion I made takes precedence of any such motion.

Mr. KYLE. I think it does not.

Mr. HILL. I rise to a point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the point of order raised by the Senator from New York.

Mr. HILL. The point of order I raise is that a motion to take a recess takes precedence of a motion to adjourn to a time certain.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. That is correct.

Mr. MANDERSON. That is not the case.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The rule will be read.

Mr. KYLE. I make the point that a motion to adjourn to a day certain takes precedence.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will have the rule read, and that will determine the question.

The Secretary read as follows:

RULE XXII.
PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.
When a question is pending no motion shall be received but—
To adjourn,
To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn, it shall be to day or to-morrow,
To take a recess,
To proceed to the consideration of executive business,
To lay on the table,
To postpone indefinitely.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under the rule the Chair will first entertain the motion of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE] that when the Senate adjourn it be until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

[Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. McLAURIN. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The yeas have it, and the motion of the Senator from South Dakota is not agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN addressed the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] that the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. HOAR. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President—

Mr. LODGE. I make the point of order that the roll call has begun.

Mr. ALLEN. I addressed the Chair before the roll call commenced.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska states that he addressed the Chair before the first name was called. The Chair will hear the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. ALLEN. I addressed the Chair before the question was put by the Chair for the purpose of moving to amend the motion of the Senator from Tennessee by substituting 10 o'clock for 8 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair did not hear the Senator from Nebraska. The roll call has commenced and it must proceed.

Mr. ALLEN. I appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. HOAR. An appeal can not be made pending a roll call.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The roll call will proceed.

The Secretary resumed the calling of the roll.

Mr. BERRY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER].

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY]. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I announce my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], which I transfer to the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN]. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS 43.			
Bate,	Faulkner,	Jones of Ark.	Proctor,
Blackburn,	Frye,	Lindsay,	Quay,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Brewer,	Gray,	Manderson,	Reed,
Bryant,	Hale,	Martin,	Stewart,
Butler,	Harris,	Morgan,	West,
Call,	Hawley,	Morrill,	Wilcox,
Clark,	Higgins,	Murphy,	Woolcott,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Verdine,	
Daniel,	Hoar,	Wilson of Iowa,	
Dixon,	Hunt,		

Allen, Call, Daniel.	Davis, Dubois, Hansborough.	Kyle, McLaurin, Mitchell of Oreg.	Peffer, Walsh, Wilson of Wash.
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NOT VOTING 33.

Aldrich, Albion, Berry, Caffery, Cauden, Cameron, Coke, Culbom, Delph.	George, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Irby, Jones of Nev., McPherson, Mills, Mitchell of Wis.	Morrill, Murphy, Pascu, Pettigrew, Power, Pritchard, Pugh, J. Sherman, Shoup.	Smith, Squire, Teller, Turpie, Washburn, Wilson of Iowa.
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So the motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 8 o'clock p. m.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which I chance to be chairman, with absolute unanimity some time since reported a bill, the passage of which is recommended by the unanimous report of the District Commissioners, and I am informed, with great unanimity by the Board of Trade and the taxpayers, and citizens of the District generally. The bill was referred to the Senate by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], who is chairman of the subcommittee having it in charge. It is Senate bill 2066, and I move that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The title of the bill will be stated. The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2066) to provide for continuing the system of trunk sewers in the District of Columbia; to provide for sewerage disposal, to lay out highways, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to proceed to the consideration of the bill. Mr. McLAURIN. I suggest the want of a quorum, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll; and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen.	Faulkner.	McLaurin.	Quay.
Bate.	Gorman.	Morrill.	McLaurin.
Berry.	Harris.	Mitchell of Wis.	Welcott.
Chandler.	Hill.	Palmer.	
Cockrell.	Jones of Ark.	Pascu.	
Dubois.	Kyle.	Peffer.	

Mr. MARTIN. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] requested me to state to the Senate that he is feeling very well this evening, and asks for leave of absence.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Twenty-one Senators have answered to their names. No quorum is present.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After some call Mr. HUNTON, Mr. ROACH, Mr. PROCTOR, Mr. PERRINS, Mr. TURPIE, Mr. PETTIGREW, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. TELLER, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. VEST, Mr. PLATT, Mr. ALLISON, Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. SQUIRE, and Mr. BRICE entered the Chamber and responded to their names.

Mr. HARRIS (at 9 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.). Mr. President, if I can have the consent of the Senate to say a few words, I should be glad to do so in explanation of the step that I shall now take.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTIN in the Chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and the Senator will proceed.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I asked for this night's session to consider a bill upon the passage of which largely depends the sanitary condition and the health of the people of this city and District, a bill than which no measure is more important to this locality. In view of the fact that we are the legislative department for 300,000 people who have no voice in the Government, and who rely upon the Congress of the United States and upon the Congress only for such legislation as may be necessary for their well being, the protection of their health, their lives, and their property, I regret more than I can find words to express that there is so little interest felt as that an occasion such as this should meet with the experience we are having to-night.

I feel, however, Mr. President, that I have tried to do my duty in the premises; and at this late day of the session, important as the measure that I asked the Senate to come here to consider to-night is, in view of the fact that a majority of the great appropriation bills have not yet been considered in this body, and that we have barely a week within which to consider them and such

other matters as will be forced upon our consideration, as we have patiently waited here for one hour and five minutes and still we are ten short of a quorum, I shall not take the responsibility of asking those Senators who have kindly come here from a sense of duty to remain longer to perform their duties and transact the public business of the country.

I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. KYLE and Mr. PALMER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota. Mr. PALMER. I ask the Senator from Tennessee to withdraw the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has recognized the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. KYLE. Before the Senator from Tennessee takes his seat and the Senate adjourns I should like to say just one word.

Mr. HARRIS. I hope the Senator will have permission to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not in order except by unanimous consent. Is there objection to the Senator from South Dakota proceeding?

Mr. CHANDLER. I shall not object to the statement which the Senator from South Dakota is about to make, but I shall object to debate after that unless there is a quorum of the Senate present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection, and the Senator from South Dakota will proceed.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President, I do not wish to place myself in the attitude of seeming to block the progress of the sewer bond bill. I realize the importance of the measure fully as much as does the Senator from Tennessee. I believe we ought to have good sewers in every part of the city of Washington. I realize that there are now many diseases prevalent in various parts of the city in consequence of the fact that we do not have here a proper sewerage system. I believe also that the expense of the work will be less if the two projects are carried on at one time than if done separately.

The only difference between those of us who so believe and the element represented by the Senator from Tennessee is with reference to paying the bills. The Senator wishes by the provisions of his bill to issue bonds. We do not wish to issue bonds. We are willing to pay for the work out of the Treasury, we are willing to issue silver certificates, we are willing to do almost anything if we can bring about an agreement, and as all measures that are put through Congress are the result of compromise in the end, I believe that the opposition should come halfway to us. We are willing to meet them halfway.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado will state his question of order.

Mr. TELLER. There is nobody here to give unanimous consent. It requires the Senate to give unanimous consent.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. President.

Mr. TELLER. I ask the Senator from Illinois to wait a moment. I notice that the Reporter is making a report of this proceeding. He might as well make a report of a town meeting, as nothing can go into the Record except the mere fact that we did not have a quorum and the proceeding taken to get a quorum. I object now to any further talk. We are dropping into a method of doing business that will rise to plague us hereafter.

Mr. CHANDLER. I object.

Mr. TELLER. Nothing can be done without a quorum.

Mr. CHANDLER. I object to the Senator from Colorado proceeding any further.

Mr. PALMER. I ask the Senate to give me twenty minutes for the consideration of private pension bills.

Mr. HARRIS. There is no quorum here and nothing can be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair can not entertain the request of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the question be put on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 9 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, February 22, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

Copies of the "Descriptive Catalogue of Government Publications of the United States from September 5, 1774, to March 4, 1881, compiled, by order of Congress, by Ben: Perley Poore, Clerk of Printing Records," are now for sale at this office, price \$1.90. Remit by money order payable to W. H. COLLINS, Chief Clerk, Government Printing Office.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8714) to incorporate the Capital Railway Company, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8988) to authorize the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company of Maryland to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8127) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, reported it without amendment.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia to whom was referred the bill (S. 2714) to authorize the extension of the Columbia Railway Company and the bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company, to report them without recommendation, there being a difference of opinion in the committee in regard to the bills.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bills will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2519) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Morris, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1707) granting a pension to Caroline Reed, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 725) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Bethel Springs, Tenn., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BLACKBURN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an amendment concerning sea-duty pay of officers intended to be proposed to the naval appropriation bill, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and be printed; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the amendment being to insert in line 7, page 46, after the word "manufacture," the words "and may be constructed of steel or other metal or an alloy," and moved that it be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I submit an amendment which it is proposed to be offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and I present it by direction of a majority of the Committee on Appropriations. I move that the amendment be printed and that it lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7028) to pension Joseph W. Snyder, crippled son of a soldier of the war of 1812, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. POWER, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2714) granting certain lands in the abandoned military reservation at Fort Maginnis, Fergus County, Mont., to the State of Montana for a soldiers' home, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

BERLIN SILVER COMMISSION.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following order; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Ordered, That there be printed and bound in paper covers, for the use of the Senate, 3,000 copies of part I, Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 274, being the proposals submitted to the Berlin Silver Commission of 191, of which 19,000 shall be for the use of the Senate document room.

OREGON STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. PERKINS. I am directed by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 327) authorizing the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to donate to the Oregon State Soldiers' Home, at Roseburg, Ore., certain cannon, etc., to report it without amendment. The joint resolution simply provides for the donation of unused cannon under the control of the Secretary of the Navy. I ask that it be now considered.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read for information.

The Secretary read the joint resolution; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BATTERY PARK, BURLINGTON, VT.

Mr. HALE. I am directed by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 138) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to deliver unserviceable or condemned

cannon to the mayor of Burlington, Vt., to be used in decorating Battery Park, to report it without amendment. I ask that the joint resolution be put on its passage.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WITHERBY & GAFFNEY.

Mr. HILL. There is a claim bill which has passed the other House and which came over to the Senate and has been reported favorably by the Committee on Claims, not granting the claim but simply referring it to the Secretary of War to take testimony. I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5402) for the relief of Witherby & Gaffney.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examine into the contract entered into by Witherby & Gaffney with the United States on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1881, to tear down and reconstruct the west wing of the officers' quarters at Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor, New York, and ascertain what was done and to be done, whether any and what contractors were required by the officers or the Government having the right to do so, and if the cost of construction was thereby increased, and the amount of such increase; also, whether there was any failure on the part of the Government to comply with any agreement or contract made with the contractors for the work; also, whether the water whereby the contractors were injured or damaged; and if so, the value of the material lost and of increased labor caused thereby; also, whether there was any loss to the contractors justly chargeable to the Government in account of the removal of the old building mentioned in the contract and the rejection of any materials it contained which the contractors had a right to expect they could use in the construction of the new building; if so, its amount in value of such loss; also, whether for any other reason or because of any other facts the said contractors are equitably entitled to any additional compensation on account of work performed or material furnished in the construction of said barracks. And the Secretary is authorized to take evidence to ascertain the facts in this case, notwithstanding the terms of the contract, and to determine the aggregate examination into the matters aforesaid; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be due to them when properly certified by the Secretary of War. And a sufficient amount of money is hereby appropriated, out of the funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the said aggregate sum to the said Witherby & Gaffney.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

JAMES STEWART.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. KYLE. May I ask what is the pending order of business? The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate is proceeding under the call of reports of standing and select committees.

Mr. SHERMAN. I hope the Senator will allow me to have a bill passed for the relief of a soldier, to enable him to sue in the Court of Claims.

Mr. KYLE. Certainly.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5294) for the relief of James Stewart.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of James Stewart, a private, who served in the First Sergeant Company, second and first lieutenant Fourth Artillery in the late war of the rebellion, for a balance of wages earned by him in the suppression of the rebellion and during his entire time of service in the Army, and not paid to him.

Mr. COCKRELL. Has the bill been referred to a committee?

Mr. SHERMAN. Oh, yes; it has been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. It is a private bill, and it has passed the House and has been reported unanimously by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] submitted the report.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. Let me give a notice. I wish to state that after this bill is disposed of I shall ask for the regular order of business and that the morning business shall proceed more slowly. When that is through, if the Senate chooses, I do not go on and consider bills by unanimous consent. I do not object, but it is getting to be too much of a practice here for Senators in the midst of morning business to ask up matters from the Calendar and break into the routine morning business.

Mr. SHERMAN. This bill will take but a moment. There can be no objection to it.

Mr. HALE. I do not object now, but after the bill is passed I

shall object to the consideration of any other bill until after the conclusion of the routine morning business.

Mr. DAVIS. For the information of the Senator from Missouri, I will state that this is one of those cases of which Captain Pullman's is the leading one, often passed upon by the Committee on Military Affairs and concerning which an omnibus bill is on the Calendar for many claims directing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and pay them.

Mr. WHITE. With reference to the remark made by the Senator from Maine concerning the calling up of bills, I wish to say that there are some Senators upon this floor who have bills of local importance and who do not obtrude themselves sufficiently perhaps to get their bills before the Senate. It seems to me that there ought to be some arrangement made by which every Senator shall have a right to call up some bill of local importance. I have a matter here in my hand which affects a few citizens of the county in which I live, and is an omnibus just bill to which no one would object. While I do not intend to offer any objection to the bill now proposed to be passed, I suggest that the Senators having these matters in charge, in deference to the wishes of all others here who do not care to enforce their particular interests to the disadvantage of public business, should consent to some kind of a programme by which there might be fair deal all around.

Mr. HALE. We ought to have a couple of hours some day for just such business and just such consideration as the Senator from California has referred to, but we ought not to break into the routine morning business with it.

Mr. FRYE. I desire to call the attention of my colleague to facts that always during the last five or six days of a session, when the appropriation bills get into conference, there is ample time to pass local bills.

Mr. HALE. That is the time when there will be more space than any other.

Mr. FRYE. We have always had ample time to pass these bills at the last of the session.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pacific Railroads be instructed, either by full committee or subcommittee or committees as may be appointed by the chairman thereof, with the full power of such committee, to continue during the ensuing recess of Congress the investigation authorized by resolution of October 15, 1893, with the authority and in the manner and to the extent permitted in said resolution, and in pursuance of such investigation such committee or committees are authorized to make a personal visit to the offices of the road and other properties of the road and Pacific railway companies and their branches, and the country through which they pass, or they are authorized to employ such persons as they may deem necessary for the purpose of ascertaining their present status and their ability to pay their indebtedness to the United States and how that indebtedness can be adjusted and paid. In pursuing such investigations said committee or committees are hereby further authorized to sit during the recess or sessions of the Senate, at such times and places as they may deem advisable, and they shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer the necessary oaths, and to employ a stenographer and such clerical and expert assistance as they may deem necessary. Said committee or committees shall have authority to cause its proceedings and testimony taken to be printed from time to time as they may see fit, and such expense as may result from said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee or committees to audit and control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. Any subcommittee appointed by the committee or the chairman thereof shall have all the powers of the full committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McLAURIN introduced a bill (S. 2794) to relieve the United States of the costs of election contests, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 2795) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, and for other purposes," which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FAULKNER introduced a bill (S. 2796) approving an act entitled "An act to provide in addition to the insane asylum of New Mexico for the insane," which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2797) approving an act entitled "An act authorizing the rebuilding of the Territorial capitol at Santa Fe, N. Mex., which was destroyed by fire May 12, 1892," which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. MILLS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VOOHREES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. QUAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WOLCOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FRYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HUNTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

DUES TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. DAVIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2297) to provide for the restoration, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to army officers in certain cases; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

IMPORTANT PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. KYLE. I submit a concurrent resolution, and ask for its present consideration.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas James M. McBride is the originator of the centennial memorial entitled "The Administration of the United States Government at the beginning of its second century," also the Columbian state paper entitled "The Administration of the United States Government at the beginning of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America," to which the seal of the United States, the seal of the Supreme Court, the seal of the Senate, and the seal of the House of Representatives have been affixed by authority of law. *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives lie, and they jointly and severally be authorized and directed to accept for the Senate and House two copies of the said publication entitled Important Periods in the History of the United States.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. KYLE. I propose to state that this resolution does not involve any expense whatever. A year ago, under a resolution of Congress, Mr. McBride was authorized to use the seal of the United States in preparing a chart for the Columbian Exposition, and the same privilege was also granted to him in 1876 in reference to the administration of the Government at that time. He also made a chart of the Declaration of Independence of 1776, thus making a complete chart of the three periods in the administration of the United States. No doubt many Senators will remember having signed their names to this chart. [Exhibiting.] Mr. McBride, out of gratitude for what the Senate has done, wishes to present one of these charts to the Senate and one to the House of Representatives. That is all the resolution contemplates. It was prepared by the Committee on the Library.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to inquire—I do not know whether the Chair would consider himself at liberty to answer a question from the chair, but some Senator may perhaps do so—whether it requires a concurrent resolution of the two bodies to have a book put in the library of the Senate or the House of Representatives. I suppose that it is within the power of the Librarian as a matter of course. If that be so, the passing of this resolution may embarrass everybody hereafter who wants to send a copy of any book which he thinks may be useful and interesting to the library of either House of Congress.

I think the resolution had better go over or be referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. COKKRELL. Probably there may be a good reason for this action of the Senate. What there is an amendment here, offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. Kyle], which authorizes the purchase of quite a large number of these charts.

Mr. KYLE. That has nothing at all to do with this question, I will say to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. VOOHREES. Allow me an observation in reply to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest that the resolution should go to the Committee on the Library, if there be no objection.

Mr. VOOHREES. This is a perfectly harmless matter.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator from Kansas, the Committee on the Library is a perfectly harmless committee.

Mr. VOOHREES. That is true, especially since the Senator from Massachusetts is no longer a member of it. [Laughter.] This gentleman has a very handsome chart, and he asks the privilege of presenting two copies of it, one to the Vice-President

Mr. CALL. I hope the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota will not prevail. The bill has been very carefully prepared with a view of providing strict and impartial justice between the different contract schools. If we propose to interfere with it we shall destroy entirely the harmony and propriety of these provisions. The amendment of the Senator from South Dakota would require an increase of appropriation unless we abandon the whole theory of the bill in its adjustment of the schools. I hope that the Senate will vote down the amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have only to say in reference to this matter that I trust the committee amendment was not adopted. We had a declaration yesterday from the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that this amendment was not put in the bill at his instance, but in opposition I think to the position he then held. I understand the Senator in charge of the bill to say that he does not approve of it. It certainly the vital part in the whole matter, and if it is stricken out will enunciate the bill and relegate us to precisely the same condition of things that existed one year ago when this contention was inaugurated.

I trust that the amendment of the committee may be rejected, and if necessary I shall ask for the yeas and nays on agreeing to it. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from New Hampshire that the pending question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota, and not the amendment of the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. I beg the Chair's pardon.

Mr. GORMAN. What is the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is to strike out the proviso on page 73 as amended by the committee and insert the language offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

Mr. GORMAN. Let it be read, so that we may see how it stands. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proviso will first be read as amended, and then the amendment suggested in lieu of it by the Senator from South Dakota.

The Secretary read as follows:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts, but only with present contract schools, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, to an extent not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount expended for the fiscal year 1895.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota to strike out the proviso which has just been read and insert what the Secretary will now read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Provided, That \$355,000 of said sum of \$1,165,350 shall be expended in support of schools with which contracts have heretofore been made: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, at his discretion, expend 20 per cent of said sum of \$355,000 in the purchase of the property of such contract schools as may be offered for sale. And in case of such purchase a sum equal to the money expended for such purchase is hereby appropriated for the support of the schools which became Government schools by such purchase.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. What became of the amendment I moved yesterday to perfect the text by striking out the word "may" and inserting the word "shall," in line 2, page 73?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 2, page 73, strike out the word "may," and insert the word "shall," so as to read:

That the Secretary of Interior shall make contracts, etc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That amendment is now in order, it being to perfect the text proposed to be stricken out. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GORMAN. I inquire of the Chair whether the committee amendment striking out the clause from line 7 to line 11 has been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been agreed to, the Chair will state.

Mr. LODGE. Not the amendment beginning in line 7?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly not.

Mr. TRYE. It was declared agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was announced agreed to by the Chair, in the absence of objection.

Mr. LODGE. I did not so understand.

Mr. GORMAN. I certainly did not so understand.

Mr. LODGE. The amendment of the committee in line 3 was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that both amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I certainly did not understand it, because I myself have an amendment pending to that clause.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The matter can be easily set straight. It was so declared by the Chair in the absence of objection while the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts was

probably withdrawn; but by unanimous consent the vote will be regarded as reconsidered, and that will be declared to be the pending amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I understood the Chair to hold that before the committee amendment to strike out that clause could be put it was necessary to put the question on the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts is entirely mistaken. Perhaps the Chair was not sufficiently clear in his statement. The statement of the Chair was that the text must first be acted upon and perfected before a motion to strike out is in order.

Mr. LODGE. Do I now understand the Chair to state that the question is on the committee amendment to strike out the clause beginning in line 7?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The text has been perfected by two amendments, one by inserting the words "but only with present contract schools," in the third line, and the other by substituting "shall" for "may" in line 2. The pending amendment is to strike out from line 7 to line 11, beginning with "and" and ending with "cease."

Mr. LODGE. On that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the question? Let us understand it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment of the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the words "eighteen hundred and ninety-five," in line 7, page 73, strike out:

And each succeeding year he shall proportionately so reduce the amount thus used that at the end of five years from the date on which this act goes into effect all contracts for such education shall cease.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I trust the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations will be agreed to. The bill as it comes from the House is a radical change in the entire system, and attempts on an appropriation bill to determine what we shall do for the next five years. That is bad in principle in any case. The Committee on Appropriations thought we ought to deal only with the next fiscal year, and we have tried to eliminate everything from the bill that would bind the Government to what it shall do in the next five years in the matter of the education of Indian children.

I trust the Senate will sustain the Committee on Appropriations in this amendment, and let the next Congress deal with the fiscal year thereafter. Nobody can tell to-day how this new system will operate, what injustice may be done concerning investments which may have been made in buildings, or the effect upon the schools already in existence. I confess that I do not know that the way these schools have been conducted all over the country has been a very great success, beginning with the highest school and going down to the lowest; but it seemed to the committee, and it seems to me, that in fairness to everybody, to the people who are interested in this work, to the Indians themselves, and to the Government, we ought to deal with the subject for only one year. In the next Congress we shall have had nearly a year of the operation of the system that we are inaugurating in this bill, and we shall have all the facts before us. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the people who are engaged in the education of the Indians will be able then to give us further light on the matter, and we can deal with the subject intelligently. It is possible that we may be unable to make a greater reduction, and that such an adjustment of this matter can be had as to enable the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to present a scheme which can be satisfactorily introduced. At all events, it is bad policy in a matter of this sort that Congress should without due consideration change the whole system for five years in advance. It is unwise.

If this provision had been proposed in the Senate of the United States as an amendment it would have been out of order. It has no place and no right in this bill under the rules of any parliamentary body that I know of. But like some other provisions, it has come to us and we have attempted to correct it, and to correct it without running counter to the sentiment which unfortunately has crept out in this whole matter, and which ought not to be permitted to influence the minds of anyone here. But I do not think we can afford to do simple justice and confine the reduction to one year. I trust the Senator from Massachusetts, who I know to be as much interested in the matter of Indian education as any Senator here, will see the justice and the propriety of doing what the Committee on Appropriations have attempted to do.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President, much that the Senator from Maryland has said with reference to attempting to control future Congresses in legislation is correct and true, but we have a very peculiar state of affairs here. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, there was spent for contract schools \$512,435. In last year's appropriation act a clause was inserted declaring it to be the policy of the Government to change the contract schools to Government schools as rapidly as possible. Yet with that clause in

the appropriation act there was spent between June 30, 1893, and June 30, 1894, I understand, an increased amount of money, \$515,000, for the contract schools. So instead of the amount having been decreased it has been increased during the past year, although Congress has declared it to be the policy of the Government to have a reduction.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator is doubtless right on that point, but still we have submitted the matter to the Secretary of the Interior for his examination and report, and he reports that hereafter we ought to decrease the amount 20 per cent.

While I am on my feet I wish to say a single word further. I listened to the argument of the Senator from Maryland in favor of the committee amendment. I do not agree at all with him. I know of no reason why we may not in a statute, and especially in an appropriation act, where we declare all sorts of things, make a declaration looking to the future as well as to the present. If the bill as it comes from the House of Representatives is enacted into law and works a hardship we can take care of that in the next appropriation bill, where, as my colleague has frequently said, we enact all sorts of legislation.

I was somewhat surprised to hear the Senator from Maryland suggest that if this provision had been offered as an amendment in the Senate it would have been out of order. Mr. President, almost one-half of the bill is out of order to-day, but we are passing upon it. We are not raising the point of order on these various amendments. Hence, that suggestion does not carry any weight. I think we have a clear and plain duty to perform in this matter, and that is to reject the amendment and to pass the bill, so far as this provision is concerned, precisely as it came from the House of Representatives.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I quite understand, as the Senator from Maryland has pointed out and as I have already said in this debate, that one Congress can not bind another. That is perfectly obvious. But these schools are the schools known as sectarian denominational schools. I believe, and I think that it is the general belief of the American people, that the public money ought not to be appropriated for sectarian purposes or for sectarian schools. I have held that view ever since I have served in Congress. Now, the Secretary of the Interior has recommended their abolition and stated that it can be done in five years by a gradual reduction.

It seems to me it might be done in a much shorter time; but it is admitted on all hands that it is desirable to get rid of these schools. If we are going to do it, I see no objection to Congress making a declaration of policy. On the contrary, I think it is of great importance that Congress should so declare the policy of the Government in regard to these schools. There can be no surprise, no complaint of unfairness. It can be known that they are to be removed in the course of the next three or five years. Undoubtedly the next Congress will not be bound by it, and equally undoubtedly the next Congress will give due weight to the action of the present Congress.

To me, Mr. President, this is far the most important provision in the pending appropriation bill, and I sincerely hope that the amendment of the committee to strike out will fail.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The roll call will proceed on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on Appropriations. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. RANSOM (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALLE].

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN]; otherwise I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Has the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS] voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin has not voted.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I am paired with that Senator, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. McMILLAN (after having voted in the negative). I inquire if the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has not voted.

Mr. McMILLAN. Then I withdraw my vote, as I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. BURROWS (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDEN] and will let my vote stand.

Mr. DUBOIS. I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. WHITE (after having voted in the affirmative). The Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUR] and I are paired. I voted inadvertently, and withdraw my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (after having voted in the negative). I inquire whether the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Texas has not voted.

Mr. GALLINGER. I notice he is in his seat, and therefore will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. HARRIS. I inquire if the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MERRILL] recorded as voting?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont is not recorded.

Mr. HARRIS. I suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that we transfer our respective pairs.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is not necessary, inasmuch as my pair is present.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well. Then, I withdraw my vote, and announce my pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MERRILL].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (when Mr. PASCO's name was called). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PITTCREW].

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 23; as follows:

YEAS—31

Bate,	George,	McPherson,	Power,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Mantle,	Roach,
Brice,	Gray,	Marion,	Stewart,
Caffery,	Hansbrough,	McNeill of Wis.	Turpin,
Cauden,	Hill,	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Carney,	Huntton,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Clark,	Jones of Ark.	Palmer,	Wilson of Wash.
Davis,	Landis,	Sherman,	Pittcrew,

NAYS—23

Burrows,	Frye,	Lodge,	Proctor,
Call,	Gallinger,	McLaurin,	Pugh,
Cameron,	Howley,	Manderson,	Quay,
Chandler,	Chandler,	McPherson,	Squire,
Cockrell,	Hoar,	Perkins,	Wolcott,
Dixon,	Kyle,	Platt,	

NOT VOTING—34.

Aldrich,	Dolph,	McMillan,	Smith,
Alben,	Douglas,	Mills,	Teller,
Allison,	Faulkner,	McNeill of Ore.	Vest,
Berry,	Gibson,	Morrill,	White,
Blanchard,	Gordon,	Murphy,	Washburn,
Butler,	Hale,	Pittcrew,	Wilson,
Coke,	Harris,	Ransom,	Wilson of Iowa.
Callahan,	Callahan,	Sherman,	
Daniel,	Jones of Nev.	Shoup,	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to have the amendment read. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out [the proviso] beginning on page 73, line 2, and insert:

Provided, That \$15,000 of said sum of \$1,164,350 shall be expended in support of schools with which contracts have heretofore been made: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, expend 20 per cent of said sum of \$15,000 in the purchase of the property of such contract schools as may be offered for sale, and in case of such purchase a sum equal to the money expended for such purpose is hereby appropriated for the support of the schools which become Government schools by such purchase.

Mr. GORMAN. I understand it was agreed by unanimous consent that we were first to go through with the committee amendments, and then that amendments were to be submitted by individual Senators. I make that point now. I will suggest to the Senator that this is not the time to offer his amendment; it can be offered later on.

Mr. CALL. I desire to say that I made that point; I think it is a correct point; but the Vice-President, then in the chair, ruled that it was an amendment to the committee amendment, and not to the text of the bill, and therefore was in order. I should be very glad that decision could be reversed. In justice to myself I feel that I should make this statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that when the Vice-President occupied the chair that point was raised and it was determined that the amendment was in order, and it was the pending amendment when the present occupant took the chair. The present occupant is not disposed to overrule the action of the Vice-President, and decides the amendment to be in order. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. GORMAN. Very well.

Mr. CHANDLER. Do I understand that the Presiding Officer now holds the amendment to be in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment was declared to be in order when the Vice-President was in the chair.

Mr. CHANDLER. As the amendment is to be voted on, I should like to have it again read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be again read.

The Secretary read the amendment proposed by Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. LODGE. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. HARRIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL].

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY], and in his absence withhold my vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (when Mr. PASCO's name was called). The present occupant of the chair is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD].

Mr. WILSON of Iowa (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BRICE. I am paired with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT].

Mr. BURROWS (after having voted in the negative). I wish to withdraw my vote, and announce my pair with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I am paired with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (after having voted in the negative). I inquire if the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Texas has not voted.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with that Senator, but I will transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I inquire if the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware has not voted.

Mr. MCPHERSON. Then I withhold my vote, as I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. HARRIS. In order to make a quorum I will record my vote, notwithstanding my pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL], and vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 33; as follows:

YEAS—13.

Caffery,	Hansbrough,	Perkins,	Stewart.
Cameron,	Jones of Ark.	Pettigrew,	
Chandler,	Manderson,	Power,	
Davis,	Martin,	Squire,	

NAYS—33.

Aldrich,	Gallinger,	McLaurin,	Quay,
Berry,	Gorman,	McMan,	Roach,
Blackburn,	Gray,	Morgan,	Teller,
Blanchard,	Harris,	Murphy,	Turpie,
Call,	Hawley,	Palmer,	Voordes,
Cockrell,	Hoar,	Peffer,	Wahsh.
Dixon,	Horton,	Platt,	
Allen,	Lindsay,	Proctor,	
Frye,	Lodge,	Pugh,	

NOT VOTING—42.

Allen,	Dolph,	Kyle,	Shoup,
Allison,	Dubois,	McPherson,	Smith,
Brice,	Faulkner,	Madison,	Yost,
Burrows,	George,	Mills,	Vilas,
Burleigh,	Gilson,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Washburn,
Candeen,	Gordon,	Mitchell of Wis.	White,
Carey,	Hale,	Morrill,	Wilson of Iowa,
Clark,	Higgins,	McPherson,	Wilson of Wash.
Coke,	Hill,	Pritchard,	Wolcott.
Cramer,	Ivey,	Ransom,	
Daniel,	Jones of Nev.	Sherman,	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from South Dakota that unanimous consent was given that the committee amendments should first be considered. The Senator will please withhold his amendment until the committee amendments have been acted upon.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Very well, I will withhold the amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I gave notice of an amendment which I intended to offer at this time. It was an amendment making the time for the abolition of these schools three years, but as the Senate has just declined to abolish them in five years, it is obviously quite useless for me to press an amendment declaring it to be the policy to abolish them in three years. So I do not press a vote upon it, but will withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn. The reading of the bill will proceed.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 73, line 18, before

the word "dollars," to increase the total from "\$1,184,350" to "\$1,273,440."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 73, line 19, after the word "of," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "three hundred;" in line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty" and insert "fifty thousand and one hundred;" and, on page 74, line 3, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty" and insert "fifty-three thousand one hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 300 Indian pupils at Albuquerque, N. Mex., at \$167 per annum for each pupil, \$50,000; for pay of superintendent of said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$1,500; in all, \$53,100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 12, after the word "pupil," to strike out "\$80,000;" in line 13, after the word "school," to strike out "\$5,000;" and in line 15, before the word "thousand," to strike out "\$3,000; in all, ninety-eight," and insert "one hundred and five;" so as to make the clause read:

For support of Indian industrial school at Carlisle, Pa., not exceeding \$167 for each pupil; for transportation of pupils to and from said school, for general repairs and improvements, \$165,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 21, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "five;" and in line 22, after the word "thousand," to insert "three hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 125 Indian pupils, at \$167 per annum each, at the Indian school at Carson City, Nev., \$20,875; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$1,000; in all, \$23,375.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 10, after the word "repairs," to insert "and;" in the same line, after the word "improvements," to strike out "and," and insert "one thousand dollars; for;" and in line 14, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-seven thousand two" and insert "twenty-eight thousand five;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 150 Indian pupils at Plaudreux, S. Dak., at \$167 per annum each, \$25,050; for general repairs and improvements, \$1,000; for water supply, \$1,000; for pay of superintendent of said school, \$1,500; in all, \$28,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, after line 21, to insert: That any unexpended balance of the amount appropriated for buildings and repairs of buildings for Fort Shaw Reservation and Indian Industrial School, Montana, for the fiscal year 1895, not needed for that purpose, may be used for purchase of seed, agricultural implements, irrigation, and for water and sewer system for said school, and shall be available during the fiscal year 1896.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 6, after the word "support," to insert "and education;" in line 5, before the word "Indian," to strike out "two hundred and forty" and insert "three hundred;" in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty thousand and eighty" and insert "fifty thousand one hundred;" and in line 12, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-two thousand five hundred and eighty" and insert "fifty-two thousand six hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 300 Indian pupils, at \$167 per annum each, at Indian school, Fort Totten, N. Dak., \$50,100; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$1,000; in all, \$52,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 14, before the word "Indian," to strike out "and fifty;" in line 17, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty" and insert "fifty thousand one hundred;" and in line 20, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty thousand nine hundred and fifty" and insert "fifty-two thousand six hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Glacier, Mont., at \$167 per annum each, \$25,050; for general repairs and improvements, \$1,000; for pay of superintendent of said school, \$1,500; in all, \$27,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 1, after the word "dollars," to insert "for erection of hospital, \$1,500; and in line 2, after the word "all," to strike out "twenty-seven thousand five hundred" and insert "twenty-nine thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Grand Junction, Colo., at \$167 per annum each, \$25,050; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$1,000; for erection of hospital, \$1,500; in all, \$29,050.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the two clauses for the support and education of Indian pupils at the school at Hampton, Va., and at the Lincoln Institution in Philadelphia, on page 77, extending from line 4 to line 10, have already been acted upon by the Senate. The next amendment in order will be stated.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was,

on page 77, line 15, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand five hundred" and insert "two thousand;" and in line 17, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 500 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., at \$167 per annum each, \$83,500; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$3,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$1,000; in all, \$88,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 22, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "five;" in line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand" and insert "three thousand two hundred and fifty;" and on page 78, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty" and insert "thirty thousand three hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., at \$167 each per annum, \$25,050; for pay of superintendent of said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$525; in all, \$26,575.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 78, line 3, after the word "hundred," to insert "and fifty;" in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixteen thousand seven hundred" and insert "twenty-five thousand and fifty;" in line 8, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "five;" in line 9, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "ten;" and in line 11, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty thousand nine hundred" and insert "thirty-three thousand five hundred and fifty;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Parris, Cal., at \$167 each per annum, \$25,050; for pay of superintendent of said school, \$1,500; for erection of additional buildings and general improvements, \$1,000; in all, \$26,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 78, line 12, after the word "hundred," to insert "and fifty;" in line 16, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-three thousand four hundred" and insert "forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty;" and in line 20, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six thousand four hundred" and insert "forty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz., at \$167 per annum each, \$41,750; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$1,000; in all, \$44,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 3, before the word "Indian," to strike out "sixty" and insert "seventy-five;" in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "ten thousand and twenty" and insert "twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-five;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred;" and in line 11, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eleven thousand five hundred and twenty" and insert "fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-five;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 75 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., at \$167 per annum each, \$12,525; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$500; in all, \$14,525.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one" and insert "two;" in line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five thousand and fifty" and insert "forty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty;" on page 80, line 1, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in the same line, after the word "for," to insert "erection of additional buildings;" in line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "one" and insert "fifteen;" and in line 3, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-eight thousand five" and insert "fifty-nine thousand seven;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, N. Mex., at \$167 each per annum, \$41,750; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,500; for water supply for irrigation and fire protection, \$1,500; for erection of additional buildings, general repairs and improvements, \$16,000; in all, \$60,750.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 80, line 6, before the word "Indian," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "fifty;" in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty thousand eight hundred and seventy-five" and insert "twenty-five thousand and fifty;" in line 10, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "five;" and in line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-three thousand and seventy-five" and insert "twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., at \$167 per annum each, \$25,050; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, etc., \$1,000; in all, \$27,550.

Mr. CALL. In line 11, I move to strike out the words "and so forth."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was amended was agreed to.
The next amendment was, on page 80, line 18, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "five;" and in line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "eighteen thousand nine" and insert "nineteen thousand two;" so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wis., at \$167 per annum each, \$16,700; for pay of superintendent at said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$1,000; in all, \$19,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirty" and insert "forty;" so as to make the clause read:

For collecting and transportation of pupils to and from Indian schools, and also for the transportation of Indian pupils from all the Indian schools and placing of them, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such pupils moral, industrial, and educational training, under arrangements in which their proper care, support, and education shall be in exchange for their labor, \$400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, after line 4, to strike out: That the allotments of land made to the Quapaw Indians, in the Indian Territory, in pursuance of an act of the Quapaw national council, approved March 23, 1891, be and the same are hereby, ratified and confirmed. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby given power to sell all the allotments in accordance therewith: *Provided*, That said allotments shall be inalienable for a period of twenty-five years from and after the date of said patents: And that the surplus lands made on said reservation, if any, may be allotted from time to time by said tribe to its members under the above entitled act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the next committee amendment, to strike out, on page 81, from line 5 to line 13, inclusive, has already been acted upon.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 14, after the word "hundred," to strike out "ninety-six" and insert "ninety-five;" so as to read:

But in such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July 1, 1895.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 10, on page 89, line 6, after the word "this," to strike out "act" and insert "section;" so as to make the clause read:

And on failure of any purchaser to make payment as required by this section he shall forfeit the lands purchased, and the same shall be subject to entry and sale, at the appraised value thereof, or shall be again offered at public sale, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 12, before the word "the," to strike out "Act" and insert "section;" so as to make the clause read:

That there shall be exempted from the provisions of this section the lands upon which the two boarding or industrial schools are located on these reservations, not exceeding 640 acres for each school, the amount to be determined and designated, after the tribe shall have assented, by the Secretary of the Interior.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 17, after the word "this," to strike out "Act" and insert "section;" so as to make the clause read:

That for the purpose of carrying this section into effect the sum of \$1,000, or such other sum as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the first sale of lands made under the provisions of this section, and the tribe to be charged only with the expenses attending the sale of its own lands.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, line 3, after the word "this," to strike out "act" and insert "section;" so as to make the clause read:

That before any of the surplus lands belonging to the Kickapoo tribe of Indians shall be sold under the provisions of this section there shall be allotted by the Secretary of the Interior 80 acres to each of the children of said tribe residing on or adjacent to said reservation who have not heretofore received any lands.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 8, to insert the following as an additional section:

SEC. 11. That in all payments or disbursements of money to Indians individually the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to detail an officer from his Department or appoint a special agent to make such payments, and to invest such payment, and when made by special agent the Secretary shall fix a reasonable compensation, not to exceed \$200 per month when a special agent is employed for the services of such special agent and pay in full, and no money to be disbursed. In all cases the agent making such payment shall be held to the United States in double the amount to be disbursed, until good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Secretary, is furnished for the faithful performance of his duty. All such payments to be made by the tribes and reservations as the Secretary may prescribe.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I propose to suggest an amendment to the committee amendment. In lines 14 and 15 I move that the words "not to exceed \$200 per month when actually employed" be stricken out. The purpose of conferring on the Secretary of the Interior the power of employing an agent to pay out these

There is a Senator on this floor who has a photograph, taken by one of those story-telling kodaks, of a man who was shot in the same way. He was condemned to death, and the sheriff gave the order of shooting that man to his worst mortal enemy. He took this gun and deliberately shot the condemned man on the wrong side of his body. Instead of shooting him through the heart, he shot him on the other side, so as to wound him. When the poor creature had been shot, though not yet dead, they laid him upon the ground, sat upon his chest, put their fingers around his throat, and choked him to death. There is the kodak picture telling the story. A Senator on this floor has a photograph of the same kind, and of the barbarous manner in which they execute the decrees of what they call their courts. Any man is convicted against whom the judge and his friends combine, and any man is acquitted who will put up money enough to make his escape or who has power enough in the community to threaten these men with being laylaid and shot.

There is not only no justice in that country, but there is scarcely a mockery or pretense of justice. I have papers lying before me now which, if it is requisite, I will read to show that at the time when we commenced distributing the money amongst the Cherokee Indians, for instance, for the land strip we bought of them, the most horrible and brutal robberies and murders were carried on throughout the Territory. There was scarcely a single store in the Cherokee Nation which was not robbed. A great many of the very best citizens in the country were met upon the highway and robbed. On the day of the distribution of the money, at a place within 2 miles of the telegraph and the capital of the Cherokee Nation, an Indian came riding down the road. He found a couple of commercial drummers in a wagon of some kind. He shot one and arrested them both, and robbed them. Going on down the road he found a very respectable young man with his mother in a wagon. His mother was a woman very much beloved in the country. In his effort to shoot the young man the Indian killed the old lady in the wagon. The young man took up his gun, and killed the Indian and his horse.

Such things go on there in the presence of the courts and judges, who have not the will or the power, either, to administer justice. Such a mockery of justice exposes human life to greater danger than if there were no courts in the Territory. Then men would not rely upon the courts. They would rely upon the power of self-defense, and these murderers and marauders who go about the day and at all hours of the night, on the railroad trains and everything else, might become afraid to do such things in the event that they knew men would go armed for them and would not rely upon the courts for their protection.

In an effort to relieve this situation we established two courts, one at Fort Smith and the other at Paris, and also a court of limited jurisdiction in the Territory. Whoever speaks of those courts, and the testimony abounds in every investigation ever made in that country, say it is an enormous cruelty upon the people. The marshals go out with their deputies, having a hundred deputies at their command to send to different parts of the country. They will pick up this man or that man or the other man to take down to court. There may be a large number of witnesses to go. The marshal makes a slow and circuitous movement through the country with his caravan, picking up prisoners and witnesses, camping at that place and the other, and after awhile he wheels into Fort Smith with a brigade of people following him. When he comes to make up his accounts he has so much for catching a man, so much for the night's entertainment in camp, so much travel per mile. He makes his money by thus going around among the people and collecting prisoners and witnesses and carrying them to court from various distances, anywhere from 10 to 200 miles. I am informed that one of them sent a man for his personal fees in a single year which amounted to \$25,000.

The expenses of the courts down there have simply been enormous. There is no occasion for carrying those people outside of the Indian Territory to get juries no better than they can find inside and judges who are no better. There is no reason for removing justice from the door of the culprit because it is worth to take him into a strange land and punish him. If justice is worth anything it is because it seats itself where it is within easy reach of the appeal of the innocent and where the guilty will feel that there is present in the community a power and an instrumentality that is not to be set aside.

Justice does not protect people by running off from them a hundred or two hundred miles to hold its court in some other country or some other place. The United States Government can not protect the people in that kind of a way, no matter what the expense may be, even what the economy might be, if there is any economy about it. It would be a failure of justice, because the influence and effect of justice is not felt among the people. Under such circumstances the whole advantage of our judicial system is lost.

I obtained from the Department of Justice a statement of the

expenses of these two courts. The expense of the district court in western Arkansas for the fiscal year 1894 was \$184,704.11 in the Indian Territory \$184,000.00, in eastern Texas \$195,558.49, making \$564,192.20. That amount is bestowed upon the trial of a comparatively small number of cases. The convictions in one court were 80, in another perhaps a little over a hundred, but all together the convictions, most of them, I think, for retailing whisky and offenses of that kind, would not amount perhaps to more than three or four hundred out of a population which Mr. Dawes states is 100,000. The census returns show differently. I will put before the Senate the correct statement from the census of 1890. It shows that the total population of all races in the Five Civilized Tribes was 178,667. I am reminded by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] that the number has increased considerably since that time. Another gentleman informs me that it has almost doubled. So perhaps Mr. Dawes's figures giving them a population of 250,000 are correct.

Now, I wish to call attention to another matter. In the Cherokee country there were in 1890 56,309 people, but the per cent of Indians was 39.10. In the Seminole country there were 2,730, and the per cent of Indians was 64.29. But in the computation of the Indians they do not confine themselves to full bloods. They take all who belong to the tribe, all the citizens of the tribe, and there are a great many white men who are counted Indians because they are citizens of the tribe. But taking it upon the figures of the census, the majority of white people in that country over Indians was 68,704. For the sake of taking care of 39 per cent of the population of the Cherokees, 9 per cent of the population of the Chickasaws, and 25 per cent of the population of the Choctaws, shall we go to all that expense and have this elaborate system of judicial procedure by which whole men are taken up and carried out of the Territory for trial?

There is not a paper, I think, in the whole Five Civilized Tribes, and in so many newspapers there, which does not advocate the abandonment of those outside courts and the creation of the court that is proposed in the amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs which I have had the honor to present and to try to defend. I do not know that I could justify myself in detaining the Senate by a more protracted statement of the necessities of this legislation than that which I have made. There is one point, however, in regard to the Cherokee country and its inability to do justice, to call attention to.

The Cherokee Indians have presented the strongest objections that have been made here upon the question of the obligation we are under to protect them in their treaty rights. I wish now to show another engagement which we made with those people and the engagement which they insist is stronger than the one we made with the Chickasaws and the Choctaws. It is really not so strong in its language, and it is given with its spirit, and its circumstances it is not so strong as its import. What does it mean? I invite the attention of Senators, who have any doubt or difficulty at all about this case, to article 35.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from Alabama allow me to suggest in relation to the amendment which he proposes to the appropriation bill and to which he invites the attention of the members of the Senate, whether there should not be some number of the majority of the Committee on Appropriations on the floor to be convinced by the Senator that the amendment ought to go on the bill?

Mr. MORGAN. I presume they are entirely convinced anyway.

Mr. CHANDLER. I understood the amendment has not yet received the approbation of the Committee on Appropriations, and it seems to me they ought to hear the remarks of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. MORGAN. It has not received the disapprobation of that committee by any means.

I wish to read article 35. I shall be very glad if Senators will give me their attention for just a moment.

The United States guarantee to the people of the Cherokee Nation the quiet and peaceable possession of their country and protection against domestic feuds and insurrections, and against Appropriations on the floor to be convinced by the Senator that the amendment ought to go on the bill?

If there is any one guarantee needed in that country at this time it is for the protection of one Indian against another, for the Territory is in a condition of feud, and vendetta prevails there. There have been a great number of Indians killed there recently in personal feuds among themselves. I am not exaggerating when I say hundreds of Indians have been killed there recently in feuds among themselves with impunity. The responsibility is to the law, or any dread of it is an all-around weakness possessed by their own courts, and up to this time we have not interfered with any part of the United States position to interfere where one Indian attacks another. But there is no promise to them in the treaty that we will protect them against feud.

What is a feud? Not a political turmoil. It is a personal controversy; it is that which breeds vendetta—private malice and private anger, sometimes running into families and getting up combinations of that kind, one family against another. But the

prevalence of this lawlessness and destruction of human life is so great we can well call it a feud, and many, yes, a great number of those people, are looking to-day with extreme anxiety for the people of the United States to come there and suppress those feuds and establish laws in that land.

Now, having stated these points, I will ask the Secretary to read the amendment, in order that the Senate may get in its possession the precise programme that is presented. Then I may submit a few remarks upon the provisions of the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Alabama will be read.

The SECRETARY. Insert the following

That the territory known as the Indian Territory, now within the jurisdiction of the United States, and in said Indian Territory, is hereby divided into three judicial districts, to be known as the northern, central, and southern districts.

The northern district shall consist of all the Creek country, all of the Seminole country, all of the Choctaw country, of the country occupied by the Miami and the Quapaw Indian Agency, and the town site of the Miami Townsite Company, and the places of holding court in said district shall be at Miami, Vinita, Claremore, Tahlequah, Muskogee, and Chandler.

The central district shall consist of all the Cheyenne country, and the places of holding courts in said district shall be at South McAlester, Atoka, Antlers, and Cameron.

The southern district shall consist of all the Chickasaw country, and the places of holding courts in said district shall be at Ardmore, Purcell, Paul Valley, Ryan, and Chickasha.

SEC. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional judges of the United States court in said Indian Territory, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of years therein expressed, and shall be appointed and commissioned as provided by law, one of whom shall be the judge of the northern district, and the other shall be the judge of the southern district, and the judge of the northern district shall hold his office for the term of years expressed in the law creating the judge of the central district, and shall hold his office for the term for which he was appointed, anything in this act to the contrary, and during the period of their service said judges shall reside in the judicial district for which they are appointed, and shall be paid the same salary as the judges shall each take the oath of office required by law to be taken by the judges of the district courts of the United States. Said judges shall each be paid the same salary as the judges of the district courts of the United States in like manner as the salaries of the judges of the United States district courts. If said judges are appointed at a time when Congress is not in session, they shall hold office until the next adjournment of Congress, and their terms of office shall then terminate at the expiration of their terms, and their term of office shall then date from the date of such confirmation.

The judges shall have, within the judicial districts for which they are appointed, all such authority, both in term time and vacation, as to all matters and causes, civil and criminal, as is conferred by law upon the judges of the district courts, and shall have the same superintending control over commission courts therein, and the same authority in the judicial districts, to issue writs of habeas corpus, and to remove persons from office, as is conferred by law for the remedial and final process, as is by law vested in the judge of the United States district courts, and the judges of the district courts of the United States; and the district courts created by the provisions of this act shall be courts of criminal and special jurisdiction conferred by act of Congress and shall have the same powers and jurisdiction as the district courts now are, and are authorized and empowered to hold courts in any other district, and the judges thereof, shall be authorized to hold courts in any other district, and the judges are required to sit in the courts of any district, if the cause or causes herein are necessary to be tried, and if the judge or judges of the district in which the cause or causes are pending, or either of them, is for any reason disqualified from holding the court, or is unable to perform his or her duties, or is absent from the district, or the inability for any cause of one of said judges at any time to perform his duties, another of said judges may perform his duties in term time or in vacation.

Until the appointment and qualification of said judges of the northern and southern districts, respectively, the judge of the United States court in the Indian Territory shall continue to perform all the duties and exercise all the authority that is now, or hereafter may be, conferred upon him as such judge, except as herein provided.

At least two terms of court shall be held each year at each place of holding court in each district, at such regular times as the judge thereof shall fix and determine.

and determine who shall be appointed by the President an attorney and marshal for each of said districts, who shall continue in office for four years, and until their successors shall be duly appointed and qualified, and they shall discharge the like duties as other United States attorneys and marshals. Each of said marshals shall appoint one or more deputies, who shall have the same powers and duties as marshals, and the same shall be true of the deputy United States attorneys; and said marshals shall give bond with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge of the district, in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned as by law required in regard to the bonds of other United States marshals. And the attorney and the marshal in the Indian Territory shall be an attorney and marshal for said central district after this act goes into effect.

to effect. The attorneys appointed in said Territory shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum; and each of the marshals shall receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum; and each of his deputies, not exceeding four in number, unless a greater number be specially authorized by order of the district judge, entered of record, shall receive a salary of \$1,300 per annum, and his reasonable and necessary expenses of travel and subsistence while on duty, to be approved by the judge of said district, who shall have authority, in case of emergency, either of said judges may authorize the appointment of as many deputy marshals as he may deem necessary for the enforcement of law and the suppression of crime, and such deputies shall receive the same pay and expenses of travel, for the time they may serve as regular deputy mar-

shals. That the clerks of the courts of each of said districts shall be appointed by the judge thereof, and shall reside and keep his office at one of the places of the court in which he shall perform the same duties, and shall be subject to the order and control of the judge of the district, and shall be paid for his services by the county in which he shall perform the same, in the sum of \$500.00, and a like sum for each deputy clerk, for each year, and for each year thereafter, or more than said sum, as approved by the judge of the district, conditioned that the said clerk and deputy clerk shall deposit with the judge of the district a bond, in the sum of \$500.00, for each year, in which he shall perform the same duties, and shall not reside in any deputy clerk shall keep his office and reside at the place of the court in which he shall perform the same duties, and shall be subject to the order and control of the judge of the district, and shall be paid for his services by the county in which he shall perform the same, in the sum of \$500.00, and a like sum for each deputy clerk, for each year, and for each year thereafter, or more than said sum, as approved by the judge of the district, and may be annulled by said judge, and the clerk and deputy clerk shall be responsible for the official acts and negligence of his deputies. Each

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DODD].

Mr. DU BOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN].

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], who is necessarily absent from the Senate. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOFF].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. LINDSAY. I am paired with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]. If he were here I should vote "nay," and he would vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS. Is the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] recorded as voting?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont is not recorded.

Mr. HARRIS. I am paired with that Senator, and withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 26; as follows:

YEAS—18

Blackburn,	Frye,	Morgan,	Vest,
Blanchard,	James of Ark.	Platt,	Walsh,
Brace,	Kyle,	Quay,	Wolcott.
Chandler,	Manderson,	Squire,	
Cockrell,	Martin,	Teller,	

NAYS—26

Allen,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Pugh,
Bate,	George,	Manly,	Turpie,
Call,	Gezeman,	Mills,	Vilas,
Clark,	Hawley,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Washburn,
Davis,	Huntley,	Pfeiffer,	Wilson of Wash.
Dixon,	Lodge,	Power,	
Faulkner,	McLauren,		

NOT VOTING—4

Aldrich,	Daniel,	Hoar,	Pritchard,
Allison,	Dolph,	Irely,	Proctor,
Berry,	Dubois,	Jones of Nev.	Ransom,
Burrows,	Gibson,	Lindsay,	Roach,
Butler,	Gordon,	McPherson,	Sherman,
Caffery,	Gray,	Mitchell of Wis.	Shoop,
Camden,	Hale,	Morrill,	Smith,
Cameron,	Hansbrough,	Murphy,	Stewart,
Carey,	Harris,	Falconer,	Voorhees,
Coke,	Higgins,	Perkins,	White,
Collom,	Hill,	Pettigrew,	Wilson of Iowa.

Mr. MILLS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. PLATT. Can we not get through with the bill to-night?

Mr. MILLS. We must have some executive sessions. There is much important executive business to be transacted.

Mr. PLATT. Will the Senator from Texas listen to me for a moment?

Mr. MILLS. I will.

Mr. PLATT. Can we not get through with the Indian appropriation bill in a few minutes?

Mr. GEORGE. Let us get through with the bill to-night.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is compelled to state that upon the call of the yeas and nays no quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Dixon,	Lindsay,	Platt,
Allison,	Dubois,	Lodge,	Power,
Bate,	Faulkner,	McLauren,	Quay,
Berry,	Frye,	McMillan,	Squire,
Blackburn,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Teller,
Blanchard,	George,	Manly,	Turpie,
Burrows,	Gibson,	Mills,	Vest,
Call,	Gezeman,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Walsh,
Camden,	Hale,	Morgan,	Washburn,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Pasco,	Wilson of Wash.
Clark,	Huntley,	Pfeiffer,	Wolcott.
Cockrell,	James of Ark.	Power,	
Coke,	Kyle,		

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Fifty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask unanimous consent that I may withdraw the demand for the yeas and nays, and let the decision of the Chair on the question stand as the judgment of the Senate.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WOLCOTT. What is the request? We could not hear it.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous consent that he be permitted to withdraw the demand for the yeas and nays, and that the decision of the Chair on the viva voce vote of the Senate, that the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas is not in order, stand as the judgment of the Senate.

Mr. MILLS. I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CALL. I ask unanimous consent that further debate on this bill may be deferred under the five-minute rule, and that we agree to take the final vote upon the bill to-day.

Mr. KYLE. I shall have to object to that.

Mr. CALL. Then I will say at 6 o'clock this evening.

Mr. MILLS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will first submit the request of the Senator from Florida to the Senate. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President—

Mr. CALL. I ask the Senate to allow me, by unanimous consent, to say a single word.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CALL. If this bill is not finished to-day or early to-morrow the appropriation bills will not be concluded at this session. I ask that the vote may be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I shall object to the request of the Senator from Florida, in the first place, for the reason that there are a large number of amendments to this bill which I desire to offer. I have made no opposition to the consideration of the bill for the purpose of delay, but this is the most important appropriation bill which comes before Congress, so far as my people are concerned. There are nearly 30,000 Indians in my State, and there are many amendments to be still considered which interest the people of my State which can not be disposed of under the five-minute rule. Further than that—

Mr. MILLS. What has become of my motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business, Mr. President?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I have made no objection to the disposition of the appropriation bills, but I understand—

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair must state that debate is not in order, objection being interposed. The Chair entertains the motion of the Senator from Texas to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I hope the Senate will give unanimous consent to me to make a very brief statement of not more than a minute.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. MILLS. What is the request?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. That he be permitted to make a statement.

Mr. PETTIGREW. That I be permitted to finish my sentence. I shall only take a moment.

I wish to state further, it is well understood in this Chamber that at 3 o'clock to-morrow an effort is to be made to get up the railroad pooling bill and to sit it out, to hold a session to-morrow evening and on Sunday. So long as such a notion is entertained, I want to say emphatically that when the legitimate consideration of this bill is disposed of, for my part I shall proceed to interpose delay in every way possible, and I want it distinctly understood that the railroad pooling bill, if I am unable to prevent it, will not become a law at this session of Congress, much less will it be considered on Sunday.

Mr. MILLS. I object to further debate.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to further debate.

Mr. CALL. I ask the Senator from Texas to allow me to make a request for unanimous consent that the vote may be taken upon the pending appropriation bill to-morrow before the Senate adjourns.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida?

Mr. ALLISON. Will the Chair state the request?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Florida asks unanimous consent that the vote may be taken upon the pending bill to-morrow—at what hour?

Mr. CALL. I will say at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. PETTIGREW and others. I object.

Mr. GORMAN. If I may be permitted, I ask that we may have a unanimous consent agreement that the vote on the pending appropriation bill shall be taken before the Senate adjourns to-morrow.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. HARRIS. Why not fix the hour at, say, 3 o'clock?

Mr. FRYE. You can not do that.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. MILLS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CHANDLER. I object, Mr. President.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair did not hear the Senator Mr. CHANDLER. To the request that the bill be finished to-morrow I object.

ple of Philadelphia and the river towns on the Delaware River to the head of the western Major Raymond, and the question to be determined is whether or not the report of Major Raymond was ill-considered and ill-conducted. They ask for a board of review from the War Department. Traversing the finding of Major Raymond, they ask for a determination whether or not their statement as contained in the pamphlet read by the Senator from Maine or the report of an officer of the Engineer Corps is correct, so that Major Raymond's statement, for the purpose of this discussion, goes as waste paper.

In April, 1894, the Senate entertained, on report from the Committee on Commerce, two bills for the construction of bridges between the Pennsylvania and New Jersey sides of the Delaware River at or about the city of Philadelphia. One was limited to the cities of Camden and Philadelphia in its termini, the exact location to be determined by the Secretary of War. The other was located also with one terminus on the east shore of the city of Philadelphia and one on the western shore, a little north of the city of Camden.

The first bill was reported here April 12, as I have said, by the Senator from Missouri. It provided for an elevation of 150 feet. Two weeks afterwards the other bridge bill was reported, providing for an elevation of only 40 feet. The first bill was not considered, I presume, because the requisite capital did not appear to back it. The second was supported by a powerful corporation, a corporation which had been very beneficent in its operations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and which was abundantly able to carry out the design of Congress. That bill was passed. It went to the Committee on Commerce on the 26th of April, and it went to the War Department the same day; it went from there to Major Raymond, at Philadelphia, on the next day, and on the evening of that day his report was in the mail on its return path to the War Department—the report the Senator from Maine has read here. Major Raymond displayed great acumen and energy. His investigation was not protracted. Of course the distinguished Secretary of War acted promptly and properly upon the report of his officer, the fairness of which is disputed. The bill was finally passed.

The bill which passed the Senate, as Senators will remember, was one providing absolutely for an elevation of 40 feet only. It was thought at that time—I know not how the impression came—that the board of port wardens of the city of Philadelphia entertained no jurisdiction over the construction of the bridge. Applications were made to them for an endorsement of the plans, and the business people of Philadelphia prepared to go there for a hearing. On the 8th of January last the city solicitor, a distinguished member of the bar, who has since been elevated by a great majority to the office of chief magistrate of that city, delivered an opinion that the board of port wardens of Philadelphia had no jurisdiction in the case. His opinion was undoubtedly correct.

The railroad company at once proceeded to the construction of the bridge, and the Trades League and the business people of Pennsylvania commenced a movement in the direction of this Senate. Meanwhile, the corporation had broken ground for the construction of the approaches to the bridge, and that was all. There was nothing done toward the erection of the bridge proper. Of course, the work was practically abandoned during the late severe weather, but they have employed a number of men—I know not how many—up to within three or four weeks past. There is no question about that.

I introduced, at the request of a number of business organizations, and the request of gentlemen of the very highest respectability, of Mr. John H. Converse, the vice-president of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the president, I think, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who send their locomotives all over the world; also of the gentlemen of the Trades League, the Produce Exchange, and others, the joint resolution which is now the subject of controversy. It provides merely that the business people located along the Delaware River shall have a day in court on this question, which they have lost, not entirely, but largely. I think, because of the confusion in the public mind in Philadelphia between the two bridge bills which were reported to the Senate in April, 1894, and partly from their impression that the board of port wardens of the city of Philadelphia would be able to control the elevation of this bridge. All that is asked of the Senate is that these persons shall be heard. They traverse, as I said, the entire finding of Major Raymond, which the Senator from Maine has read in support of his opposition and upon which he absolutely relies. The question to be tried out, which we ask to have tried out, is this: *Is the committee's report true or not?*

The joint resolution was passed without opposition. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON] moved the next day after its passage to reconsider it, stating that he would withdraw his motion and dispose of the question on the next day; but it has been suspended here since. The Secretary of War having

exhausted his original authority, having approved the original plan of the bridge, a joint resolution in the nature of a law is required to give him power to reopen the question and to give these people a hearing, and unless it is passed, and passed to-day, it will very certainly not become a law during this Congress. The situation is analogous to that presented in relation to the legislation required the other day by the proclamation of the President in relation to the question of lights and signals at sea.

I believe, Mr. President, this is about all I have to say. I wish to have read what these gentlemen have stated, and I will state who they are. I will then send the papers to the Secretary's desk, and ask to have read first the preamble and resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, of which the Senator from Maine and Major Raymond have spoken somewhat contemptuously. That league is composed of 1,700 business firms, and is one of the strongest business organizations in the world. I also ask to have read the resolutions of the Manufacturers' Club—all Republicans, at least, are fully acquainted with that organization—which is composed of 700 business firms; the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, which is composed of 400; the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, of 150 business firms, and the Hardware Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, composed of 75 business firms. In addition to those I have from the State of New Jersey resolutions of the Board of Trade of the city of Trenton, the capital city of New Jersey; the city of Burlington, practically at the head of tide-water navigation; the resolutions of the common council of the city of Beverly, N. J., a little below, and the preambles and resolutions passed by the boroughs of Liverton and Palmira, N. J., and Bristol, Pa.

I send these memorials and statements to the Secretary's desk to be read, and after they have been read I shall move to lay the memorial of the Senator from New Jersey on the table.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I wish to say only a word by way of addition to what I said yesterday.

I hold in my hand some resolutions passed by commercial organizations, clubs, etc., of the city of Philadelphia and of towns and cities along the Delaware River in the State of New Jersey. This is the first time that my attention has been called to this matter. In fact, it is the first time that any resolutions or notice of any action taken by any New Jersey cities have been placed in my hands.

It seems that the Trenton Board of Trade on May 24, 1894, addressed a protest to the Secretary of War, and also another, like protest on January 10, 1895. Nowhere does it appear that these protests were sent to Senators in this body, but they were forwarded to the Secretary of War, and therefore never came to my attention or into my hands. I remember, however, that I was absent from the Senate by reason of illness, and if sent to me they escaped my attention. There is one by the mayor and city council of Burlington, N. J., one by the common council of Beverly, N. J., one by the mayor and council of the borough of Liverton, N. J., one by the township committee of the township of Palmira, N. J., and one from the burgess and council of the borough of Bristol, Pa., none of which have I seen before this morning.

The statement made by the Board of Trade of the city of Trenton is as to the insufficiency of the elevation of the bridge; that it might prove a serious obstacle to navigation, particularly if the proposed ship canal across New Jersey should become an accomplished fact.

Mr. President, if I had seen these protests on the part of the people of New Jersey, I certainly should have entered no motion to reconsider a vote by which the joint resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania was passed; but, as I say, these papers were directed to the Secretary of War, and have only now come into my hands.

But the argument of the Board of Trade of the city of Trenton is not a very good one as they make it, because there is another bridge at Arthur Kill, which will become a part of this great waterway. The Congress of the United States passed an act in 1886 authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arthur Kill, which, as I say, must become a part of this great ship canal. The span opening there is less than that of the proposed bridge on the Delaware; the height of the bridge is the same, while the channel spans are even narrower. So that in reality that bridge will have to be changed also to give any additional advantage to the proposed canal.

Mr. President, if it be true that the commerce of the Delaware River at this point is of sufficient importance that it is necessary that a higher bridge should be constructed there, then it nowhere appears in any of the statistics of the commerce of the Delaware. The commerce of the Arthur Kill is ten times greater than that of the Delaware River at this particular point. I read over the reports last night, which had been sent to me by some gentlemen in Pennsylvania, which go to show that above a certain point in the river, where there are shoals which may easily be dredged out, the depth of the water is from 25 to 30 feet, and that when

will show that great and irreparable injury to commercial and other interests of magnitude would be done by the erection of the bridge in accordance with the plans heretofore approved by the War Department.

No action upon the part of the commercial interests involved in the preservation from hurt of this natural and national highway has heretofore been taken on account of the confidence of the community that all the interests thus concerned would be protected by the judicious action of the board of wardens of the port of Philadelphia or by the board of harbor commissioners. But you will perceive upon examination of the report made by the War Department to the wardens, under date of January 8, 1895, that the board has discovered, to the surprise of the community, that it has been declared to have no jurisdiction over the matter, and that the subject of the report, from the said board, were adopted on the 10th instant, only two days after the report of the board of wardens (b). It has thus been determined that all the interests thus concerned are great wrong upon the large body of American citizens whose right to free and unobstructed use of Delaware River is threatened with restriction and destruction, absolutely without any need for such injury, by the contemplated action of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company.

Much has been said of late, in the public prints and elsewhere, of the necessity that the great natural highways, the rivers, shall not be obstructed by bridges. The report, for example, upon the proposed North River bridge has made clear the fact that the attempt of a private corporation to invade the river to injure an important natural channel of commerce belonging, in fact, to the people of the whole country should not be permitted to have success.

With respect to the proposed bridge over the Delaware, the public mind, rarely closely fixed upon such matters in their earlier stages of promotion, has been confused by the variety of legislation presented from time to time or finally proposed in the interest of bridge enterprises across the Delaware at Philadelphia.

1. National legislation (three, if not four bills).
2. Legislation by the State of New Jersey.
3. A charter from the State of New Jersey.
4. A charter from the State of Pennsylvania.
5. An ordinance from the councils of Philadelphia.

Thus it has been difficult to follow or clearly to discern the purpose of all the movements toward a conclusion which menaces their interests in a serious manner. This may be argued as a reason of weight why the whole matter should be brought before the country, and that the course pursued by engineers United States Army before damage shall be done beyond probability of repair.

The board of engineers having in charge the task of considering plans for a new bridge over the North River at New York required that the structure should have a height of 130 feet clear above mean high water, with no pier or other obstruction in the river, and a single length of span of 430 feet between the pier-heads.

The plans for the bridge over the Delaware at Philadelphia propose an extreme height of only 50 feet with four piers within a distance across the stream of 150 feet. In the case of the proposed bridge, where there is nearly 80 feet of clearance at low water, there are to be located within a distance of 335 feet piers aggregating 100 feet in width. The mere statement of such a case, contrasted with the facts regarding the necessity that the North River, surely, must be kept free of obstruction with the necessity that steps shall be taken to check this attempt to injure the navigation of the upper Delaware.

We invite your attention to the fact that between April 2 and June 14, 1891, an unusual number of bills relating to a bridge across the Delaware at Philadelphia were introduced to the Senate or House at Washington. On April 2 Senator QUAY presented a bill (S. 1846) proposing such a bridge, and on this on April 12 was returned to the Senate by Senator VEST, of Committee on Commerce, with amendments. "Provided, That no piers or other structures shall be constructed within the roadway of the Delaware River above the established pier head lines; And provided further, That the bridge shall have a clear height of 150 feet above mean high water."

On April 25 Senator CANNON introduced a bill for a new and very different bill, providing for a bridge across the Delaware at Philadelphia, and with a height of only 40 feet, and for five piers between the pier head lines. It was the necessary compromise in this matter between the advocates of an impending wrong, which will be forever beyond correction if the bridge shall be built as is now proposed, will be as apparent to you as it is to us, we would respectfully urge you to grant the request for a hearing for the committee at your earliest convenience.

We are, respectfully, yours,

WM. W. FOULKROD, President.
J. N. FITZGERALD, Secretary.
WALTER WOOD, Chairman Committee.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Commercial Exchange, held January 22, 1895, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas permission has been obtained and plans have been prepared by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company for the construction of a drawbridge across the Delaware River at Philadelphia, which plans provide for a least height of only 50 feet above mean high water; and

Whereas the Delaware at Philadelphia by a bridge at so low an elevation as that aforesaid would create a serious impediment to the free navigation of a national waterway and tend to interfere especially with the natural growth of the commerce of the city of Philadelphia and contiguous territory; and

Whereas the legislation granting the right to construct the proposed bridge has been obtained without sufficient publicity having been accorded to the mercantile and commercial interests affected to be heard in regard to the project. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia respectfully petition the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of expert engineers at an early date to hear testimony on the subject and to determine if the interests of the commerce of the city of Philadelphia and contiguous territory should be protected by a naturally greater elevation above the water than is contemplated and authorized in the present plans.

E. L. ROGERS, President.
C. ROSS SMITH, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1895.

The following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted by the board of directors of the Produce Exchange of Philadelphia at its meeting today, and copies of same were forwarded to Hon. Daniel LaMont, Secretary of War:

Whereas the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company contem-

plates the erection of a drawbridge across the Delaware River, the proposed elevation of which is more than 100 feet above mean high water, would be insufficient to permit the free navigation of an important national waterway, and would therefore impede the natural growth of the commerce of Philadelphia and the contiguous territory; and

Whereas the legislation granting the right to erect the proposed bridge has been secured before proper public realization of its effect upon business interests had taken shape, and in violation of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1878, which authorized the Philadelphia Produce Exchange to unite with the Trades League and other commercial organizations in an appeal to the Secretary of War to appoint a committee of expert engineers to determine if the interests of the commerce of the city of Philadelphia and contiguous territory should be protected by a naturally greater elevation above the mean high level of the channel than that contemplated by the present plans.

WM. S. EMLEY, President.
HOWARD AUSTIN, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the monthly meeting of the Manufacturers' Club held on January 21, 1895, the following preambles and resolutions relative to the proposed bridge across the Delaware River between Philadelphia and New Jersey were unanimously adopted and committee appointed to present the same to the Secretary of War:

Whereas the plans for the construction of a proposed bridge over the Delaware River at Philadelphia provide that the greatest height of the structure above mean high water shall be but 50 feet; and

Whereas it is believed that this elevation is not sufficiently great to permit the safe and free navigation of a stream which is an important natural and national highway belonging to the whole body of the American people; and

Whereas the public mind has recently been directed to this important matter, justice would appear to require that a hearing shall be given to other interests than those represented in the bridge project before a structure of this magnitude be erected across the Delaware River;

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be respectfully but urgently requested to appoint a committee of expert military engineers to examine the matter, to take testimony, and to determine if the plans for the bridge should not be changed so as to require the further elevation of the structure.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be respectfully requested to convey and transportation with instructions to present these resolutions to the Secretary of War, and to take such other action as may be deemed necessary in the premises.

WM. S. STOCKTON,
Assistant Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 24, 1895.

SIR: Herewith I beg to inclose a copy of preambles and resolutions unanimously passed on the 21st instant by the Manufacturers' Club of this city with respect to the proposed construction of a drawbridge across the Delaware River at Philadelphia.

I trust the reasonableness of the request embodied in these resolutions (which have been dictated solely in the spirit of fair play toward all) will commend itself to your judgment, and that you will see your way to take the beneficial action to which, if consummated, would be a grave, though perhaps unintentional, injustice to the commercial interests of the Delaware River. The bridge in question will, if constructed, be the first between the city of Philadelphia and the waterway of this nation. No one, I think, is it just and reasonable that so important a project as this (which, I repeat, has for its object the erection of the first bridge across the Delaware between the cities of Philadelphia and New Jersey) should be undertaken until the public has been granted ample opportunity to be heard pro and con, and the neglect of such precaution would create what in the future might prove to be a most serious and regrettable error.

I might mention that the local authorities, the harbor commissioners of Philadelphia and the port wardens, who have been led to exercise a supercilious attitude toward the project, have declared their lack of jurisdiction in the premises; hence the appeal to you.

A committee of the Manufacturers' Club purpose waiting upon you in person on the 26th instant by appointment with a copy of the resolutions here with inclosed.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN H. CONVERSE,
Vice-President.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Protest of Trenton (N. J.) Board of Trade against a bridge of insufficient clearance.

On May 24, 1894, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the Trenton Board of Trade, and a copy sent to the Secretary of War and to each of the New Jersey members of Congress:

Resolved, That the Trenton Board of Trade has been made by certain parties for authority to construct a railroad bridge across the Delaware River between Camden and Philadelphia; and

Whereas the construction of said bridge, unless built at a sufficient elevation, might prove a serious obstacle to navigation, particularly if the proposed ship canal across New Jersey should become an accomplished fact; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Trade, while heartily approving, in a general way, the idea of a railroad bridge at the location specified, does most emphatically protest against its construction at a height insufficient to permit the free navigation of the Delaware River by vessels of the largest size.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be transmitted to the New Jersey members of Congress.

Resolution of Board of Trade of Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., January 30, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Trenton, N. J., held on the 3d instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas the plans for the new railroad bridge at or near Philadelphia, seem to indicate that there will be only a clearance of some 50 feet above high water for the passage of vessels of the same; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board of Trade the clearance should be at least 70 feet above high-water mark for the needed free passage of many of the larger craft in that point.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. STEELE, Secretary.

The above has been sent to the Secretary of War.

Preambles and resolutions passed by the city of Burlington, N. J., February 5, 1895, and copy of same sent to Secretary of War.

Whereas the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company contemplate the construction of a drawbridge across the Delaware River at Philadelphia, in accordance with authority granted under a recent act of Congress; and Whereas the prosperity of the city of Burlington is vitally connected with the maintenance of the unobstructed navigation of the upper Delaware, which is a competitive means of transportation of the greatest benefit to this community; Therefore,

Resolved, That the mayor and city councils of Burlington earnestly and respectfully petition the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of expert engineers who shall hear testimony and provide that the aforesaid drawbridge shall be constructed at a sufficient height above the water to permit the free and unhampered passage of the upriver traffic, and so preserve to the public their rightful advantage in this national waterway.

Resolution of common council of city of Beverly, N. J.

Whereas the authority has been given to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company to build a drawbridge at Philadelphia across the Delaware River, which, unless constructed at a sufficient height above the surface of the water, will seriously impede the movement of craft plying between the towns along the upper Delaware and points below the location of the proposed drawbridge; Therefore,

Resolved, That the mayor and city council of Beverly respectfully petition the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of expert United States engineers to hear testimony from all the interests concerned and decide upon the clearance above the water which would be fair and equitable to all.

And above resolution adopted by the common council of the city of Beverly at a meeting held February 15, 1895.

Attest:

ELLWOOD P. RODMAN, City Clerk.

Preambles and resolution passed by the borough of Riverton, N. J., January 23, 1895, and copy of same sent to Secretary of War.

Whereas the citizens of Riverton, realizing the advantages accruing from a free competitive water route, are deeply interested in the preservation of the unobstructed navigation of the upper Delaware River for both passenger and freight craft of the largest practicable size; and Whereas it is apparent that the proposed drawbridge of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company across the Delaware at Philadelphia will prove a serious impediment to the free passage of the upriver traffic unless the bridge is constructed at a considerably greater height above the water than now contemplated; Therefore,

Resolved, That the mayor and council of the borough of Riverton respectfully petition the Secretary of War to appoint at an early date a commission of United States engineers to hear testimony and decide whether or not an equitable regard for the rights of the people of this city requires that a bridge in question, if built, should be elevated above the height now provided for in the plans.

EDWARD H. OGDEN, Mayor.
E. C. STOUGHTON, Clerk.

Preambles and resolution passed by the township of Palmyra, January 23, 1895, and copy of same sent to the Secretary of War.

Whereas permission has been given and plans drawn by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company for the erection of a drawbridge across the Delaware River at Philadelphia; and

Whereas the said drawbridge, if not constructed at a greater height above the water than is specified in the present plans, will materially interfere with the free navigation of the river between Philadelphia and so tend to the detriment of this and neighboring communities; Therefore,

Resolved, That the township committee of the township of Palmyra respectfully urge upon the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of expert engineers to decide upon the proper height at which the aforesaid bridge should be built without infringement upon the rights of any of the interests concerned.

R. L. TEMPLE, Chairman.
R. L. SMITH, Clerk.

BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

Whereas the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company has been granted authority to construct a drawbridge across the Delaware River at Philadelphia, the plans for which provide for a height of only 50 feet above mean high water;

Whereas a bridge at so low an altitude would prove a needless obstruction of the most serious character to the free navigation of the upper Delaware River; and tend to restrict the growth of the important city of Bristol and adjacent river towns, whose traffic is largely river borne; and

Whereas it is of vital importance to the prosperity of these towns and the extensive country tributary to them that the freest possible navigation of the Delaware River be preserved; therefore

Resolved, That the burgess and council of the borough of Bristol respectfully petition the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of expert engineers to hear testimony from the various interests affected by the erection of the proposed bridge, with a view of granting justice to all and preventing a great wrong being wrought to the communities situated on the shores of this national waterway.

Attest:

THOMAS B. HARKINS, Burgess.

[SEAL.]

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

BRISTOL, Pa., January 23, 1895.

I certify that the above was unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the burgess and council of Bristol Borough, held this date.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

JANUARY 15, 1895.

Whereas the Hardware Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia has full sympathy with the action of representative organizations of Philadelphia—such as the Trades League, the Manufacturers' Club, and the Commercial Exchange—in their protest against the construction of the proposed drawbridge across the Delaware River at Philadelphia; and Whereas the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company across the Delaware River at Philadelphia, at the low clearance above the water, contemplated in the present plans; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Hardware Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, in the interests of fair play and justice to all, hereby unites with the commercial bodies aforesaid, in respectfully petitioning the Secretary of War to provide for the siting of a Board of United States Engineers at

Philadelphia, to receive testimony on this important subject, and to afford an opportunity for a full and free consideration of the question in all its bearings.

W. N. SUPPLEE, President.
T. JAMES FENLEY, Secretary.

Resolution of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia at the second general meeting on February 14, 1895.

Whereas authority has been given by Congress to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company to construct a drawbridge (with six piers between shore and shore) across the water of the Delaware River at Philadelphia; and

Whereas the plans for the said bridge contemplate a height of only 50 feet above mean high water, and a width of but 125 feet for the drawspan; and Whereas the erection of the bridge at so low an altitude above the water, and with so narrow a drawspan, would prove an obstruction to the free passage of a large number of the pleasure yachts, which now include in their sailing course the beautiful portions of the Delaware River; and Whereas the proposed bridge, and would accordingly curtail seriously a legitimate and healthful recreation; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia earnestly petition the Secretary of War to appoint at an early date a commission of expert engineers to review the plans of the projected bridge and allow to all parties interested an opportunity to present their views.

EDGAR T. SCOTT, Commodore.
ADDISON F. BANCROFT, Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Trenton, N. J., January 14, 1895.

SIR: I write you concerning the new bridge across the Delaware River, above Philadelphia, Pa. The measurements, as they have been given to me, give only an average height of 50 feet above the water level. This is a very low height for a great mistake and seriously interfere with navigation. This bridge, in my judgment, should be at least from 70 to 75 feet above high-water mark. Having had over twenty years' experience on the river, would be very sorry to see navigation obstructed by this bridge.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. WILSON, Collector.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

The resolutions in protest against present plans of bridge across Delaware River to be built by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company, as adopted by the Philadelphia Yacht Club at their annual meeting, held February 6, 1895, are as follows:

The Philadelphia Yacht Club condemn the plan of the proposed bridge of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company across the Delaware River from Bridesburg, Pa., to Fishers Point, N. J., because of the insufficient height of the structure (50 feet) above the water. There are few yachts owned in this city that could pass thereunder without striking their topsails, but many which could not, at a height of 50 feet, and the use of the draw for yachts (who generally are not in the habit of waiting) owned the river, or think they do, or have the same opinion themselves) suit their own sweet will in the opening of the draws, and no time is in their power to wait for the boats, and especially in the winter. This has been the experience of yachtsmen and vessel owners everywhere, and we have no reason to believe that the present proposed structure across the Delaware will be changed.

The officials of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company and the United States engineers, with little or no consideration for the interests of the river, have even for the welfare of the city, have approved the plan herein condemned.

This fact should have little weight with the authorities at Washington or with the people, for some of these same United States engineers have approved the dumping of earth, etc. (taken from the islands opposite the city), into the harbors of the leading Philadelphia yacht clubs, between Little Timon's Island and the mainland, without the consent of the riparian owners, when they knew, or should have known, if they were competent, that the same earth, etc., would soon wash (as a large portion, if not the most of it, has washed into the main channel below).

It is not true that the location of the bridge will not interfere with the clearance of craft that navigate this part of the river. Hundreds of freight vessels will be unable to pass this point under the bridge.

We believe that the only proper way to do justice to all interests in the location and construction of this bridge is to submit it to a commission of competent persons to take testimony and to fully consider all the interests that will probably be affected.

The Philadelphia Yacht Club, believing that the location of the proposed bridge across the Delaware River would be a great injury to the interests of owners of vessels and yachts, earnestly request our Congressmen to do all in their power to secure the appointment of the Commission referred to, so that the interests of the city and vessel owners generally may be protected.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of War, Gen. Thomas L. Casey, and to each of our Senators and city Congressmen.

FRANK H. SHUNK BROWN, Commodore.
J. G. RAMSDALE, Secretary.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 8659) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Emory and Clinch rivers, in the State of Tennessee, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 8900) to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Choctaw Nation of Indians relative to the claim against the United States on account of the lands of the Wichita Reservation, and praying that they may be allowed to plead their cause before the Court of

the Senate, as the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, has already adopted an amendment to the paragraph.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be considered as open.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the paragraph as amended will be considered as open. The Chair hears no objection, and that is the order.

Mr. VEST. It is very evident that the purposes for which the office was created have been accomplished or abandoned. This officer is not now required to report any plan for the education of Indian children, and he is simply and purely an inspector. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs already has five inspectors who can go to the Indian schools, and it is within my personal knowledge, for I was for some years a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, that these inspectors perform the duties of going to the Indian schools and making a report in regard to their condition. It will be seen by subsequent statutes that all pretense that this officer is anything else than an ordinary inspector has been abandoned. It will be found that in 1880, four years after the position was created, the inspector was simply recorded as an ordinary inspector, and received \$4,000, as was provided in that law, and \$1,000 for his traveling expenses. In 1890 it was reduced to \$3,000, and \$1,500 for traveling expenses.

Now, this officer is, to a large extent, independent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is at the head of a minor bureau. I see by the amendments that he is to have a secretary, and the secretary's expenses are to be paid in going around through the country, together with the inspector. Why can't the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has absolute control of all Indian matters, detail an inspector or send one of his five inspectors to investigate these schools? Or, if it is necessary, give him another inspector, so as to make the number six. Why should we have a superintendent of Indian schools under a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, an imperium in imperio, with additional expense, and from year to year with increasing cost? There is no necessity, in my judgment, for any such position, and I therefore make this motion.

Mr. PLATT. I hope the amendment will not be agreed to. I regard the office of superintendent of Indian schools as a very important office. I think if the Senator from Missouri will take the report of the superintendent of Indian schools and read it he will be surprised that it is not a sincere by any means and that it is not an important work which he is doing.

With regard to the Secretary, I will state that it was appropriated for in the bill last year, but for some reason it was left out in the other House. The committee has simply restored it. It is not the creation of a new office at all. It is an office that existed last year. I do not wish to take up time in discussing the matter, but if any Senator will take the report of the superintendent of Indian schools and read it, I think he will be entirely satisfied that the office is doing good.

The Senator from Missouri said he does not know who the official is. The office was formerly held by Mr. Dorchester, but upon the incoming of the present Administration a gentleman by the name of Heilman, from Indiana, I believe, was appointed. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. TERRY] assured me at the time of his appointment that Mr. Heilman was perhaps as good a man for the place as could be found in the United States. All that I know of the work since that time justifies what the Senator from Indiana said with reference to him.

Mr. VEST. Will the Senator from Connecticut tell us why an inspector could not perform those duties?

Mr. PLATT. Because the superintendent has the general supervision of the entire matter of education at the Indian schools of the country, and an inspector can not do it. An inspector can be sent here or there upon special work, but the superintendent is given a higher duty than any inspector is called upon to perform.

Mr. VEST. The act which created the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as will be found by reference to the Revised Statutes, expressly gives the Commissioner of Indian Affairs control and supervision of all matters affecting the Indians, including education. As I have shown here the office of superintendent of Indian schools was originally created for a specific purpose, and that purpose has either been accomplished or abandoned. This is nothing but an inspectorship with increased salary, and now he is furnished with a secretary.

I have read those reports. I know Mr. Dorchester's reports. They were adopted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and then the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was incorporated in the report of the Secretary of the Interior and transmitted by the President to Congress. But that does not at all affect what I have said, to the effect that this is simply an inspectorship, with certain duties put upon the inspector by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and not by the statute. It is now provided by the amendment, as it was in 1880 and 1886, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall assign such duties to this officer, the superintendent of Indian schools, as he sees

proper. He does the same thing as to other inspectors. It is an entirely unnecessary office.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. JAMES KEAR, its Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 285) granting a pension to Annie M. Green.
A bill (S. 684) for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn N. Van Vliet;
A bill (S. 2783) to postpone the enforcement of the act of August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea;" and

A bill (H. R. 6323) to amend the Articles for the Government of the Navy relative to punishment on conviction by court-martial.

SURVEYOR OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. PROCTOR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the survey of said city, having met after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House and agree to the same with the following amendments:

In line 6 of section 1, page 1, after the words "shall be," insert "appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for a term of four years, unless sooner removed for cause, and shall be," and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 6 of section 1, page 1, after the word "the" where it first occurs in said line, insert "said," and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 6 of section 1, page 1, strike out "of the District of Columbia;" and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 1 of section 3, page 2, after the words "per annum," insert "and such employees as may in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be required for the survey of said city, and operations at an aggregate expense of not exceeding \$3,000 in any one year. Amend the proposed amendment by striking out "\$3,000" and insert "\$3,200" in line thereof; and the Senate agree to the same.

In section 4, line 1, after the word "per annum," in line 6, down to and including line 10, and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 6 of section 1, page 2, strike out the word "cities" and insert in lieu thereof the word "city;" and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 4 of section 1, page 2, strike out the words "and Georgetown;" and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 2 of section 3, page 2, strike out "cities" and insert in lieu thereof the word "city;" and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 1 of section 3, page 2, after the word "Columbia," insert "and all records and papers of the office of the surveyor shall be delivered by each surveyor to his successor in office. Amend by inserting at the word 'office' the words 'survey of land and water' and in line 4, after the word 'surveyor of the District of Columbia' except it be certified to as correct by the surveyor of the said District," and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 1 of section 4, after the word "and" in line 1, down to and including line 4, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed;" and the Senate agree to the same.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

H. C. HANSBROUGH,

Minorities of the present conference.

J. E. COBE,

G. W. COOPER,

J. A. T. HULL,

Minorities of the House.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust we will have some explanation of the conference report. I should judge from hearing the report read that there was a large increase of salaries of the officers of the District of Columbia. We ought to have some explanation of it.

Mr. PROCTOR. The important amendment agreed to is in section 3. The bill as it passed the Senate provided for a surveyor at a salary of \$3,000, an assistant surveyor at a salary of \$1,800, and a draftsman, a computer, a clerk, two rod men, two chain men, aggregating, besides the salaries of the surveyor and the assistant surveyor, \$7,340. The other House struck out all of those subordinate officials except the surveyor and assistant, and inserted in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the Commissioners to employ necessary assistants outside of the two first officers at an expense of not exceeding \$4,000 in place of the \$7,340 that was in the bill as it passed the Senate.

Mr. GORMAN. I should like to ask if we have made a provision for the payment of those officers for the current fiscal year.

Mr. PROCTOR. No provision has been made for meeting the purpose to ask that an amendment be made so that the bill, providing the proposed act became a law in season, it met of course it will be a deficiency. The fees, according to the statement of the Commissioners, and I have no doubt it is correct, will considerably more than pay the expenses of the officials.

Mr. GORMAN. Will the fees be applicable without some legislation, I ask the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. PROCTOR. The fees are not applicable without legislation.

Mr. GORMAN. I will say to the Senator that the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill where these items would probably go is already pending in the Senate. The appropriation bill has reached a stage where it would be impossible,

in my judgment, to put on it a provision of this kind. Therefore, I suggest to the Senator whether it is not wise for him to let the report be printed and see if we can get to the pay of these officers. It inserts a provision in this bill as to the pay of these officers. It would require a very radical change of existing law to make provision for their compensation during the next fiscal year, and it is vision for their compensation during the next fiscal year, and it ought not to be mixed up with the sundry civil or any other bill except the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. PROCTOR. Providing that the fees may be used for this purpose?

Mr. GORMAN. During the next fiscal year.

Mr. COCKRELL. Just make an ordinary appropriation for it, like the others.

Mr. PROCTOR. The sum, as the report now stands, is precisely \$10,000—\$4,800 for the surveyor and his assistant, and \$5,200 for such other assistants as the Commissioners may think necessary.

Mr. GORMAN. I suggest that the Senator, as was suggested yesterday about the conference report on the District of Columbia bill, have the report printed, and we can take it up Monday.

Mr. PROCTOR. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection it will be so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF INTERSTATE-COMMERCE ACT.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I now move that the pending appropriation bill be laid aside informally and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7273) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President—
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state the motion. The Senator from South Carolina moves that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

Mr. BUTLER. And that the regular order be informally laid aside.

Mr. ALDRICH. That can not be done.

Mr. FRYE. That would require unanimous consent.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is not in order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has stated the parliamentary motion.

Mr. HARRIS. I suggest to the Senator from South Carolina that his motion in effect is to proceed to the consideration of a bill. I am inclined to think that it would be wiser policy for him to wait until the Indian appropriation bill shall be passed, if it is ever passed, which I doubt; but if ever, that he make his motion when that bill is passed.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. I make the point of order that the motion is not debatable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. BUTLER. Then I move to strike out the last clause in the bill pending before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator that a motion is pending.

Mr. PETTIGREW. On that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Carolina that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill which he has indicated, on which the yeas and nays are demanded.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. I make the point of order that the motion is not debatable.

Mr. GEORGE. I move to amend the motion by striking out the bill mentioned and inserting the bill (H. R. 4699) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair must hold that the motion of the Senator from Mississippi is not in order. The vote must be first taken on the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GEORGE. I will take an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. HALE. I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maine to lay on the table the appeal of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. GEORGE. Can a motion be made to lay my appeal on the table until after I have surrendered the floor?

Mr. HALE. The Chair has entertained the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair did not hear the inquiry of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. GEORGE. I suggest that I had not surrendered the floor. The Senator from Maine can not make the motion until I have surrendered the floor.

Mr. GRAY. The Chair had recognized the Senator from Maine.
Mr. GEORGE. I took an appeal. That appeal is debatable, and I was going to proceed to debate that question.

Mr. HALE. After a motion had been made to lay it on the table it is not debatable.

Mr. GEORGE. But the Senator could not make the motion when I had the floor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair did not intend to take the Senator from Mississippi from the floor, but the question is not debatable.

Mr. GEORGE. The appeal is debatable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The appeal is not debatable. The motion is made to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. HALE. I call for the regular order.

Mr. GEORGE. That motion was made before I surrendered the floor. The Senator from Maine had no right to make the motion while I occupied the floor.

Mr. HALE. I call for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair must state that the pending motion is that of the Senator from Maine to lay on the table the appeal of the Senator from Mississippi.

The motion to lay the appeal on the table was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President—

Mr. GORMAN. Regular order.

Mr. BUTLER. I call for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BURROWS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "nay."

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER]. Were he present I should vote "nay."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). Has the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] voted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted, the Chair is advised.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. ROACH (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

The roll was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], who is not in his seat. I suggest to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL] that we transfer our pairs, so that the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] will stand paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] on this question, and that will enable us to vote.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. Very well; that is satisfactory.

Mr. GALLINGER. I vote "yea."

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin. I vote "yea."

Mr. LODGE. My colleague [Mr. HOAR] is absent from the Senate. I desire to announce that he is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PUGH].

Mr. ROACH. I am informed that if the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] were present he would vote "nay." As I would vote the same way, I will record my vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER (after having voted in the affirmative). Since making the transfer of the pairs I notice that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] has come into the Chamber. The transfer will be annulled and I will stand paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. PUGH (after having voted in the negative). I have a pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], which, I understand, has been announced. I take it for granted—having been announced by his colleague—that if present the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea." If that be true, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. ALDRICH. The remark of the Senator from Alabama was not understood on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. PUGH. If there is anyone who is authorized to state that the senior Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea" if present, I withdraw my vote. I have a general pair with him.

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not think he would; but I am not certain.

Mr. PUGH. That is the reason why I required some statement to the contrary.

Mr. GALLINGER. It strikes me that the pair ought to be observed. I shall take the liberty of voting on the other side and break my pair if the Senator from Alabama breaks his.

Mr. DUBOIS. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. SNOUT] is paired with the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE].

If my colleague were present he would vote "nay." The Senator from California would vote "nay" if present.

Mr. PUGH. I will transfer my pair to the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] and let my vote stand.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER] to the absent Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP], and will vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 42; as follows:

YEAS—24.

Blanchard,	Daniel,	Lindsay,
Butler,	Faulkner,	Proctor,
Cañey,	Gray,	Ransom,
Harris,	Manderson,	Squire,
Higgins,	McPherson,	Woolcott,
Candon,	Wells of Wis.	
Carey,	Murphy,	
Huntton,		

NAYS—42.

Aldrich,	Dixon,	McLaurin,	Pugh,
Allen,	Dobois,	McMillan,	Boach,
Allison,	Frye,	Mathe,	Sherman,
Bate,	George,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Smith,
Berry,	Gorman,	Morgan,	Teller,
Blackburn,	Hale,	Morrill,	Turpie,
Call,	Hansbrough,	Pasco,	Vest,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Peffer,	Washburn.
Clark,	Hill,	Pettigrew,	
Cockrell,	Jones of Ark.	Platt,	
Davis,	Kyle,	Power,	

NOT VOTING—22.

Brice,	Gibson,	Mills,	Voorhees,
Burrows,	Gordon,	Palmer,	White,
Coke,	Hoar,	Perkins,	Wilson of Iowa,
Cullon,	Gray,	Richard,	Wilson of Wash.
Dolph,	Jones of Nev.	Shoup,	
Gallinger,	Martin,	Stewart,	

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER. May I inquire what is the question before the Senate?

Mr. COCKRELL. The Indian appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate resumes consideration of the Indian appropriation bill; and the pending question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] to the bill.

Mr. BUTLER. Then I propose to address a few remarks upon the Indian appropriation bill. I believe that is in order now.

I think, perhaps, sir, it is due to myself that I should make a statement to the Senate. The bill known as the pooling bill was passed through the Committee on Interstate Commerce, introduced there by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], and, as I understood, supported by him cordially and by a very decided majority of that committee. As chairman I was charged with the duty of presenting it to the Senate and asking for the action of this body on it. I have from time to time made an effort to get the bill up. It is one in which the entire business of the country is very deeply and profoundly interested, as I am informed. Beyond that I have no interest in it. That effort has been obstructed by dilatory proceedings, by having it antagonized with appropriation bills, and by various methods, Mr. President, which, I submit, in a bill of this kind, are not fair and just to the public or to this body.

Yesterday (I do not think I am violating any confidence when I refer to it) the committee charged with the order of business—certainly on this side of the Chamber charged with the order of business—had a meeting and decided that at 3 o'clock to-day the bill would be taken up for consideration and would be considered until disposed of in one form or another. I immediately discovered that there was put on foot a movement to delay the discussion of the Indian appropriation bill and to run that discussion before the hour designated by that committee. The opponents of the so-called pooling bill have succeeded in doing that. I have simply discharged my duty.

I want to say in connection with the discharge of that duty that a great many intimations have been made here and elsewhere, notably by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], that this is a great eleven-billion combination to oppress the people. As I stated in the remarks I made the other day, one of the effects in which the great majority, the masses of the people of this country, are more interested than in this measure. We have complained since the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887 that that Commission did not have power enough to deal with the corporations in the interests of the people. This bill enlarges the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in its operation upon railroads is, in my judgment, extremely drastic. As I stated in the remarks I made the other day, one of the effects will be, in my judgment, if it should become a law, to prevent the large trusts and combines and monopolies of this country from taking the railroads and the people by the throat, as they have them to-day.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Will the Senator from South Carolina allow me to ask him a question at this stage?

Mr. BUTLER. With pleasure.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I realize perfectly as a member of the committee the earnest and unselfish character of his work, but inasmuch as from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the railroad stocks

and bonds in the United States are held in New England and New York, and inasmuch as more than four-fifths of the representation from that section is opposed to taking up the pooling bill, I suggest to the Senator that he is relieved from much further responsibility respecting it.

Mr. BUTLER. If that opposition will develop itself and exercise its influence upon this body I have nothing more to say; but all I ask, and what I think I have a right to ask, is that the Senate shall act upon this bill, favorably or unfavorably; and to me personally it would make no difference what the action of the Senate might be.

But I am told, and I have good reason for believing, that there are certain monopolies in this country who have been getting the benefit of the repeal of the pooling clause, the fifth section of the act of 1887, who are themselves opposing the bill, because they have, as I said, the railroads by the throat and they have the country by the throat in deriving special privileges, preferential rates, rebates, making them rich, and everybody else, including railroads, poor. That, sir, is my reason for what appears to be persistency upon my part to get action by this body.

I have been told that there is a very decided majority of this body in favor of the bill. I have no personal knowledge of that fact, because I have made no special inquiry in regard to it; but I am reminded of the eloquent appeal made by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] the other day when opposing a change of the rules, in which he said with great truth and force that any measure which had a majority of this body generally had action by the body. I have seen, sir, for ten days or two weeks, methods adopted on this floor to defeat the consideration of the bill. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PERRIN] asserted yesterday that he did not intend to permit the consideration of this bill by this body if he could prevent it.

I have felt it due to myself, as chairman of that committee and as being in charge of the bill, to make this statement, and I give notice here and now that I intend, if I can, to have consideration of it fairly, frankly, and fully. If the Senate votes it down, I say to you, Mr. President, and to the Senate, I have no further concern with it; but I think it is insist that it be put to fair consideration at least. Other bills have been brought in here pending the consideration of the appropriation bills, notably the bill by my friend the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], which occupied twenty-four hours of the time of the Senate, and not one word was said about impeding the appropriation bills.

Mr. HALE. And it was then withdrawn.

Mr. BUTLER. It was then withdrawn. Give me twenty-four hours, I say to the Senator from Maine, and if I can not pass the bill in that time I will withdraw it.

Mr. HALE. Let me say a word to the Senator. Of course the Senator has the privilege every lawyer has, after he has lost his case, of scolding the jury. The Senator has had a fair day in court. The question was whether the Senate in the present exigency would vote to take up his bill, thereby practically confiscating, it may be, the rest of the time. The Senator knows there has been no tactics resorted to to defeat the bill. The appropriation bills must necessarily be passed or we will be left with some one or more of them upon our hands and an extra session, which nobody wants, will be called. All that the Committee on Appropriations is doing, all that the Senate is doing in sustaining that committee, is in keeping strictly to the business of passing those bills. If the Senator with the bill which he has so much at heart has let it drag along until this exigency has arisen, he ought not to complain of the Senate nor of anybody else. All that we are seeking to do is to do the necessary business, and his bill is necessarily crowded out.

I do not think that the Senator will get any opportunity when the Senate will vote to take up his bill, because everybody understands, with the determined opposition that there is to it, that he can not pass it in twenty-four hours, not forty-eight hours, not seven or two hours, nor ninety-six hours, nor in the rest of the session, and none with the exception of a few are in favor of confiscating the time for the benefit of the pooling bill.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, that is the same plea we heard two weeks or ten days ago.

Mr. HALE. It is growing more imperative.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Maine is repeating precisely what he said when I attempted to get the floor under the dispensation of the Senator from Maine, and the Post-Office appropriation bill was up and which the Senator knows have passed this body, one of them passing it in three hours.

Mr. HALE. The plea and the reasons for it are growing more imperative every day. We are getting nearer the end of the session.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Will the Senator from Maine permit me to ask him a question? Ask him if he thinks that the opponents of this side of the Chamber have been requested to speak upon amendments to appropriation bills in which they did not have the slightest interest and upon which they would not

otherwise have spoken, for the sole and unconcealed reason that they might consume time and prevent the consideration of the pooling bill.

Mr. HALE. I will answer the Senator directly. I not only do not know of any such instance, but I know in my case I have sought early and late, and it may be in season and out of season, to prevent needless debate upon the provisions of appropriation bills, because, Mr. President, as surely as we stand here, with all the expedition that the human mind and human wit can give us, with limited debate upon appropriation bills, and with the five-minute debate, which I hope will be adopted upon amendments to the bill, I think we shall find ourselves crowded in passing those bills. So I say to the Senator I know of no such thing as he has mentioned.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Of course the Senator from Maine knows, as I know, that I have not made the slightest personal reference to him.

Mr. HALE. The Senator put the question to me, and I had to answer it.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not making charges against anybody. I am perfectly satisfied with the action of the Senate so far as I am personally concerned. I am making no complaint about it, and I am not scolding anybody. I am simply adverting to well-known and conceded facts, which the Senator himself can not deny. Personally I make no charges against him of indulging in any dilatory methods or proceedings; but yesterday, when it was announced that the committee on the order of business of this body had decided on 9 o'clock to-day as the time when the bill in my charge should be taken up, what did we see in this body? The Indian appropriation bill was proceeding. We could have concluded it in two hours. Instead of that we had an executive session, and then an adjournment very much earlier than usual.

Mr. President, that may deceive some people, but does not deceive me, and is not going to deceive anybody here. It was plainly announced that the object of that delay was to prevent the consideration of the bill in my charge. It was also announced, and there was no concealment about it, when the consular and diplomatic and the Post-Office appropriation bills were being considered, that the debate would be strung out; and I think about ten days were occupied in the discussion of those two bills when I was making an effort to get up the bill in my charge.

All I ask is that the Senate take a vote on the bill. If the Senate votes it down, that will be the end of it; and if it passes it, that will be the end of it.

Mr. HALE. Let me say to the Senator that he can not get a vote on his bill until the Senate votes to take it up. He has to pass it by the regular process.

Mr. BUTLER. That is what I wanted to do.

Mr. HALE. The Senator has to proceed under the rules. He has tried it just now, and has been beaten. He can not get a vote on his bill until he can get the Senate to take it up, and he will find every hour and every day the difficulty of securing a vote to take up his bill will increase, and he will never be as strong as he is to-day.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator vote to take it up after the appropriation bill is disposed of?

Mr. HALE. I will not.

Mr. BUTLER. Of course not.

Mr. HALE. I will not until I am sure we can see our way to the end of the session in disposing of appropriation bills.

Mr. BUTLER. And yet we saw the Senator sitting perfectly quiet when the bill of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] was being discussed the other night until 9 o'clock, with not one word of protest against it. I have, however, no complaint to make of that. I was in favor of that, but not one word of protest was made by the Senator from Maine or any other Senator as to the consumption of time.

Mr. HALE. I protested then, as I did to-day, by voting against the bill of the Senator from Arkansas. That bill seemed to represent the sentiment of the Senate, inasmuch as the Senate voted to take it up, and it involved a great question which lies at the bottom of the financial controversy, a deeper, a wider, a larger, and a nobler question than this, and when the Senator from Arkansas saw what the effect would be if he determined upon keeping that bill before the Senate, instead of insisting upon it he gracefully withdrew it, as he always does in such cases. He did not complain of the Senate because the disposition was to consider appropriation bills, as the Senator from South Carolina does, but he yielded to that monition and at once the bill went out of the way.

Mr. BUTLER. If the Senator from Maine will permit me to get the bill in my charge taken up, and if I find that it can not pass, I suppose the Senator from Arkansas may do the same in grace, but certainly he will not exceed me in candor in withdrawing the bill.

Mr. HALE. When the Senator from South Carolina can get a majority to take his bill up, as the Senator from Arkansas did,

then the Senator from South Carolina will be entitled to consider it.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Arkansas was not at the disadvantage that some members of the Appropriations Committee opposed an appropriation bill to his motion, as the Senator from Maine and other Senators are doing and have done to the bill in my charge.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. BUTLER. Certainly.

Mr. PEPPER. I know the Senator from South Carolina has been very hardly pressed to secure a hearing for his bill, and unavoidably that situation has prevailed for many days; but the Senator has worked faithfully and worked arduously and continuously to perform his part of the work of getting the bill before the Senate.

The suggestion I wish to make is, that it may be some relief to the Senator to know that he can not get the bill passed in twenty days. I can assure the Senator that I know personally at least twelve members of the Senate who are determined to fight that bill to the uttermost. I myself am prepared to occupy at least one full day in continuous discussion of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER. In other words, Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas has had the frankness to do what many other Senators have not had the frankness to do, to state that he and 12 others will filibuster against a bill where there is a majority in favor of it.

That, I understand, to be the position of the Senator.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President—

Mr. BUTLER. One moment.

What I should like to do would be to give the Senator from Kansas and the other 12 Senators an opportunity to filibuster for a while, and let us see just how far they will go in carrying out this filibustering programme, which the Senator has so frankly admitted is in store for this bill.

Mr. PEPPER. I have no idea of filibustering.

Mr. BUTLER. Of course not.

Mr. PEPPER. I will say to the Senator, however, with perfect frankness, we will talk his bill to death, if we can not kill it in any other way. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER. That is another form of filibustering.

Mr. KYLE. The Senator from California [Mr. WHITE], who was obliged to go to New York yesterday evening, told me if the bill came up he wanted me to notify the members of the Senate that he would return this evening, and that he had a five days' speech to deliver against the bill of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. BUTLER. I doubt very much whether he could stand out as long as the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN]; but still I felt that it was my duty to make this statement. If the Senator from California, the Senator from South Dakota, the Senator from Kansas, and the Senator from Nebraska have made up their minds to perpetuate monopolies and trusts in this country by filibustering, they must take the responsibility.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator will permit me, I desire to contribute my portion to this entertainment, by saying that I shall take my full portion of time if his bill comes up.

Mr. BUTLER. I think it quite unnecessary for the Senator to state that, because he always takes his full portion, and a good deal that is not his full portion. [Laughter.]

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I know the Senate will indulge me for a moment after the very remarkable statement of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] who has made a formidable assault upon me.

Mr. BUTLER. Not at all.

Mr. GORMAN. Entirely unexpected and uncalled for by any relations between that Senator and myself, and unjustified by any action of mine in relation to this bill. The Senator began his remarks by alluding to the fact that I had introduced a bill to permit pooling.

Mr. BUTLER. That is true.

Mr. GORMAN. Yes, Mr. President, it is true, and my opinion upon that question is as well known to the Senate as my opinion upon any other question. I think a fair and moderate bill permitting pooling is right, and in the interest of the people and in the interest of the railroad companies. I introduced a bill, as I introduced hundreds of bills, providing as it did, for permitting pooling, but I was not committed to that bill in any of its provisions, except the general idea. It was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, of which the distinguished Senator is chairman, and of which I am a member, in the early part of this Congress; it was discussed in committee and considered in all of its details. Nobody knows better than the distinguished Senator from California that I offered and sustained amendments of which I considered vital to the bill, and without which I could not support it.

That bill was considered carefully and for a long time, but no report whatever was made upon it, and no conclusion was ever

On amendment numbered 121: Appropriates \$8,000, instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate, for the emergency fund.

On amendment numbered 122: Appropriates \$40,000, instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,000 as proposed by the Senate, for support of convicts.

On amendments numbered 124 and 125: Provides that the appropriations for employees of the court house of the District and the wardens of the jail shall be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

On amendments numbered 126 and 127: Makes a verbal correction in the text of the bill, and appropriates \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$12,000 as proposed by the House, for the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.

On amendments numbered 128 and 129: Appropriates \$30,000 as proposed by the House, for the Columbia Hospital for Women, instead of \$22,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate, for heating apparatus and furnishing the new building for the hospital.

On amendment numbered 130: Appropriates \$8,540, instead of \$8,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,000 as proposed by the Senate, for the Homeopathic Hospital.

On amendments numbered 131 and 132: Appropriates \$16,000, instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,000 as proposed by the Senate, for salaries of employees of the Women's Hospital and Asylum.

On amendment numbered 133: Appropriates \$1,000 as proposed by the Senate, for the Young Women's Christian Home.

On amendments numbered 134 and 135: Appropriates \$9,900, as proposed by the House, for the Industrial Home School, instead of \$12,400 as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the provision proposed by the Senate changing the corporate character of said institution.

On amendment numbered 136: Appropriates for salary of agent of the Board of Children's Guardians \$1,000, instead of \$1,500 as proposed by the House and \$1,800 as proposed by the Senate.

On amendments numbered 137, 138, and 139: Appropriates for salary of superintendent of the water department at \$1,800, instead of \$1,900 as proposed by the House and \$2,000 as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the increase proposed by the Senate of \$1,000.

The committee of conference have been unable to agree on the following amendments of the Senate, namely:

On amendment numbered 91, authorizing the application, annually, of \$10,000 to the police relief fund and \$25,000 to the firemen's relief fund out of the receipts from fines in the police court.

On amendment numbered 114, striking out the appropriation of \$4,000 proposed by the House to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and on amendment numbered 115, appropriating \$20,000 for the above object and also for the propagation of diphtheria antitoxine and the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory and a disinfecting service.

On amendment numbered 116, appropriating \$30,000 for the erection and equipment of a smallpox hospital.

On amendment numbered 117, adding \$750,344 to the bill. Of this sum the conference committee recommended that the Senate recede from \$365,818, and that the House agree to \$388,536, leaving \$46,000 involved in the amendments upon which the conferees have been unable to agree.

J. R. WILLIAMS,
ALEX. M. DOCKERY,

Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. This is a partial agreement.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the report.

The conference report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was adopted was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will now report the amendments that are still in controversy between the two Houses.

The Senate amendments numbered 91, 114, 115, and 116 were read.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois, the House insisted upon the amendments severally, and agreed to a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois, Mr. DOCKERY, and Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa.

SURVEYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a conference report.

The report was read.

[For conference report see Senate proceedings.]

The SPEAKER. The statement of the House conferees will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

STATEMENT.

The only change in the bill as it passed the House is an increase of \$1,320 in expenses for the surveyor's office. The House appropriated \$4,000, the conferees agree to \$4,320.

Also, to add to House amendment to section 5 the words, "and no plat or survey of land shall be recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia except it be certified to be correct by the surveyor of said District." The Senate agrees to all other House amendments.

J. E. COBB,
G. W. COOPER,
J. A. T. HULL,

Conferees on the part of the House.

The conference report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. COBB of Alabama, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was adopted was laid on the table.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the general deficiency bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. TAYLOR in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule upon the pending point of order. It is conceded that all the items in the pending amendment are kindred in character, growing out of the same or like transactions, and standing upon an equal footing. The parties named in this amendment were contractors with the Government for carrying the mails at the breaking out of the late civil war. Prior to that time a statute existed which authorized the Postmaster-General to suspend contracts for carrying the mails, and providing that upon such suspension the contractors should be entitled to one month's extra pay. The contracts with the claimants in this case were suspended by the Postmaster-General, and the claim arises in each case for the extra month's pay resulting from such suspension.

In 1874 a statute was enacted directly bearing upon these matters, providing for their examination by the Treasury Department and for their being reported to Congress for consideration. A statute similar in its provisions was enacted in 1878. If this was a bill providing directly for the relief of these claimants, and not a proposition to amend an appropriation bill, the Chair would then, as a member of the House, have to consider the merits and justice of the claims; but the only question for the Chair to consider now is the question whether this is the proper remedy for the claimants to seek.

In view of the fact that this proceeding is not new; in view of what is conceded here, that one at least of these claims has been presented on former occasions for the consideration of the House under conditions exactly similar to those under which the amendment is now presented—that is, offered as amendment to a general deficiency bill and the point of order raised, that it was not germane to such a bill; in view of the fact that at the first session of the Fiftieth Congress, when the claim was first presented, these points were elaborately argued, and the gentleman then presiding over the Committee of the Whole, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY], having carefully reviewed the authorities and arguments, held that the amendment was not in order; in view of the fact that at the next session, the last session of the Fiftieth Congress, the same claim appeared again, was again offered as an amendment to the general deficiency bill, the point of order was again raised, and it was held that it was not germane to that bill, and the then occupant of the chair, the present Speaker of this House, concurred in the ruling previously made by the gentleman from Missouri, holding that the matter was not germane and was not in order upon a general deficiency bill; in view of these facts, and in view of the further fact that no precedent has been cited contrary to these, the present occupant of the chair would not feel warranted, no matter what his own personal conviction might be, in disturbing this line of unbroken precedents; and he therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I now call for the reading of the next amendment; that in relation to the Bering Sea awards.

The Clerk read as follows:

After line 9, on page 2, insert:

"Bering Sea damages: For the payment to the Government of Great Britain under the agreement reached by exchange of notes of August 21, 1894, in full satisfaction of all demands for damages against the United States growing out of the controversy between the two Governments as to the fur seals in Bering Sea under the award and findings of the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, \$25,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The present occupant of the Chair was not presiding at the time this matter was brought up on Saturday, and will be glad to know whether there is a point of order pending.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. There is not. Mr. Chairman, when general debate on this bill was dispensed with there was an agreement between the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] and myself, assented to by the Committee of the Whole, that when one or two particular questions should be reached time should be given for discussion in the nature of general debate. I now ask the gentleman from Illinois whether we can agree to dispose of this question with half an hour's debate on each side.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. After consultation with my associates I find I can not agree to less than an hour on each side.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Very well.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is very likely I shall desire to occupy ten or fifteen minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. My colleague on the committee had not notified me of his desire for time. I may be able to yield him a part of the hour which will, I presume, be under my control; and perhaps the gentlemen from Kentucky, after consultation, will be willing to yield him a part of his time.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I suggest that the gentleman from Illinois give the gentleman from Maine five minutes of his time and I give him five minutes of mine.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. I shall give him what I can, but I should like to have it understood that if necessary the gentleman from Maine may have ten minutes outside of the two hours.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Very well. Mr. Chairman, we have

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is the sundry civil appropriation bill.

SURVEYOR OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. PROCTOR. I ask to withdraw a conference report on the bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office, for the sake of correcting a clerical error. Reference was made to line 4 of one of the amendments, which should have been line 6. I submit the report with the error corrected, and move its adoption.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House and agree to the same with the following amendments:

In line 6 of section 1, page 1, after the words "shall be," insert "appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for a term of four years, unless sooner removed for cause, and shall be;" and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 6 of section 1, page 1, after the word "the" where it first occurs in said line, insert "and," and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 1 of section 3, page 2, after the words "per annum," insert "and the salary shall be in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be required for the surveyor's office and operations, at an aggregate expense of not exceeding \$400 in any one year." Amend this proposed amendment by striking out "\$400" and insert "\$500" in lieu thereof; and the Senate agree to the same.

In section 2, page 2, strike out all after the words "per annum," in line 4, down to and including line 13; and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 3 of section 4, page 2, strike out the word "cities" and insert in lieu thereof the word "city," and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 4 of section 4, page 2, strike out the words "and Georgetown;" and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 5 of section 4, page 2, strike out "cities" and insert in lieu thereof the word "city," and the Senate agree to the same.

In line 11 of section 5, page 3, after the word "Columbia," insert "and all records, plans, and other papers or documents now existing or hereafter made and acquired by the office of the surveyor shall be delivered by each surveyor to his successor in office." Amend by inserting after the word "office," and no plat or survey of land shall be recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia except it be certified to as correct by the surveyor of the said District; and the Senate agree to the same.

In section 8, page 6, strike out all after the word "law," and insert down to and including line 13, in place thereof the following: "Inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed;" and the Senate agree to the same.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
CHAS. J. FAULKNER,
H. C. HANSBERRY,
J. E. COBB,
G. W. COOPER,
J. T. HULL.

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the report.

The report was concurred in.

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8518) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, after line 3, to insert:

For the public building at Charleston, S. C.: For completion of building, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 7, to insert:

In order to provide accommodations for the Government officials in the city of Chicago not occupying the present building, during the erection of the proposed new building, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to accept for use temporarily any site that may be offered for such use free of cost and rent, and to erect thereon a temporary building, the sum of \$200,000 is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available, of which amount the sum of \$75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the rental of buildings for one year; said temporary building so erected shall be removed by the Government when said new building is completed and ready for use.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 20, to insert:

In pursuance of the act of Congress of the 31st of January, 1895, the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated, for the sum of \$25,000, to be used for the completion of the building of which amount the sum of \$25,000 is hereby authorized to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be expended by draughtsmen and skilled service, with such temporary help as may be necessary in the preparation of plans and specifications for the design and construction of the building, and for the purchase of any materials that may be authorized to be used for the purchase of engines, draughtsmen, and other persons employed in the preparation of plans and specifications for any other public buildings.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 10, to insert:

For the public building at Fort Dodge, Iowa: For completion of three additional rooms in said building and placing additional dormers in the roof, \$1,200, in addition to the balance of the appropriation now available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 8, to insert:

For court-house and post-office at Meridian, Miss.: The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if in his discretion he thinks it to be in the public interest to do so, to exchange the site formerly purchased for said building and now owned by the United States for another and more suitable site; provided, That the exchange can be effected without cost to the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 23, to insert:

For public building at Richmond, Ky.: For an additional amount for the completion of building, \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 3, after the word "dollars," to strike out:

Provided, That before any work is done upon this building or contract let therefor, a board of three engineer officers of the Army shall be detailed by the Secretary of War to carefully examine the nature of the soil and bed of foundation of the site that has been purchased for said building at San Francisco, and whether the character of the same is proper for said building, and report to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the last day of July, 1895, the results of their examination, together with an estimate of what will be the cost of making a foundation for said building, and if, in their opinion, the construction of said building shall be proceeded with on said site, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to proceed with the construction of the building, and to enter into contracts for any part or the whole thereof, within the limit of cost fixed by law; the expenses of such examination and investigation shall not to exceed \$5,000, to be paid out of the appropriations made for the erection of said building.

And insert:

Provided, That before any work is done upon this building or contract let therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be carefully examined the nature of the soil and bed of foundation of the site that has been purchased for said building at San Francisco, and whether the character of the same is proper for said building, and report to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the last day of July, 1895, and what will be the cost of making a foundation for said building, and whether the construction of said building should be proceeded with on said site; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to proceed with the construction of the building, and to enter into contracts for any part or the whole thereof, within the limit of cost fixed by law; the expenses of such examination and investigation shall not to exceed \$5,000, to be paid out of the appropriations made for the erection of said building.

Mr. PERKINS. Before this amendment is adopted I ask the Committee on Appropriations to make it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to have detailed engineer officers of the Army for the purpose of making the examination. Therefore, I move, in line 6, to strike out the words "may detail one or more," and insert in lieu thereof "shall detail three engineer officers."

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the House will insist upon all of them being army officers. Let it be mandatory upon the Secretary of War, and not a request, that he shall detail one or more. He may not want so many.

Mr. PERKINS. The reason I desire to have the detail made from the corps of Army Engineers is that the Secretary of the Treasury has already detailed two special agents to make an examination of this lot. It is presumable that they were appointed by reason of their political qualifications, rather than of their scientific knowledge of the proper foundation upon which a public building of the Government should be erected. Therefore, to save the President from the importunities of those who desire to make a pleasure trip to the Pacific Coast, I desire that the army officers who are there now, located in San Francisco, who have the confidence of the Government, the confidence of the people, and all who have business with them, be so designated. I insist upon all of them being army officers. Let it be mandatory upon the Secretary of War, and not a request, that he shall detail one or more. He may not want so many.

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The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, beginning at the top of page 8, to strike out:

The engineer or officer of the Army or Navy detailed to act as superintendent of the State, War, and Navy building shall also be superintendent of the said post-office building in the city of Washington, when completed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster-General, who are hereby constituted a commission for the purposes of the care and supervision of said building; said officer shall have charge of said building and of all the engines, machinery, water supply, heating, lighting, and ventilating apparatus, and all elevators and fixtures therein, and all necessary repairs and alterations thereof, as well as the direction and control of such force of engineers, watchmen, laborers, and others as may be engaged about the building or the apparatus under his supervision of the cleaning of the corridors and water-closets, of the approaches, sidewalks, lawns, courtyards, and areas of the building, and of all rooms in the basement which contain the boilers and other machinery, or so much of said rooms as may be indispensable to the proper performance of his duties as herein provided; and the said superintendent, before the completion of said building, shall submit estimates in detail for the salaries of all necessary employees and other expenses for maintaining said building.

The commission herein created for the care and supervision of said building shall, before the completion thereof, detail to the supervision of the same, first, what space therein shall be used by the Washington City post-office, and what bureaus and offices of their respective Departments occupying rented buildings shall be moved into and accommodated in said building, and what space shall be allotted to each; second, what bureaus and offices of their respective Departments occupying public buildings shall be removed, because of overcrowding, and otherwise, into said building.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 10, to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to repair the roof of the governor's building in Alaska, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 13, to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to select, designate, and procure, by purchase or otherwise, suitable sites and to commence the construction of public buildings thereon, in the city of Cheyenne, the Territory of Wyoming, in Boise City, the capital of Idaho; in the city of Helena, the capital of Montana, and in the city of Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, \$75,000. Each of said sites shall contain at least 16,000 square feet of ground, and shall leave an open space around the building to be erected thereon, including streets and alleys, of at least 40 feet; neither of said sites shall cost in excess of \$30,000; and neither of said buildings, each of which shall be fireproof, shall cost, including the site, in excess of \$120,000.

Mr. KYLE. I should like to know whether the amendment referring to public buildings in four Northwestern States has been approved by some committee of the Senate. May I ask the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. CAREY. The amendment has been reported favorably, with the exception of Annapolis. I do not know whether there has been a favorable report on that case, but as to the others the proposition has not only been reported favorably, but bills for that purpose have passed the Senate.

Mr. KYLE. There is only one question in regard to the amendment. It provides for the purchase of a site for a building in each of those Western towns at a cost not to exceed \$20,000. I know the matter has been under consideration; we have talked about a public building in my own city, and the committee thought it was nothing more than fair and right that the town should contribute the ground for the building. The ground is worth nothing, so to speak, in those Western towns. A whole square can be obtained for a couple hundred dollars. In most places they are willing to give the ground. Here \$20,000 is proposed to be appropriated for the site.

Mr. CAREY. It says neither of the sites shall cost in excess of \$20,000. It is supposed that it will cost about \$15,000 to get a suitable site in the capital city of my own State.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator from South Dakota, in the statement he has made, refer to a site for a building at the capital of his State?

Mr. KYLE. I venture to say that in the capital of my State a site would be given for a building if they could have one to-day.

Mr. HALE. This provision merely carries out the rule that has been adopted heretofore, to give a public building to the capital of each State. These four cities are capitals of different States.

Mr. KYLE. I understand that, but the ground is not very valuable in those Western towns.

Mr. CAREY. The amendment does not compel the payment of \$20,000 for the site. That is the maximum amount.

Mr. BLANCHARD. As a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds I wish to say that favorable action by that committee was taken on bills relating to the construction of public buildings at the three places first named, but I have no recollection of any action having been taken on a bill or an amendment proposing a public building at Annapolis, Md. I desire to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if a bill for the erection of a public building at that place has previously been introduced, or has an amendment proposing such a building been considered by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. Not so far as I remember.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I see the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] is now present, and I will ask him.

I will state to the Senator from Maryland that the Senator from

South Dakota [Mr. KYLE] called attention to the amendment beginning on line 14 of page 9 of the bill, relating to the acquisition of sites for public buildings at the capital of Wyoming, the capital of Idaho, the capital of Montana, and the capital of Maryland. He asked if any previous action had been taken by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds relating to the construction of public buildings at those several places. I stated, as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, that I recollect that action had been taken with reference to the first three, but I did not recollect that action had been taken in reference to the construction of a public building at Annapolis. Thereupon I asked the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if a bill had ever passed Congress authorizing the construction of a public building at Annapolis, and he said he knew of none. Is it a fact that a bill has or has not passed?

Mr. GORMAN. Yes, such a bill has been passed, but not at this session. I think the Senate has twice passed a bill for a public building at the capital of Maryland. I wish to say a few words to the Senator from Louisiana, if he will permit me to interrupt him, on this point.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Certainly.

Mr. GORMAN. For the second time a provision has come into an appropriation bill for a public building in the capital of the State of Maryland. The Senator from Louisiana has introduced a similar provision was inserted in an appropriation bill in the Senate. Maryland is the only State of the original thirteen States in which there is no public building for post-office and other purposes. We have adopted a rule of providing public buildings for capital cities, and it has been done in every State in the Union except the one stated in the bill. I therefore inserted Annapolis. That is all there is of it.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I understand it is a fact—I ask the Senator from Maryland whether it is or not—that no bill has passed Congress authorizing the erection of a public building at Annapolis in Maryland.

Mr. GORMAN. Not at the present session.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I ask the Senator if any bill has been passed by Congress at any time authorizing the construction of a public building at Annapolis?

Mr. GORMAN. Yes; twice.

Mr. VEST. We reported the bill. I think it was in the last session or the session before that. I wish to say to the Senator from Louisiana—

Mr. BLANCHARD. Just allow me a moment. Was that bill passed?

Mr. VEST. Not at the present session.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I mean at the last session.

Mr. VEST. Either the last session or the session previous to that.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Is the appropriation for that building placed in the pending bill pursuant to that authorization?

Mr. VEST. Not that I know of.

Mr. GORMAN. No, sir.

Mr. VEST. It does not come from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but I wish to say to the Senator from Louisiana that the rule adopted by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which was the rule when I went upon the committee sixteen years ago, was that every State in the Union should have at its capital a Federal building. Maryland is to-day the only one of the States, I think, that has not either a public building or legislation looking to that result.

Mr. BLANCHARD. That may be, and I am not challenging the policy of the erection of a public building at State capitals. But I find here an appropriation for a public building at Annapolis, Md., which has not heretofore been authorized by act of Congress, or by act of the Senate, or one of its committees. That appears to be the fact.

My desire was merely to call attention to it because if there is any feature of new legislation or general legislation in the bill the proposition now under discussion is one. It is not my purpose to object to it at all, but to call the attention of the Senate to the fact. I wish merely to emphasize the fact now, because as we proceed in the consideration of the pending bill it may become pertinent.

Mr. GORMAN. All of these four States of the Union are on identically the same footing. There is no law providing for the construction of any one of these buildings, and Annapolis has been put in only because of the rule that has been adopted, to give each one of the States a public building. I state frankly to the Senate that there is no law authorizing it, and if the Senator from Louisiana, under the circumstances, desires to strike out Annapolis, I shall be very glad to have it struck out. Indeed, upon second thought, I did do now as I did at the last session of Congress. I will ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to modify the amendment by striking out Annapolis.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I do not desire to strike it out and have made no such motion or suggestion.

Mr. CALL. I object.

drawing of this provision ought to have left out all after the word "lot," in line 20, and before the word "and," in line 21. If it provides for the conveyance of her title, and her title only, then it is not only subject to a ninety-nine-year lease, but subject to any other claim in equity or any other conveyance that she may have made. If this is done, it would be subject to the remainder, which would go to her heirs, because she has conveyed that away. If the Senator from New Hampshire is correct in his statement of his belief of what this lease contains, she has conveyed everything away, except her right to the rents, issues, and profits for the next ninety-nine years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BERRY in the chair). The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] to the amendment of the committee. Putting the question. The yeas seem to have it.

Mr. McLAURIN. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY], and vote "yea."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). As the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], with whom I am paired, is not present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WASHBURN. I am paired on this vote with the Senator from Washington [Mr. WILSON]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. GIBSON. On this question I am paired with the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. COKE. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLAN]. Not knowing how he would vote if present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. McLAURIN (after having voted in the affirmative). I announced a transfer of my pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. IRBY]. The Senator from South Carolina having since entered the Chamber and voted, I withdrew my vote.

Mr. McLAURIN (after having voted in the negative). I ask if the yeas from Tennessee [Mr. HANCOCK] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. MORRILL. Then I withdraw my vote, as I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. McLAURIN. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON] to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], and will let my vote in the affirmative stand.

The result was announced—YEAS 22, NAYS 29; as follows:

YEAS—22.			
Bate,	Belv.	Mills,	Rosch,
Berry,	Kyle,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Squire,
Call,	Lindsay,	Peffer,	Walshe,
Gallinger,	McLaurin,	Peckins,	White,
Geacht,	McLaurin,	Peckins,	White,
Huston,	Martin,	Pugh,	
NAYS—29.			
Albion,	Dubois,	McMillan,	Teller,
Allison,	Frye,	McParson,	Vest,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	Mendenhall,	Vilas,
Blanchard,	Gray,	Murphy,	Voorhees,
Bryce,	Hale,	Pawcett,	Wolcott,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Quay,	
Chandler,	Hill,	Ransom,	
Coeckrell,	Lodge,	Smith,	

NOT VOTING—37.

Allen,	Davis,	Jones of Ark.	Sherman,
Burgess,	Dixon,	Jones of Nev.	Shoup,
Bulwer,	Dolph,	Mitchell of Wis.	Stewart,
Cahoon,	Foraker,	Moore,	Tamm,
Candeen,	Gibson,	Morrill,	Washburn,
Cassidy,	Gordon,	Palmer,	Wilson of Iowa,
Chas. J. Conner,	Hatch,	Pasco,	Wilson of Wash.
Coke,	Harris,	Pettigrew,	
Cullum,	Hughes,	Power,	
Daniel,	Hoar,	Prentiss,	

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] to the committee amendment, which will be read.

The SECRETARY. After the words "United States," in line 21 of the committee amendment, insert:

And also conveying the rent, issues, and profits of said property—

Mr. HALE. I suggest that we insert right there "under said lease."

The SECRETARY—

under said lease, from the date of said purchase.

Mr. HALE. That is right. There is no objection to that amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4507) for the relief of Witherby & Gaffney, with amendments; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 444) making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, and to provide for more efficient service in the surveyor's office.

WITHERBY & GAFFNEY.

Mr. PASCO. I ask that the action of the House of Representatives on the bill for the relief of Witherby & Gaffney may be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on the bill (H. R. 4507) for the relief of Witherby & Gaffney, agreeing to the amendment of the Senate, with amendments.

The first amendment of the House of Representatives was, in line 30 of the first amendment, after the word "aforesaid," to insert:

Provided, That in no event shall a sum exceeding \$5,414.28 be allowed against the Government.

The next amendment was, in line 35 of the first amendment, after the word "appropriated," to insert "not exceeding \$5,414.28."

Mr. PASCO. The amendments do not essentially change the bill. They are proper amendments, and I ask the Senate to concur in them.

The amendments were concurred in.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLACKBURN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8252) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, and 1, and agree to the same.

On the committee numbered 3 the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

JO. C. S. BLACKBURN,

A. P. GORMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

JOHN S. HENDERSON,

EDW. J. DUFFY,

E. F. LOUD,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment and ask for a further conference with the House of Representatives. There is only one amendment upon which the conferees have not agreed.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate; and Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. GORMAN, and Mr. CULLOM were appointed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8173) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. PICKLER managers at the conference on the part of the House.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on the Indian appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on the bill (H. R. 8479) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill and amendments.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and accede to the request for a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. CALL, Mr. COCKRELL, and Mr. TELLER were appointed.

PROPOSED EVENING SESSION.

Mr. COCKRELL. While the Senate is quite full, I desire to state that about 6 o'clock this evening I shall hope that the Senate will take a recess until 8 o'clock, and then continue in session until 10 or 11 considering the pending bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN. And nothing else.

Mr. COCKRELL. And nothing else.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest to the Senator from Missouri to make the recess from 5 or half past 5.

Mr. BLACKBURN (to Mr. COCKRELL). Make it from half past 5 o'clock.

Mr. COCKRELL. Six o'clock.

Mr. GALLINGER. That gives us a very short time.

Mr. HALE. Say half past 5 o'clock.

Mr. COCKRELL. About that time.

Mr. HALE. That is better.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8318) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

Mr. PALMER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] to the amendment having been rejected, I beg to know if I am now giving the proper construction to the amendment:

Which sum shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to Harriet Stanwood Blaine, her legal representatives or assigns, upon the execution and delivery by her of a quit-claim deed to be approved by the Attorney-General conveying her title to said lot.

I ask now if any Senator is prepared, if the Committee on Appropriations or any other committee of this body is prepared to say that the title of Mrs. Blaine to this property is absolutely perfect? By the terms of the amendment all that she can be required to do is to execute a quit-claim deed, as we say in Illinois. The amendment provides that she shall, by a proper deed, convey her title to the United States. Unnecessarily, I think, the very important question has been delegated to the Attorney-General of inquiring whether her quit-claim deed is in proper form—a duty that might be delegated, I think, to any fairly respectable notary public or justice of the peace. But the Attorney-General is not charged with the duty of investigating her title. We are paying here \$150,000 for the quit-claim deed of Mrs. Blaine to this property.

I ask the question, Is any Senator prepared to say that her title is perfect? I think in all the bills that we have passed in relation to the acquisition of property by the United States for the construction of public buildings it is provided that the sufficiency of the title shall be determined by the Attorney-General. In this case we walk by faith. We do not propose to delegate to any person the duty of passing upon the title. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the money of the United States Government is proposed by the amendment to be given for the quitclaim deed of Mrs. Blaine. I ask if there is a Senator here who will consent in his own proper person to buy property in that way? Is this \$150,000 so much less consequence than the acquisition of a site for a public building in any of the minor towns in any of the States of the Union?

I have said all I desire to say in regard to the condemnation, but I observe that my friend from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] is present, to whose remarks I shall reply briefly. The Senator from Delaware has the reputation of being, as he is in fact, a distinguished lawyer. He has had occasion often, no doubt, to proceed or prepare proceedings, or examine proceedings for condemnation in the courts of his own State, perhaps in the Federal courts also. I ask that any Senator this question. How can answer it if he pleases? Did any lawyer ever prepare a petition for the condemnation of property for public purposes without stating in the bill or petition what the purpose was? I have had very considerable connection with condemnation proceedings in Illinois, and I have always supposed it to be necessary that the distinct and exact public purpose for which property is taken shall be stated. How much it may be contested I am not prepared to say, but I venture to say that no lawyer in this body ever prepared a petition or bill for the condemnation of property for public use without having stated what that use was.

I submit to the Senate and the lawyers of the Senate, if any Senator here was about to prepare, under the pending bill, a petition to a court in the District, what purpose would he indicate as being that for which the Government seeks to acquire the property? Would he say for a Supreme Court building; for the extension of the Department of Justice; or would he state that it was desired or sought to be acquired because it was thought that the theater would be offensive to the President, or that a theater would be

injurious to the neighborhood? What would it be? There would be a negative condemnation there—condemned because the owner would employ it for some improper purpose. That seems to me to be the statement of this argument. It is not that the property is needed now, but the public purpose for which this amendment is proposed is because the property may be used offensively to some interest of the public.

Of course, Mr. President, I am deploring the necessity of this attempt to condemn the interests of this lessee. I do not know what the rule of damages would be in such a case. I do not know how to determine the value of the lease. It has been suggested by the Senator from New Hampshire that contracts have been made. I do not know whether that would come within any just rule of condemnation or not. I know what the friends of this measure may define as being of public use. The phrase "public use" is rather negative than otherwise. It is to preserve it from private use, or an improper private use. I say what these purposes are for which these men must give up their rights I do not know.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. May I suggest to the Senator from Illinois, in addition (because I agree fully with what the Senator has been saying as far as I am concerned), that in order to condemn this property it is necessary that a complaint to state not only that the property is desired for public use, but the particular use for which it is desired must be stated. Then if the court hold that that statement designates a public use, that is an issue that is not traversable, but in order to make it an issue that is not traversable it must be stated.

Mr. PALMER. I understand the law to be well settled that where the proper authority has determined upon the appropriation of private property, that is not traversable.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It is not traversable.

Mr. PALMER. But I understand it must be stated, because the court must proceed without a jury. It is not a question for the jury, but the court must, from the bill or complaint, determine whether the use is public or not.

I wish to submit gravely to the Senator from Delaware if, as a lawyer, he were to-day the Attorney-General of the United States (and he deserves a much better place, for I should much prefer seeing him a judge rather than the Attorney-General), and if he were to undertake to prepare a petition to show the particular use the judge might pass upon, what would he say?

Mr. GRAY. I do not know that the point of the criticism of the Senator from Illinois is just, but I would suggest that the explanation made by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] awhile ago would seem to come within the four corners of a good reason why this language is sufficient for a proceeding in condemnation. The Senator from Iowa has stated that the Government of the United States already owns the vacant corner adjacent to the Department of Justice, and that this lot separates it from a public building or lot of 30 feet away; and that unless the Government of the United States owns the property the lot is now a question it will practically diminish the area of available building space already owned by the United States, because it is a policy pursued invariably, so far as I know, in regard to buildings of the United States in other places than the city of Washington, that there is required to be at least 40 feet space all around a public building, that it may be protected from the risks of fire and may have that area in which to protect itself from encroachment otherwise. So unless we can describe as a public use the acquisition of land that will increase the holding, we have already for the purpose of giving us this required area a public use worthy of consideration. It would seem that the United States is more hampered and handicapped in this matter than we have here supposed it to be, and that from reading the language of the memorial by the lessee, it is the United States that is helpless and not this lessee.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. President, the United States is not helpless, but the public use must be first determined by law. It may be said against this property would be convenient for many purposes, but until this Legislature has declared the public necessity either in express terms or by some necessary implication, no condemnation can take place. I venture to say as a matter of law that no proceeding for the condemnation of the rights of this lessee is possible upon the existing state of the law. Why condemn his interest?

Mr. GRAY. Will the Senator from Illinois allow me?

Mr. PALMER. With great pleasure.

Mr. GRAY. Admitting the force, as I did a while ago, of the criticism in some respects, although I do not think a court would adjudge the petition void or incompetent by reason of not more specifically stating the use, I do think that there ought to be a specific statement of public use; and I propose to insert as an amendment, in line 15, after the word "dollars" and before the word "which," the following:

For the erection of the buildings for the Department of Justice or for the transaction of other public business of the United States.

Mr. PALMER. I am not prepared to say whether that would bring the case within the established legal rules or not.

The SECRETARY. After the word "dollars," in line 15, on page 11, it is proposed to insert:

For the erection of buildings for the Department of Justice or for the transaction of other public business of the United States.

Mr. HALE. I thought that had been adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not been adopted. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. Now, let us have a vote on the amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the amendment proposed by the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE], which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "premises," in line 24 of the amendment, it is proposed to insert:

Or any outstanding interest in the premises, which may not be included in or transferred by a deed as aforesaid, from said Harriet Stanwood Blaine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. I move, in line 8, to strike out the words "all the right, title, and interest of," and to insert "a fee simple title from," so as to read:

For the purchase of a fee simple title from Harriet Stanwood Blaine.

Mr. HALE. That is precisely what the Senate has already voted upon, and voted down.

Mr. VEST. Let us have the question of order decided. I do not think the Senate has voted that amendment down.

Mr. HALE. It has been voted down once.

Mr. VEST. That amendment has not been offered in these words.

Mr. HALE. Not this amendment, but substantially that proposition. Let us have a vote on it, however. I shall not take up the time of the Senate.

Mr. LINDSAY and Mr. GEORGE called for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GIBSON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS], and withhold my vote.

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. PROCTOR (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. COKE. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. I do not know how he would vote, and I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. CAFFERY. I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWELL].

Mr. CAREY. I desire to inquire whether the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. CAREY. I withhold my vote, as I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL] and do not know how he would vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. The junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] was called from the Chamber a few moments ago and asked me to pair with him, saying he was in favor of the general proposition. I presume if he were present he would vote "nay" on this amendment, and I should vote "yea."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I desire to inquire whether the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am paired with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON], and withhold my vote in his absence.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I am paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER].

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am assured that if the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] were present he would vote "nay." Therefore I will vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 27; as follows:

YEAS—27.			
Bate,	Jones of Ark.	Morgan,	Stewart,
Cullom,	Kyle,	Palmer,	Turpie,
Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Pfeffer,	Yes.
George,	McLaurin,	Perkins,	Voorhees,
Harris,	Martin,	Pugh,	Washburn.
Huntton,	Mills,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Roach,

NAYS—27.			
Allen,	Clark,	Gorman,	Morrill,
Allison,	Cockrell,	Gray,	Murphy,
Blackburn,	Daniel,	Hale,	Quay,
Blanchard,	Davis,	McClure,	Smith,
Brice,	Dixon,	Hill,	Wilson of Wash.
Butler,	Dubois,	Lodge,	Woolcott.
Cameron,	Frye,	McMillan,	

NOT VOTING—34.			
Aldrich,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Sherman,
Barrows,	Gibson,	Mantle,	Sioux,
Calder,	Gordon,	Mitchell of Wis.	Smith,
Candian,	Hansbrough,	Pasco,	Squire,
Carey,	Higgins,	Pettigrew,	Vilas,
Chandler,	Hoy,	Powers,	Wilson of Iowa,
Coke,	Irby,	Pritchard,	
Dolph,	Jones of Nev.	Proctor,	
	McPherson,	Reynolds,	

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee as amended.

Mr. WHITE. I offer a substitute for the committee amendment.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all from and including line 8, page 11, down to and including line 10, on page 12, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is directed to acquire by condemnation, in the same manner and in the method provided for the condemnation of certain real estate in the city of Washington by sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the "Act to authorize the acquisition of certain parcels of real estate embraced in square No. 823 of the city of Washington to provide an eligible site for the city post-office," approved June 25, 1894, the following parcels of real estate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, namely: All of lot 9 in square 221, and part of lot 8 in said square adjoining said lot 9, said parcels of land being what is known as the James G. Blaine premises, situated on Lafayette Square, in the city of Washington aforesaid; and for this purpose a sum sufficient is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. WHITE. I desire simply to state that the substitute which I propose is the original amendment suggested by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. It proposes to condemn the interest of everybody in the property without in advance providing for the payment of any specific sum to any part owner.

Mr. HALE. I hope the amendment of the Senator from California will be voted down. We had much better do nothing. There could be nothing more unjust than that, with the clearly defined interest which Mrs. Blaine has, she should be put to the mercy of a jury. I do not believe there are many Senators here who desire to do that. I hope the amendment will be voted down. It would be better to do nothing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. HALE and Mr. VEST called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. GIBSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS].

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH]. Not knowing how he would vote upon this amendment, I withhold my vote.

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMPDEN]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. PROCTOR (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL].

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP]. Were he present I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. If he were present he would vote "nay," probably, and I should vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 22; as follows:

YEAS—23.			
Bate,	Hill,	Mills,	Turpie,
Berry,	Huntton,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Yes.
Calder,	Jones of Ark.	Pfeffer,	Vilas,
Faulkner,	Kyle,	Pugh,	Voorhees,
George,	McLaurin,	Roach,	Washburn.
Harris,	Martin,		

NAYS—22.			
Aldrich,	Cockrell,	Hale,	Platt,
Allen,	Callom,	Hansbrough,	Power,
Allison,	Daniel,	Lowell,	Quay,
Blanchard,	Davis,	McClure,	Ransom,
Brice,	Dixon,	McMillan,	Squire,
Butler,	Dubois,	Morgan,	Wilson of Wash.
Cameron,	Frye,	Morrill,	Woolcott.
Clark,	Gray,	Murphy,	

the influence of Senators or Congressmen to one appointed by the civil-service methods.

I trust this amendment of the committee will not go into the bill. If in the judgment of the committee they think \$60,000 is enough, very well; but I would prefer to have \$90,000.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I do not think I am amenable to the charge of any personal interest whatever in this matter, as I have not been the subject of any patronage of consequence from that Department. But when I hear it said here, and conceded by all who have spoken, that the head of the Land Office, Judge Lamoreux, is a man of the highest order of integrity, of vigilance, and of economy in the administration of his official duties, it strikes me that we ought to listen to what he says in regard to this matter; and in doing so I am informed through the Senator from Arkansas, who has just spoken, that \$120,000 is the lowest amount by which this service can be carried on successfully.

Mr. President, one thing we ought to do, in my opinion, is to discard this law requiring such appointments altogether and withdraw all agents, or we ought to provide for a sufficient number of agents to effect the object for which they are appointed. If that is so, we ought, for this purpose, to give \$120,000 instead of adopting the amendment of the committee, which is \$60,000. Upon looking over the bill I find that the committee have stricken out \$30,000 and inserted \$60,000. The other House, after a full and fair investigation of this matter, as I understand, have seen fit to appropriate \$90,000 and not \$60,000. That would enable the employment of perhaps some thirty agents.

Now, I understand there are only about thirteen employed. In my opinion we had better do away with the altogether, and we are not only to be content, considering the amount of work there is to do, or else we ought to provide for a sufficient number as is required by the Department. There are 600,000 acres of land that belong to the Government, scattered over twenty-seven States and Territories. On the present basis of thirteen agents each of them must look after more than 46,000,000 acres. On the basis of thirty agents, which number can be carried with \$90,000, each will then have 20,000,000 acres to protect from depredation and fraud, which is by far too much for any one agent.

Added to that, we find, as has been stated by my colleague, by reference to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, in the last eight years, which, I believe, was the date of the beginning of this law in regard to protecting timber from depredations and to protect from frauds being practiced upon lands and titles, there has been a clean net amount of \$109,000 paid into the Treasury by virtue of these agents operating under the law. It is true that in the last four years there has been a deficit of some \$200,000, but taking the eight years together there is \$109,000, as shown heretofore, which actually came into the Treasury from this source.

It is only in this case, but Congress has recently legislated so as to require greater vigilance by creating forest reservations and granting permission to cut timber in certain cases. That has to be guarded and watched, and it increased the necessity for greater number of agents. In addition to all this, we have the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior concurring in what is said by Judge Lamoreux. We have, in addition to that, the President, who has in his message recommended this. The President says that the force is inadequate, and that there should be a larger appropriation made to carry out the purpose and intent and spirit of the law.

That being so, Mr. President, I am inclined to support the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas. I do not believe these men are any more useful, as has been stated by the Senator from Maryland, as useless officers, as has been shown by them here; and I shall vote for the purpose of giving a greater number, so as to increase those officers, for I believe them to be necessary to the interest of the Government.

Furthermore, as to the point made by the Senator from Colorado, the remedy is right here. If a few bad men have gone into that country under the appointment of the Administration, and have acted badly, it is no reason that all of them should be so. I have the acquaintance of one or two whom I know to be very high and honorable and capable men. One of them is from my own State; and he informs me that the process which was going on there in investigating these matters has been stopped, and stopped right at a point that is dangerous to the Government; and the appropriation ought to be made so as to complete the work that is already on hand.

To remedy the objection made by the Senator from Colorado, there is a clause in this very paragraph of the bill that puts it under the civil service. Then if the parties who are there are objectionable, here is the relief in the very amendment to the bill itself. I do not believe in the civil service going on so far as to take out of this country, but I believe in the presence of by the committee, and it gives the remedy for the evil spoken of by the Senator from Colorado.

He should not object, while I do, to putting these agents under civil service rules.

Taking it all together, when I look at these strong facts, that there are 600,000 acres of land, that there are only 13 agents, and that some 36, 40, or 50 more, in all, would be needed, I think we

ought either to wipe out the law or give that which is required by the men who stand at the head of the Land Department, and who is supposed to know what is necessary, and in whom we have faith and believe him to be economical, honest, faithful, and capable. Therefore I shall favor the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I do not care to continue this discussion. I believe in the last Congress we appropriated \$60,000 for this service. The committee thought that it was ample, and proposed to keep the appropriation the same. At the session before we appropriated \$40,000.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY] has stated very clearly, and I will not repeat it, why we do not now need these great appropriations. It is because of the changed conditions of the land system and the timber system. In my judgment thirteen men will select the land, for the purpose of the law, and very well satisfied that with \$60,000 we shall get better service and better men than we would get with \$120,000.

I have not any fault to find with the present force so far as I know anything about it. I have not heard any complaint of it, but I do know that when a great number of them are employed you are liable to have the same complaint that has been very justly made here on the floor of the Senate. That is not the fault of any official. Nobody condemns the Secretary of the Interior when these men are spoken of disparagingly, because he can not know. I have had some experience in the matter. I found after I had gone out of office that I had had just as bad men in office under me in this service as anybody ever did have, I think. I believe that in the present condition, considering the changed conditions of the people to the timber of the land, and by reason of the enactment of new laws, \$60,000 is better now than \$120,000 was five years ago. I think it is ample for all practical purposes, provided the Department will select good men.

I repeat I am not complaining that the men who are in the service now are not good, for I do not know anything against them. I now are not good, for I do not know anything against them. I have an idea that a small force is always more efficient than a large one, and that when there are only a half dozen men to be selected the Department will give a great deal more attention to the matter and select them with a great deal more care than they would if there were twice that number to be appointed, and they will be quite as efficient.

A few years ago there were large depredations in the lumber regions which showed the great recoveries. There never was any recovery in my section of country that amounted to anything at all. There were two or three cases where railroad companies went in and cut timber. The railroad companies were assailed and judgments rendered, but the Supreme Court declared afterwards that the railroad companies had under the law the right to cut the timber, and those cases were reversed.

There was a great deal of complaint under former Administrations, I think much more so than now, as to the abuses by these agents. Last year we had an appropriation of \$60,000, and everything went well. I believe the stealing of timber from the public land has practically stopped. There is very little of it done now. I do not think it is safe to entirely dispense with the services of some of these people. There should be somebody in the country who can keep a general supervision and see that the depredations do not go on. No complaint, I think, has been made that these people have been capable of finding out all the depredations which have been committed, and when they do find them out they have nothing further to do with them, except to turn them over to the legal department of the Government.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, I should like to suggest to the Senator from Arkansas, for I partially agree with him in this matter, that it would be better for us to take a vote upon agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations. For myself, I should like to support the appropriation in the bill, but I do not see one other abuse in regard to spoiliations upon public land exist in the State of Montana. I saw myself a few years ago in that State, then a Territory, canyon after canyon absolutely denuded of every stick of timber in it by portable sawmills belonging to a great lumber company called the Montana Improvement Company. Millions of feet of lumber were cut and exported from that Territory and the Government of the United States never recovered a dollar, and never will recover a dollar.

Mr. TELLER. I think the Senator is mistaken. I think one of the judgments the Government recovered was against that company.

Mr. VEST. I believe a small judgment was recovered, but I happen to know, because a friend of mine sent me not long since, in newspaper clippings published at Missoula, in Montana, an account of enormous ravages upon the public timber in that vicinity, and appealed to me as a Senator whom he knew personally to devise some legislation that would stop this outrage upon the public domain.

Mr. BELKY. If the Senator from Missouri will permit me, I wish to call his attention and the attention of the Senate to the charge of Judge Laughlin, in New Mexico, printed in a New Mexico paper of January 7. Judge Laughlin says:

The depredations of trespassers on the Government domain, devastating the

timber growing thereon, is becoming a most threatening menace to the forests and limited timber lands of New Mexico. This seems to be a growing evil and a source of revenue to those engaged in the illegitimate traffic.

That is from Judge Laughlin's charge to the grand jury in New Mexico.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should like to ask the Senator from Arkansas if there is not a United States attorney in New Mexico.

Mr. BERRY. I presume so.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Any citizen who is aggrieved can go to the United States attorney and have an information and indictment found. It is not necessary to have as a middleman a depredation agent before you can punish a depredator.

Mr. VEST. I take it for granted you must exercise the ordinary instrumentalities in order to institute litigation. It goes without saying that in these subordinate officials you will find bad men, men who can be bought, and men who do not discharge their duty, but if you adopt the objection made by the Senator from Colorado as to this class of officials you stop all attempts on the part of the Government to reform abuses that exist in the public service. You must use human instrumentalities, and as a matter of course you frequently find them imperfect and even corrupt. I have not the slightest doubt that some good, and a good deal of evil, has come from this system, but you can not find a better one if you use the same. To change the entire system, and handing over the public lands of the country to bad men and corrupt men, who seek to use the timber for their own purposes. That great corporations have abused this system there can be no doubt. But I simply rose to say that I should like to vote for the provision as it came to us from the House.

Mr. BERRY. Very well, then; if there is no objection upon the part of those who agree with me, I shall be glad to withdraw the amendment and take the vote on the amendment proposed by the committee, which I hope will be voted down. If the amendment is voted down it leaves the appropriation \$90,000, as proposed by the other House. I do not want to detain the Senate on the matter. If the Senator from Missouri and others who are friendly to it think \$90,000 is enough, very well, I withdraw the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Arkansas is withdrawn.

[Mr. CALL addressed the Senate. His remarks are withheld for revision and will appear hereafter.]

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, I am inclined to think, on the whole, that special timber agents have done more good than harm. It is true that men have been appointed who have levied blackmail, and they have become very unpopular in the Western States; but, on the whole, I believe that these timber agents have checked in a great degree the destruction of the forests, and therefore conferred a great benefit upon that country. I think their powers should be enlarged, and that a law should be passed by Congress to change the law as to all the forests of this country, withdrawing the land from sale, that the trees should be classified, only the ripe trees that will grow no larger or better cut, and the younger trees preserved.

Under the present system great mining and milling corporations cut down whatever timber they choose to use, leaving the branches and tops, which shortly become dry, and after a few years are blown through the forests, destroying all the small trees, and as there are no large trees to furnish seed the utter destruction of the forest follows. As much timber can be cut as is cut now and the forests maintained in their primitive strength and splendor and never destroyed. We can put men in charge of these forests, selling the timber, selling the stumps, and cutting only the trees which are so large that they can grow no longer, destroying the tops and the limbs and giving the young trees a chance to grow, preserving trees which are too thin, and thus perpetuate the forests forever.

It seems to me the most important duty we can perform with regard to the forests in the arid region, where timber is so scarce and so valuable, is to enact laws for their preservation, as I have indicated, selling the timber fit to be cut and using the proceeds to preserve the smaller trees and replant the forest, and thus confer a great benefit upon the whole country, without any expense whatever to the Government. The first law I introduced in the Senate provided for the trees in all the forests of France to be measured and classified, and only those of a certain size were marked and cut each year, and thus her forests were preserved. The system which he inaugurated has been continued to this day to the great benefit of France, preserving her wealth in this direction. So jealous was he of this system, so determined that it should be carried out, that he supervised the Government. The first law I introduced in the Senate indicated where mistakes had been made in the selection of trees for cutting, and he severely criticized his agents if trees below the size indicated by the law were selected or destroyed.

Napoleon was the world's greatest civil administrator, and we can well profit by his example and preserve forever these grand forests from destruction and confer a great blessing upon posterity.

Mr. VILAS. Mr. President, I wish to make a few observations in respect to this matter, which I think will be entirely devoid of any of the feeling which has been exhibited from various quarters on both sides of the Chamber.

We have, as has been said, a very large body of public land scattered through a great many States, covered with valuable timber. The question is, Whether that land ought to be protected from depredations, and, if so, by what means can it be best protected? That very great depredations are made upon it is proven by the recoveries, which represent probably but a very small part of the actual injury inflicted, as was well said by the Senator from Missouri.

We now have a system of appointing officers or agents, who go about over the public lands seeking to discover the guilty authors of the depredations upon timber.

Is there any better system to be devised? If not, ought not this system to be maintained? We have been reckoning here this morning the amount of recoveries as contrasted with the expenditures made, which represent a very poor way, however, to reckon the value of the agents employed. They ought to do a great deal more service in protecting the timber lands from depredations than merely in recovering damages for depredations made. If it be true that the recoveries of actual damages far exceed the expenditures made, how much that tends to prove the necessity for maintaining a system of this kind. Until some better system can be suggested—I never heard of any better one being proposed—why should we not maintain this one fairly? If we are to appoint special agents, if we are to undertake to maintain this system, to submit it to the government of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we ought to deal with them in respect to those as we deal in other matters with respect to other officers of the Department. We take their judgment and reason. Here is a case in which it is proposed to give to the Department in such an important matter as the recovery of the value of the timber as estimated to be absolutely necessary in order to protect the public property from common plunder. It certainly seems to me that the House of Representatives made a very moderate provision, and I, for one, trust that the amendment which the committee has proposed will not be agreed to, but that the provision which the other House has made, moderate as it is, little more than one-third of what the Department esteemed necessary, will be allowed to remain.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GORMAN. I call for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. VOKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUR]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was completed.

Mr. HIGGINS (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON] has voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. HIGGINS. I withdraw my vote, not knowing how that Senator would vote.

Mr. VILAS. I have a general pair with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. McLAURIN. I desire to say that my colleague [Mr. GEORGE] is unable to attend the sessions of the Senate to-day by reason of sickness.

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 25; as follows:

YEAS—39			
Aldrich,	Dixon,	McMillan,	Quay,
Atkinson,	Frye,	McPherson,	Pugh,
Baughman,	Gallinger,	Mantle,	Stewart,
Brewer,	Grover,	Morgan,	Tamm,
Call,	Gray,	Parkinson,	Washburn,
Cassidy,	Hannemann,	Platt,	Wolcott,
Chester,	Hawley,	Reed,	
Coffey,	Hudson,	Proctor,	
NAYS—25			
Bates,	Faulkner,	Mills,	Squire,
Berry,	Harris,	Mitchell of Wis.	Vest,
Blackburn,	James of Ark.	Morris,	Walsh,
Call,	Kyle,	Palmer,	Wilson of Wash.
Clark,	Lindsay,	Pasco,	
Coffey,	McClure,	Reed,	
Dole,	Martin,	Reed,	
NOT VOTING—33			
Allen,	George,	Lodge,	Smith,
Burrows,	Gibbs,	McPherson,	Turpie,
Butler,	Gordon,	Mitchell of Ore.	Vilas,
Caffery,	Hale,	Murphy,	Wheeler,
Cameron,	Hannemann,	Quay,	Wheeler,
Cole,	Hill,	Randall,	Wilson of Iowa,
Coffey,	Hood,	Ransom,	
Coffey,	Hudson,	Reed,	
Dolph,	James of Nev.	Shoup,	

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BERRY. I give notice that I reserve the amendment which has just been offered for a separate vote in the Senate.

I desire to make the point of order on the next amendment in regard to putting these officials under the civil-service law. The question was decided the other day upon the same point. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] offered an amendment to put consuls of the United States under the civil-service law, and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell], as I remember, made the point of order against it, and the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts was held not to be in order. I make that point against the amendment which is proposed to place these officers under the civil-service law.

Mr. DUBOIS. I desire to offer an amendment as a substitute for the amendment now under consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the point of order made by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Berry] be acted upon, and that will end the question, I think. The amendment changes existing law.

Mr. HARRIS. It is general legislation.

Mr. STEWART. Let the substitute of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Dubois] be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 70, line 12, it is proposed to strike out all after the word "selected" and insert "from and serve in the States from which they are appointed."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho. The amendment reported by the committee will now be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 70, line 12, after the words "shall be," the Committee on Appropriations report to insert "selected under the civil service law, rules, and regulations, and shall be," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be selected under the civil service law, rules, and regulations, and shall be allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations, as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day each and actual necessary expenses for transportation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Arkansas please restate his point of order.

Mr. BERRY. I make the point of order that this amendment is general legislation on a general appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. What was the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. COCKRELL. My suggestion was that the amendment is subject to the point of order, being general legislation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has no doubt about that, but, and the point of order is sustained. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Dubois], and the amendment proposed by him will be stated.

Mr. GORMAN. That amendment is out of order now.

Mr. DUBOIS. Then I will offer my amendment as an original amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The committee amendments are not all disposed of, the Chair will state to the Senator. The next committee amendment will be stated. The Chair will recognize the Senator subsequently.

The SECRETARY. On page 71, in line 11, before the word "thousand," the Committee on Appropriations propose to strike out "one hundred and seventy-five" and insert "three hundred;" so as to read:

For surveys and reserves of public lands, \$300,000, at rates not exceeding 39 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, \$7 for township, and \$45 for section lines.

It is proposed by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Dubois] to strike out of the committee amendment, in line 11, the words "three hundred" and insert "four hundred."

Mr. DUBOIS. I do not feel like detaining the Senate with any argument in regard to this amendment. I think every Senator here will agree that there should be a larger appropriation for surveys of public lands. I know the Committee on Appropriations think so, and there never has been a time when the Senate has not voted an increase of this item.

From my own State alone petitions have come from men living on farms which have not been surveyed, but have been cultivated, and which would use up more than \$80,000 during the next year. These petitions are from men living on farms which they have cultivated. Out of this appropriation of \$300,000 our share fairly would not be more than twenty-two or twenty-three thousand dollars. We should appropriate at least a million dollars a year for this purpose, in order to the advantage of the Government to do so. When those lands are surveyed they are taxed. In their present condition neither the General Government nor the States nor the counties derive any benefit from them. When they are surveyed the Government gets the final payment of \$1 an acre. The expenditure for the survey comes back to the Government, and is to its advantage in every direction.

I trust the Senate will vote in this appropriation of an additional \$100,000, and that the Committee on Appropriations will sustain it in conference.

Mr. SQUIRE. Mr. President, I never could understand why Con-

gress should not be willing to make sufficient appropriations for the survey of the public lands, so that they may be occupied, and that settlers may obtain title to them. There is every reason for wanting the people who are congesting in the great cities to go to the West and establish themselves there and take up lands and make them their homes in a legitimate way. Still, there seems to be an almost insuperable inability to secure sufficient appropriations to have these surveys made.

Mr. President, according to the statement of the surveyor-general of the State of Washington there were last year 8,523,838 acres of public lands in the State of Washington which were occupied, but which were unsurveyed. Just think of it. These settlers or squatters are doing nothing but the action of the Government to survey that land; they can not get a title; they go on from year to year, hoping and waiting for the Government to survey this land. They are already occupying the land, but can get no title to it.

What sense is there in continuing this policy? It is true we have in some years appropriated fairly reasonable amounts; but then again we relapse into merely insipid provisions. As was well stated some time ago in the last session by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, there was appropriated in the year 1885, \$350,000; for the year 1886 there was appropriated \$300,000; for the year 1887 there was appropriated \$50,000; for the year 1888 the appropriation was \$50,000; for the year 1889, \$100,000; for the year 1890, \$200,000; for the year 1891 we appropriated \$425,000; for the year 1892, \$400,000; and for the year 1893, \$375,000; and for the fiscal year 1894, \$200,000. That appears in the statement of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. President, what about the receipts of money from the sale of public lands? It appears that during about eight years, from 1886 to 1893, inclusive, the sale of public lands in the United States amounted to over \$50,000,000, upon an expenditure for the surveys of only \$1,790,000.

Certainly this is a profitable business for the Government. Besides, after sale by the Government these lands become tax-paying. Does it not appear that it is a proper thing for the Government to provide the settlers to an adequate extent with means of obtaining their homes—that is, as to the technical mode of securing title to the land?

It appears from the Land Office reports for 1892 and 1893 that there were received from the sales of public lands in the State of Washington in 1893 \$453,059, and that the net proceeds above the expenses of the sale of public lands in that State in the same year were \$401,399. There are net proceeds of over \$400,000 in one year. In 1892 the gross receipts from the sale of public lands in the State of Washington were \$456,432 and the net receipts in that year were \$440,391. So it appears with reference to other States. But I speak especially in regard to my own State, because in that State there have been the greatest sales of public lands of any State in the Union.

It appears that the receipts from public lands in the State of Montana in 1893 were \$506,150, and the net receipts in that State for the same year were \$274,013. In the State of Wyoming the gross receipts were \$90,610 and the net receipts \$78,495. In Idaho the gross receipts were \$162,230 and the net receipts \$138,147. In Oregon the gross receipts were \$122,600 and the net receipts \$380,235. In Utah the gross receipts were \$91,457 and the net receipts \$81,387.

In the State of Colorado the gross receipts were \$993,347, and the net receipts \$255,881. It will be seen that the net amount received from the sale of public lands in the State of Washington alone in 1893, and the same is true of 1892, was largely in excess of the entire amount appropriated for the surveys of public lands in the whole of the United States.

I do not think it is necessary to argue this question any longer, but I appeal, in behalf of the people of my State, who want to be able to get title to the land on which they have already settled, for an adequate amount. As the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Dubois] has well stated, there ought to be a million dollars appropriated annually for the surveys of public lands.

Some of the other States have had more money expended in them relatively than the State of Washington. I do not know but that there ought to be some system of division of the money better than that heretofore adopted. At least \$50,000 is required for surveys in the State of Washington this year. I am assured that surveys in the State of Washington have not been ahead of the actual needs of the settlers of that State, as 39 per cent of the vacant lands in that State are occupied by bona fide settlers, while 76 per cent of all its surveyed lands are so occupied.

I have before me a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Seattle, Wash., setting forth at considerable length the reasons for desiring an increase in the amount of money for the survey of public lands, specifically stating that the bona fide settlers in various parts of the State are clamoring for surveys, as in the western ends of Jefferson and Chittenden counties and in the Grays Harbor region at the southwest corner of the State; and it is stated there that there is a large demand for surveys of public lands in the county of Okanogan and Stevens County, in eastern Washington. The same urgent needs exist as to other portions of my State. The petition concludes in these words:

Feeling that the demands of these homebound thrifty and courageous workers should be met with reasonable consideration from our Government and that

The service is older than the Navy, five years older, and it is no discredit to the Navy to say that it is the equal in importance of the duties it is called upon to perform. There were read letters yesterday which showed how the lives of these men were in danger in every storm upon the ocean which beats upon our coast; how they saved thousands of lives. If you will go back to the history of this country you will find that in the first war, the war of 1798 to 1801, with the French, there were eight of these cutters acting under the Navy in the United States service. In the Seminole war there were ten of them in the service. In the Mexican war there were ten or twelve. In the war of 1812, in the civil war, in every war this country has fought, one of the important arms of the war service has been that of the revenue marine of the country, and it has in every war, too, been conspicuous. They were called upon to destroy the pirates. They have been called on for the last half-dozen years to protect the seals. Their service is more perilous than any service on the sea in the Navy.

Now, remember, too, Mr. President, that these men have not shore duty; that these men are compelled to beat sea in every storm; that they have no homes except on board their vessels; that their lives are in constant and daily peril.

It may be said in reply that this is an arm of the civil service and that there ought not to be a retired list. Mr. President, in 1799 the following law was passed:

The revenue cutters shall, whenever the President so directs, cooperate with the Navy, during which they shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the Navy Department.

I have just said, in every war, they had been ordered by the President of the United States to enter the service under the Navy.

Mr. BUTLER. That is the law now.

Mr. FRYE. That is the law now, and it has been the law since 1799.

Mr. GRAY. They are in the Bering Sea service.

Mr. FRYE. They are in the Bering Sea service now.

Mr. GRAY. And controlling.

Mr. FRYE. They are in constant service, Mr. President. As I said, in every war the President has ordered them in the service of the United States. If you will look at the statutes you will find they provide for pensions when they are disabled while in the naval service and for promotions. How can this be compared to any civil service of the United States? It is essentially a war service, and it is an adjunct of an annex of the Navy whenever ships of war are required for naval service in battle.

Mr. GRAY. In military service?

Mr. FRYE. In military service.

Now, both Secretary Chandler and Secretary of the Navy Tracey reported in favor of the transfer of this arm of the service to the Navy. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] has charge of the bill here. For two Congresses we fought in the Senate to transfer this service to the Navy in order to save it from its crippled condition, and we were opposed in seeking to make that transfer. It was urged that it belonged under the Secretary of the Treasury; that it ought not to be transferred; and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], distinguished and influential as they are, succeeding in defeating it.

Mr. GRAY. By preventing a vote?

Mr. FRYE. By preventing a vote. Still the crippled condition continues. Now here is a chance to do our duty and to save this service.

The Senator from California [Mr. HUNTER] suggests to me that our ships were lost in the Arctic Ocean; this service was called upon to rescue and to search for them. It is called upon in every occasion of peril.

The Secretaries of the Treasury for twenty-five years have called the attention of the Congress to the condition of this service and have insisted that Congress should put these men on the retired list, and yet Congress has been deaf. Secretary Richardson, when Secretary of the Treasury, called the attention of Congress to it.

Mr. LINDSAY. What was the report of the Committee on Commerce?

Mr. FRYE. In favor of it. The bill is on the Calendar, and a similar bill has been reported favorably in the other House. I understand that 160 or 170 Members of the House signed a paper asking a day to consider the bill.

Secretary Folger called attention of Congress to it in 1881. He says:

The service is seriously embarrassed by the large and constantly increasing number of officers who, through old age or physical disability, have become unequal to the performance of the duties.

He asked Congress to place these officers on the retired list. That was in 1881. Secretary Sherman also says:

The operations of the Revenue-Cutter Service are seriously embarrassed and its efficiency impaired through the want of some provision of the character proposed in the communication referred to.

That was a communication in favor of retiring these officers. He says:

A similar measure was recommended by my predecessors in their several annual reports for the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1876. The necessity for the relief con-

templated increases with time, and is greater now than when the recommendations referred to were made. The number of line officers of the service is limited by the law to one of each grade for each revenue vessel. The exigencies of the service require several of its officers to be constantly engaged upon special service, and so forth.

Secretary Carlisle sent a communication to the very last Congress, in which he called attention to the fact that this service was so terribly crippled that something must be done. And he said that if nothing could be done he must send these old men, who had served their country for fifty years, perhaps, over the hill to the poorhouse. No Secretary of the Treasury desires to do that. Secretary Carlisle sent only day before yesterday to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations a letter asking him to place this amendment on one of the appropriation bills, so that this service might be saved. He says that letter.

The efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service has already been seriously impaired on account of the inability of a large proportion of its officers to perform active duty, and the Department has been frequently much embarrassed in its efforts to secure competent and experienced officers of proper grade to conduct important operations for the enforcement of the customs and other laws.

I beg, therefore, to recommend the adoption of the proposed amendment.

Now, Mr. President, I can say nothing more. Surely the Senate of the United States, from what I have said (and there is not a word of it open to contradiction), can see the absolute necessity, if this important and valuable branch of the service is to be preserved, of doing something now and on the appropriation bills.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, as the Senator from Maine has said, some three or four years ago I united with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] and with other Senators in opposing the measure which would have put the Revenue-Marine Service under the Navy. It was a bad measure. It seemed so to me in every aspect in which it was presented to my mind. But the proposition now made meets with my hearty approval.

There is no branch of the civil or military or naval service of the United States that is more valuable to the country at large than this force. It has been engaged since the beginning of the Government in protecting the revenue, in saving lives, and in rendering a great variety of service that could not possibly fall within the line of the Navy. It is a peculiar service. It is not a naval service, but it is a mercantile service. It is a service organized to protect the Treasury on the ocean, at the ports of the United States. It has been composed from the beginning of hardy, able, and brave men; men, as my friend from Maine says, who have been distinguished in war as well as in peace.

There is no part of the naval service that is more valuable or more useful, and it is used on every occasion whatever, when a naval force is probably not adapted to the peculiar service. It is used now in connection with Alaska, and it is used in all branches of the naval service, but it is a distinct body of men.

There is no reason in the world why the officers who perform such important duties should not have the same privilege of retiring at a suitable age and of being protected, opening the door by their retirement to junior officers in the full vigor of life. The proposition, so far as I can appreciate it, meets with my hearty approval. It is very unlike the measure that was proposed two or three years ago.

I shall therefore vote for this amendment with the greatest pleasure. I believe it will be a valuable aid to this important branch of the service. This is all I desire to say in regard to it.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, I shall make the point of order on the amendment, but I reserved the point of order because I did not want to cut off Senators from a plain statement of the case. I desire simply to say in reply that this is as much a branch of the civil service as the collectors of internal revenue and the deputy collectors whose lives are endangered in the suppression of illicit distilling.

This is just as much a branch of the civil service of the United States as the ocean mail service, and those who go upon the high seas in charge of the mails which are transported to and from our country. I am opposed to it in principle. It is the first step towards a civil pension list. I am astonished that the Secretary of the Treasury and other officers approve and indorse and recommend the establishment of a civil pension list, for that is practically what this proposed establishment is. It is giving to this corps the right of retirement upon three-fourths pay, and then follows the right to pension.

Mr. GRAY. Will the Senator from Missouri allow me?

Mr. COCKRELL. With pleasure.

Mr. GRAY. I interrupt the Senator, as he has given notice he will make a point of order immediately, and I shall not have an opportunity of saying what I would like to say. The statement of the Senator has just made seems to me to be the object of the point of all the criticism that can be made or has been made, so far as I know, upon this proposition. I would remind the Senator and the Senate that the only matter that distinguishes this from the other military service of the United States is that it is put where it ought not to be, under one of the civil departments of the Government. But this service itself in every other Government of the world, and, as far as we are aware, is a part of the military arm of that Government. In England it is a part of the navy, and is entitled there the coast guard. In France it is a part of their military service. It is an essential

feature of that service in this country; it is as much a military service as that of the Navy itself.

Mr. COCKRELL. Now, Mr. President, what do they do? It is for the protection of the revenue, just as the Senator from Ohio says. It is no more for the protection of the revenues than the internal-revenue collectors or customs officers—not one particle. I know the effort has been made to transfer them, and thereby make them a part of the permanent Navy and give them the right to pensions and to retirement.

This amendment is legislation pure and simple. It is to make a revised list for the first time in the history of this country for officers of the civil service, the Revenue-Cutter Service, those who are simply engaged in protecting the Treasury from false importations. They are here in this port, they are there in that port, and they have an easy time, just as much so as the collectors of customs, except that they have the greater privilege of sailing all around the coast. It is true when war comes they are called into it, and so are all civilians of the United States liable to be called into it, and so are all the other civil officers. There is no distinction to be drawn.

If this is not general legislation upon an appropriation bill there can not be any. I make the point of order against the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the Senator from Missouri will not make a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am bound to make it.

Mr. GORMAN. I hope he will allow a vote of the Senate upon the proposition. Will the Senator withdraw it?

Mr. COCKRELL. I will withdraw it for the Senator to make remarks, but I shall renew it when he concludes.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, a very determined effort has been made during the last Congress and the present to put this service exclusively under the Navy Department, which I have opposed. I believe it ought to be retained in the Treasury Department for various reasons. The naval officers ought to have nothing to do with the execution of the customs laws. But the justice of making some provision for the officers of this service is so perfectly clear that it seems to me there ought not to be the slightest hesitation on the part of the Senate to do it. We are appropriating now in this very bill for the Revenue-Cutter Service, and have been for the last year or two. The question came up yesterday on the appropriation to construct a revenue cutter on the Pacific Coast. Those steamers are being constructed now. They are practically war vessels, and they are more effective for the service south and in the Pacific and on the Atlantic than the cruisers we have built which have cost millions of dollars.

In examining this very question in connection with the Navy, I find that the opinion of the best officers in the service to-day is that the great want of the service is vessels of this class. In time of war they are of as immense service. They can do this coasting without being put in dry dock every five or six months. One of these vessels will last twelve months or two years without being scraped off. The testimony of the officers is that they are most efficient vessels in every respect, and the Navy is most anxious to duplicate some of them for their service.

At first they wanted the whole organization in their corps, so that nobody could enter it except through the Naval Academy. Mr. President, this is the only branch of the service that relates to war that the sons of fishermen and watermen, the captains who are thoroughly equipped for the service and have grown up from generation to generation in it, can enter the national service and serve not only in time of peace but during time of war. I do not wish to see that door closed by transferring the service to the Navy Department, but I do want to see provision made, as is made in the Navy, so that when they are called upon for some relief may be given them, and it may be kept an efficient service.

Mr. COCKRELL. Renew the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The Senator from Missouri has made a point of order against the amendment of the Senator from Maine, which point of order the Chair submits to the Senate. Senators who are of the opinion that the amendment of the Senator from Maine is in order will say "aye."

[Putting the question.] Those of a contrary opinion "no." The ayes have it.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HILL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. McPHEE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS].

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FRITCHARD]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the

Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHORE]. If he were present, I should vote "aye."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DUBOIS. I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 13; as follows:

YEAS—46			
Blair, hard,	Gallinger,	Manderson,	Roach,
Brace,	Gilson,	Mantle,	Sherman,
Buller,	Gordon,	Mills,	Squire,
Caldwell,	Gray,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Stewart,
Cameron,	Gray,	Mitchell of Wis.	Teller,
Carey,	Hayley,	Morrill,	Turpie,
Chandler,	Higgins,	Murphy,	Van Dusen,
Cullum,	Hear,	Perkins,	Warshaw,
Davis,	Hunt,	Platt,	Wilson of Iowa,
Dixon,	Johnson of Ark.	Prentiss,	Wolcott.
Faulkner,	Lindsay,	Prentiss,	
Frye,	McMillan,	Pugh,	

NAYS—13			
Allen,	Cockrell,	McLaurin,	Vilas.
Allison,	Daniel,	Martin,	
Barth,	Harris,	Peffer,	
Blackburn,	Kyle,	Vest,	

NOT VOTING—29.

Aldrich, Dubois, McPherson, Shoup,

Berry, George, Morgan, Smith,

Canfield, Hale, Palmer, Tamm,

Coffey, Hays, Passes, White,

Crandall, Hendricks, Pettigrew, Wilson of Wash.

Croft, Jones of Nev., Quay,

Dolph, Lodge, Ransom.

So the amendment to the amendment was decided to be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the adoption of the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the amendment of the committee as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. On page 65, at the end of line 5, an amendment comes in proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After line 3, on page 65, it is proposed to insert:

Twenty on sugar. That there shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the producers and manufacturers of sugar in the United States from maple sap, beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown or produced within the United States, who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October 3, 1890, a bounty of 2 cents a pound on all sugars testing not less than 80 by the polariscopic and 1 cent a pound on all sugars testing less than 80 and not less than 80 degrees by the polariscopic, manufactured and sold by them from October 1, 1891, to the 28th of August, 1895, inasmuch as the bounty has previously been paid, and for this purpose the sum of \$238,299.08 is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

There shall be paid to those producers who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, by filing the notice, application for license and bond thereon required, prior to July 1, 1891, and who would have been entitled to receive a license as provided for in said act a bounty of eight tenths of a cent per pound on the sugars actually manufactured and produced in the United States testing not less than 80 degrees by the polariscopic from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown or produced within the United States during that part of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, comprised in the period commencing August 28, 1891 and ending June 30, 1895, both inclusive, and for this purpose the sum of \$5,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, hereby appropriated. Provided, That no bounty shall be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars which have been imported into the United States or produced in the United States upon which the bounty herein provided has already been paid or applied for.

The bounty herein authorized to be paid shall be paid upon the presentation of such proof of manufacture and production as shall be required in each case by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

And for the payment of such bounty the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to draw warrants on the Treasurer of the United States for sums as shall be necessary, which sums shall be certified to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as aforesaid, and shall be paid to the producers of sugar, or to any person as aforesaid upon any quantity of sugar less than 500 pounds.

For examination of claims and ascertaining the amount due and the prevention of frauds in relation to the bounty herein provided for, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to employ two internal revenue agents in addition to those already provided for and upon the same terms as to compensation.

And if any person or persons shall be guilty of any offense who shall with intent to defraud apply for or receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. MILLS. I make the point of order on that amendment that it is general legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I simply desire to say a word—I have no objection to meeting the question of the point of order—

Mr. MILLS. I make the point of order, but I will wait to hear from my friend from Kentucky.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I do not propose to discuss the amendment at this time, nor at all, unless it is made necessary. I simply desire to explain to the Senate why this proposed amendment is not printed in the bill. The amendment, however, was submitted by me under instructions from a majority of the Committee on Appro-

priations, the final vote upon the amendment not having been taken until after the bill had gone to the printer.

I simply desire to make this statement by way of explanation. The amendment I have offered is a committee amendment, sent here by a majority vote of the Committee on Appropriations, and I make the explanation of it not appearing in the print of the bill.

Mr. MILLER. Now, I make the point of order, Mr. President, that the amendment is general legislation on an appropriation bill, and forbidden by Rule XVI of the Senate.

Mr. MANDERSON. I hope the Senator from Texas will not make the point of order to this amendment at this time. It is a matter which certainly should have very careful and free discussion, and I know there is no dispute on the part of anyone to do more than present it fairly in argument to the Senate. I realize that it is somewhat embarrassing to present an argument in favor of a proposition and address one's self to its general merits on a point of order. Of course, it is possible, under our liberal rules, to debate the merits of the subject. The point of order, but that is rather an evasion of the rule, and those of us in favor of the amendment desire to debate it fairly and without any waste of time. If the Senator from Texas insists upon the point of order we shall have to meet it by those indirect processes.

Mr. MILLER. I will withhold the point of order, Mr. President, so that the Senator may be heard upon the question.

THE CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Texas withholds the point of order. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, this proposition is one that comes to us with the approval of the Committee on Appropriations. In somewhat different form it came to the Senate with the approval of the Committee on Claims, quite different in its wording and somewhat different in its provisions, which differences I will briefly explain.

The amendment, as it came from the Committee on Claims, with the approval of its majority, provided for the payment of the entire bounty granted under the McKinley act on the sugar produced from the 1st day of July until the 28th day of August, 1894, when what we call the Wilson bill went into effect. It provided further for the payment on all sugar produced from the crop of 1894 of one-half of the bounty provided in the McKinley act, or at the rate of 1 cent per pound.

It will be remembered that under the McKinley act 2 cents a pound and 12 cents a pound bounty was to be paid upon all sugars produced from either sugar cane or sorghum or sugar beets, or from maple sap, dependent as to the amount to be paid upon the polarizing test of the sugar. I shall not take the time of the Senate to show in detail the enormous advantage that came to the country by this bounty provision of the McKinley law.

Under its fostering provision, there resulted not only an enormous increase in the sugar production of Louisiana and great additional investment there, but a new industry, most important and of vast value to the country. In large measure, it was the cause of the exportation of which it had taken many many years to bring to the fruition of full success in Germany and France, in a very short space of time became successful in parts of this country, and as the result of the direct promise of the Government of the United States that, commencing in the year 1890 and continuing to the year 1905, for a period of fifteen years, bounty should be paid for sugar produced, men who understood the business, who had the intelligence, the skill, and the experience needed to start it, embarked in this industry, and in the State of Nebraska at great expenditure of money, running into over \$1,000,000 for the mere plants themselves, built and have operated for nearly four years two splendid sugar-beet factories.

In the territory of Utah and in the State of California, also, sugar factories were started, all built under rather adverse conditions, notwithstanding this flattering promise of a bounty, for the farming element in the vicinity of all these factories had to be educated to that degree of intelligence required for the growth and production of sugar beets. There has been no profit, at least in the State of Nebraska, even with the bounty awarded by the Government under the McKinley act, as yet, to those who have produced sugar.

What profit has been made has accrued to the farmers of that State who have produced the sugar beet, for every year, by contract made before the crop was planted, the farmers have been promised and have finally received 25 per cent for the sugar-beet product of their farms; and at this rate per ton they can make a little money. At least this is what, if they are to be paid but \$3.50 or \$4 a ton for sugar beets, the sugar-beet culture of that section of country will certainly cease, and I doubt whether there is any place in the North, in any of its agricultural sections, however rich they may be, however well adapted to the culture of this Northern sugar plant, where beet sugar can be produced at a profit if but \$3.50 or \$4 per ton be paid for the beets.

Mr. RAY. May I ask the Senator what is the average production of sugar beets to the acre?

Mr. MANDERSON. As I now recall it, about fifteen tons to the acre where the conditions are the best possible. Of course, that depends on many things; it depends largely on the way in which the soil is prepared, the extent of the fertilization of the soil, the skill and

intelligence with which the beets are thinned out, as the process is termed, during their growth, and the selection, in the first instance, of the seed of the beets which contain the greatest amount of saccharine substance.

Mr. SQUIRE. May I ask the Senator a question at that point?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. SQUIRE. I should like to ask whether the Senator can state to the Senate the relative value of the best sugar beets produced in America, in the State of Nebraska or in any other State of the Union, as to saccharine matter, and give a comparison of the value in that respect with the sugar beet products of Germany and France?

Mr. MANDERSON. I can give it in general terms, and I am not very desirous of getting along rapidly, and of taking no more of the time of the Senate than is absolutely necessary, I could give it in detail and with exactitude.

Mr. SQUIRE. I only desire the Senator to state it briefly, if he will.

Mr. MANDERSON. I think it will suffice to say that under the cultivation in this country, particularly in California and Nebraska, where the climatic conditions are favorable for the growth of the sugar beet, it being remembered—for the sugar beet is largely a sun plant, seeming to derive its saccharine substance from the rays of the sun, where these conditions exist the saccharine principle in the sugar is very much greater than in Germany or France.

I think you may say in general terms that, with the saccharine in the German beets averaging at this time perhaps 13 to 14 per cent, the average of saccharine in the beets produced in the State of Nebraska is 18 to 19 by the latest developments. Indeed, there is on record one experiment in California where, taking not a single beet, not a few beets, but taking quite a large product of beets, the amount of saccharine substance was over 26 per cent—the astonishing fact being that over one-fourth of the beets which were thus tested was pure sugar.

We have made very great progress in the direction of the increase of the saccharine substance by simply making selection of the fittest beet. The doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" has been carried out to very excellent purpose and to an admirable degree in the cultivation of this most interesting of all our valuable food-giving plants.

Mr. President, with this impetus given to the sugar-beet industry it received a staggering blow when, by the action of Congress at the last session, the bounty and adequate protection was divorced from the sugar industry. It seems to me that that act was a piece of unfair, unjust, and unjust legislation. It was in the highest degree inequitable, and why?

In the first place, here was the contract upon which this industry was based. I call it "a contract," for had the transaction been between private individuals there would have been no question of the fact that it was contractual, and here the Government said to these people, "If you will invest your money and embark in this industry, which is for the public good, if you will embark in an enterprise which will permit this country to produce all the sugar which it shall consume—instead of producing one-tenth, produce all, saving to this country an exportation in money of from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 every year, which we pay to other countries—we will for fifteen years pay you this bounty."

Citizens relying upon this governmental promise embarked upon the industry with enormous incidental expenditure. In the spring of 1894 before planting commenced, and before the spring plowing, during the winter of 1893-94, the sugar-beet factories made their contracts with the farmers, supplying to them the seeds which they were to plant, and contracting with them, as they had contracted in years previous, to pay them \$3.50 a ton for all sugar beets delivered at the factories. The farmers planted their seed, having prepared the ground the fall previous, and again giving it the preparation incident to spring by plowing.

Mr. ALLEN. Will my colleague permit me at this point to make a suggestion?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. ALLEN. I desire to suggest that the contracts for the growing of beets were made in December of last year, prior to the introduction of the Wilson bill in either branch of Congress.

Mr. MANDERSON. In December, 1893, I said during the winter previous the contracts were made, and am pleased to be corroborated by my colleague.

Mr. President, June came, and the farmers were at work during that month in caring for their beets, and most of the expensive work incident to the growth of sugar beets had been performed before the 1st day of July, and all of it, except the mere gathering of the crop, had been done before the 26th day of August, 1894.

Under the requirements of the McKinley act it was necessary that every man who proposed to produce sugar from any sugar-producing plant should, before the 1st day of July, make his application to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the character of his factory, the number of places and the localities where he proposed to produce sugar, giving in much detail—prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—the particulars of business in which he proposed to embark. Upon such application being filed before the 1st day of July, on that day it was the duty of the

Secretary of the Treasury to issue to this proposed sugar producer a license.

Unfortunately, I have not at my desk a copy of the application and the license, but before this debate shall close I will produce them, and show their exact nature. On the 1st day of July the Secretary of the Treasury issued to A. B. the applicant, the license required by law, which licensed him to produce sugar under the terms and conditions of the McKinley act; and on the 1st day of July this license was issued, not only to sugar-beet producers in Nebraska, Utah, and California, but to the hundreds of cane-sugar producers in Louisiana, to the producers of sugar from sorghum in Kansas, to the producers of sugar from maple sirup in New England and Ohio, and all were warranted to go on with the business in which they proposed to embark, and to which they had been invited by the solemn promise of the Government.

Following this license, there was filed by every one of those licensed a bond in a large amount of money conditioned that they would comply in every respect with the law; and thus licensed and thus bonded they embarked in this industry. Between the 1st day of July and the 28th day of August, when the Wilson bill was pending in the two Houses of Congress, much of that time in conference between the two Houses, quite an amount of sugar was produced—produced, however, not from any cane or sugar beets which were grown during the year 1894, except a small portion produced in the State of California.

But that which was produced between the 1st of July and the 28th day of August was very largely produced from that which may be called the residue or the overplus left over from the crop of 1893. Take it for instance, in the crop of 1893 there were produced about 6,000,000 pounds of sugar prior to the 1st day of July, but of the sugar beets there were quite a large quantity that could not by the first process be converted into sugar, and this comparatively small amount was made into sugar between the 1st day of July and the 28th day of August. Yet the law was so unfair that, although it was produced, and although there can be no question of the fact that those who produced it were entitled to the full bounty of the McKinley Act, not a dollar has been paid them for the sugar thus produced.

The amendment which was reported by the Committee on Appropriations proposes to pay a bounty of 2 cents a pound on all sugars testing not less than 90° by the polariscope, and 14 cents a pound on all sugars testing less than 90° and not less than 80° by the polariscope, manufactured and produced by them previous to the 28th day of August, 1894. It seems to me it needs no argument to convince any man not only of the equity of that provision, but that in strict law it is a contract made with the Government of the United States which the United States should be quick and prompt to perform. It has been performed by the one party, as is suggested by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], and this requires merely performance by the other. In other words, it is simply an effort to collect a debt that is due and owing.

The second part of the amendment provides for the payment of not quite half the bounty of the McKinley act for sugars produced from the crop of 1894. It does not go so far as it should, in my opinion. I think it should go to the extent of the payment of the full bounty for the crop of 1894. The Committee on Claims thought it should go to the extent of one-half of the bounty for the crop of 1894, but the Committee on Appropriations have seen fit to reduce the amount of payment to eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound on sugars actually manufactured and produced from the sugar crop of 1894. That is but partial justice, but such as it is we must, I suppose, be content with it.

I believe as firmly as I believe in my own existence, that not only the progress but the permanency, the very life of the beet-sugar industry depends upon the payment of this bounty. I look forward to the time when in the political change that is bound to come in this country we shall return fully to the principle of protection.

Mr. PLATT. Before the Senator from Nebraska leaves the point on which he was speaking just now, will he permit me to ask him what the sugar planters did, in 1894, before the repeal of the McKinley law, toward earning the bounty for which eight-tenths of a cent per pound is now proposed to be paid to them?

Mr. MANDERSON. I will speak for the State of Nebraska, hoping that the Senator from California will address himself to the interests in his State, and that the Senators from Louisiana will tell the story as to the sugar-cane industry in Louisiana. As to the sugar-beet growers or producers in Nebraska, they had performed most of their part of the contract before the 28th day of August.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator from Nebraska permit an interruption?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. WHITE. We commenced even earlier in California, because of climatic reasons. The beet was ready for the manufacture of sugar at an earlier part of the year.

Mr. MANDERSON. I understand that in California, even before the 28th day of August, when the law went into effect, a part of the crop of 1894 had been converted into sugar.

Mr. WHITE. The crushing commenced early in August of that year.

Mr. MANDERSON. But in Nebraska, of which I desired to speak more particularly, the contracts for 1894, as I said, were made the week before last. My colleague says in December, 1893. The farmers did their fall planting; they made that preparation of the soil, its fertilization, which is essential to a growth of sugar beet; they put in their spring work; they planted; they cultivated; they performed that most expensive part of sugar-beet production, the thinning out their beets, for that part of the cultivation of beets is of the most intelligent character.

No machine. No invention by the most ingenious man which will perform that part of the work. It is a process of selection by the eye and hand, and it requires expert work. It is true a well-grown child can do it, but the child must be taught and it takes a great deal of time to teach the child as to what beets shall be selected to be thrown out and what shall be selected to remain. All this had been done long before the passage of the Wilson bill.

As I have said, the manufacturers had applied for their licenses; they had given their bonds, and the licenses had issued to them the 1st day of July, and by the 28th day of August there was nothing left to be done by the farmers except to permit the beets that had been left in the ground to mature themselves. No further cultivation was needed after that date, for in September the beets are taken from the ground and carried to the factory, and there, by the processes which I have heretofore described and will not repeat, are converted into sugar.

So, President, I say I do not believe the beet-sugar industry can exist without protection, and that protection should assume the form of bounty. I think it was an unfortunate moment when the Congress of the United States repealed the bounty provision of the McKinley act, but I do not propose at this time to make argument in reference to that subject-matter. I firmly believe that if these people in Nebraska, who have had these years of continuous loss, are not awarded that which I say they are fairly entitled to from the Government of the United States this important industry will disappear.

I had an object lesson during the last fall that impressed me as strongly of the importance of the beet-sugar culture as anything ever impressed me in my life. As is well known, we had a terrible drought in the Western States last year. Usually in the fall of the year I have seen in Nebraska abundance of small grain and corn. We had the great crop-producing States of this country, and I have driven my wagon and have gone by train through miles and miles of waving corn ready for the fall and winter gathering. But how different the scene last fall!

I went over hundreds of miles of that State where there was no more vegetation of value than could be raised upon the carpet on this floor. There was no corn, there had been no small grain; and the only crop that was being moved to a market was the sugar beets that were being carried to the one factory which was enabled to exist last year. It is true there was a tremendous loss from the amount that should have been produced, but the beets stood the drought. Their sweetness being underground rather than above it, they stood the drought very much better than any other crop. It has been the great boon to the farmers of that State this year, giving them not only a little money, but much encouragement.

I believe that if this bounty, partial as it is—not so much as it should be—is awarded, at least one of those factories can continue as it has this year. We had two, but only one could be operated with profit during the year. I believe with the bounty we can exist until a change of political conditions will give that which I think this country demands, from the agricultural standpoint and from the standpoint of the general good of all, to a greater degree just now than it demands anything else, and that is a fair protection to the sugar industry, particularly that of beet sugar.

Without having before me the notes that I gathered for the purpose of addressing myself to this subject, I have given rather a rambling and disconnected statement as to the beet-sugar culture in Nebraska, and I hope the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] will not present the point of order until other gentlemen whose States are so strongly interested in this subject-matter may have a chance to present their views.

Mr. MILLS. That is all right.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire at this point in the debate to send to the desk and have read a telegram relating to this subject which was sent to me this morning from Louisiana, but which is evidently intended for the Senate.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as indicated. The Secretary read as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 25, 1895.

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

Your petitioners respectfully ask for favorable consideration of the amendment to the sundry civil bill granting portion of the bounty on sugars produced in the United States from crops grown in 1894. While not sugar producers nor the immediate recipients of the bounty, your petitioners represent the cane and beet-sugar planters, manufacturing concerns, and exchanges of this city, who, together with others in distant cities, are the creditors to whom much of the money will

go when paid by the Government, and who became such creditors trusting to the good faith of the United States.

The regulations of the bounty law were complied with by the producers. The bonds were furnished as exacted by the Government and accepted by it, and many licenses issued to the sugar producers, whose sole remaining work to entitle them to the 2 cents per pound under the provisions of the law was to harvest the cane and granulate the sugar. Your petitioners gave promise that this course could not and would not be countenanced by the Senate.

They were justified in expecting and trusting to the continuance of this governmental policy, and dealt, therefore, with the producer last year as in previous years, because during eight months of that year the bounty law at 2 cents per pound stood on the statute books, because the first Wilson bill engaged that the bounty for 1894 should be paid in full, and when this was wiped out by the action of the House every leading man of the Senate gave promise that this course could not and would not be countenanced by the Senate.

Caucus promises of the majority of the Senate pledged the continuance of the bounty act to the 1st of January, 1895, and the personal, kindly expressions of the minority made one believe that the sentiment in favor of maintaining the bounty in good faith to the beginning of 1895 would be almost unanimous. Under these circumstances the sugar producers expended their own money and expended the money of the Government to the amount of \$20,000,000. Every expense, except that of harvesting the crop, was incurred before the end of August, 1894, the date at which this violent change of policy occurred. They were obliged to advance the producers harvesting expenses, and these, added to the expenditures previously made, created a deficit, now that the crop is being marketed, of millions of dollars over and above the value of the total crop, and a sum of equity would suggest that the bounty, which should be paid this year, should not be less than that amount provided for in the pending amendment. Petitioners, therefore, pray that your honorable body will accept the pending amendment as a compromise for the crop of 1894, to save from financial ruin the sugar producers, to whom the Government promises were held out, and from commercial distress those who have trusted these producers in good faith on the policy and laws of the United States.

J. C. MORRIS,
President Canal Bank.

H. BALDWIN,
President New Orleans National Bank.

JOS. T. HAYDEN,
President Whitney National Bank.

R. M. WALMSLEY,
President Louisiana National Bank.

G. W. NOTT,
President Citizens Bank.

W. P. NICHOLS,
President Bank of Commerce.

FRED PETERS,
President Metropolitan Bank.

EL MASPERO,
Vice-President Mutual National Bank.

O. CHALABON,
President Union National Bank.

A. LANDRY,
President Peoples Bank of New Orleans.

HENRY GARDEN,
President American National Bank.

A. F. HIMEL,
President New Orleans Cooperative Association.

J. W. CAVILES,
President Habana National Bank.

JNO. H. SWEENEY,
President State National Bank.

PATRICK McCLOSKEY,
President Board of Trade.

A. K. MILLER,
President Chamber of Commerce.

A. STEWART,
President New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

JAS. H. AITKEN,
President Mexican Lumber and Deal Exchange.

JAS. THIBAUD,
President Louisiana Sugar Exchange.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Has the Senator from Texas renewed his point of order? The Chair understood the Senator from Texas to reserve a point of order upon the pending amendment.

Mr. MILLS. I was asked to withhold it until other gentlemen could discuss the question. If they are through I will renew the point.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is not advised as to whether any other Senator desires to discuss the amendment.

Mr. BRICE. If the Senator from Texas had not renewed the point of order I certainly should have done so, especially in view of the statement made by members of the Committee on Appropriations, that this is the report of a majority of the committee. That is entirely true, but there was a strong minority in the Committee on Appropriations against the amendment. I was one of that minority. I certainly shall not consent to an appropriation of so vast a sum, involving eight or ten million dollars—

Mr. MANDEMERSON. Oh, no!

Mr. BRICE. I can not consent that such an amendment shall be put on an appropriation bill against the rules, in the present condition of the Treasury.

Mr. PLATT. What is the point of order?

Mr. MANDEMERSON. I desire to correct the statement of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is less than \$6,000,000.

Mr. MANDEMERSON. Although one of the minority of the Committee on Appropriations, he certainly could never have read the amendment. The appropriation is not eight or ten million dollars. It is, as to the sugar produced before the 28th day of August, \$238,000, and as to all other sugar the appropriation is limited to \$5,000,000.

If 1 cent per pound had been paid it would have been very much less than the sum stated by the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BRICE. Mr. President—

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut rose to a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. PLATT. I desire to know what the point of order is. What ground is stated why the amendment is not in order?

Mr. MILLS. The point of order is that it is general legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BRICE. And a claim as well.

Mr. MILLS. Yes, that is true.

Mr. PLATT. If I may be permitted, being on my feet, to say one word, I think the amendment is in order. It is not general legislation. It is a proposition that the Government shall pay what we think it owes, and the appropriation of money for that purpose; and that is all there is about it.

Mr. MANDEMERSON. That is all there is of it.

Mr. ALDRICH. The suggestion which I have to make is along the line made by the Senator from Connecticut. This is a new item of appropriation for a specific purpose to carry out provisions of law, the friends of the amendment claim. It has no provisions which extend beyond the present session of Congress or beyond the appropriations which are made in the bill. It is a new item recommended, proposed, in the language of the first clause of the 16th rule, by a standing committee, and is not subject to the point of order made by the Senator from Texas. That seems to me very clear.

Mr. BRICE. The point of order includes as well that it is a claim pure and simple. It is taken out of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims, where it is now pending. It is taken out of the jurisdiction of the courts which take jurisdiction of claims against the United States. It is assumed to finally audit and give final judgment and appropriate the money to pay a claim, and a disputed claim.

Mr. WHITE. If it be true, as contended by the friends of this measure, that it is not only a claim but that it is presented under such circumstances as to make it justly due from the United States, there can be no impropriety in inserting it in this bill; but it would certainly be incorrect in this body, after permitting the many measures which it has allowed to be voted upon in connection with appropriation bills, if it would now turn around and say that this matter, which, whatever may be said of it, is far less objectionable than many which have been held to be in order, shall be excluded from consideration.

While it might be asking a great deal to suppose that these rules would be the same way three or four times consecutively, yet as we have had almost a three days' consecutive interpretation the other way, it is too bad now, so late in the session, to be inconsistent. If we are violating the rule in presenting the amendment it seems to me that Senators who have participated in antecedent and glaring violations should retire when the subject is now being debated or cast their vote consistently with those that they have heretofore registered in this Chamber.

Mr. President, it has come to be the case, as the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDEMERSON] stated some time ago in this Chamber, that when the Senate desires to make an appropriation it will make it, rule or no rule. One of the features of the rules that has been spoken of with admiration undisguised is that they are only to be observed when Senators are antagonistic to the legislation proposed.

Perhaps one good will result from all this, and we may some day adopt a rule to which we may occasionally adhere. But it is too late now to suggest any change in the almost uniform disregard of the rules in this particular. It would be unjust discrimination to hold that this is a case in which the rules, which I think, is under any circumstances, a proper one under the rules, should be disregarded upon the theory that the time had come when the Senate looked upon all appropriations as improper, except those which, in the strictest sense, were within the rule referred to by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. MANDEMERSON. I think the Senator might well supplement his excellent remarks with the further suggestion that here is a bill that comes to us from another body bristling with matters of general legislation and with private claims, and yet the proposition is that the Senate, a coordinate branch, shall emasculate its legislative powers and not place upon the bill similar provisions, because it is against the strict construction of rules made by a majority of the body.

Mr. WHITE. I will state that, in my judgment, almost every paragraph of the bill negates the point of order made.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, before the point of order is determined I desire to submit simply a word.

One of the beet-sugar factories of which my colleague has spoken is located in the county in which I reside, and I have some personal knowledge of the way it has been conducted, and of the culture of beets in the State of Nebraska. It is well known that I am not in favor of what are known as protective laws. I do not propose to discuss that question at this time. I simply desire to discuss what

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of the amendment the following proviso:

Provided, That the bounty shall be paid in silver coin; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cease to be bound of the silver bullion now in the Treasury a sufficient sum to pay said bounty.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I make the point of order against the amendment submitted by the Senator from Mississippi. It is not germane to the amendment pending, and is obnoxious to the sixteenth rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is compelled to sustain the point of order.

Mr. PROCTOR. Mr. President, the maple-sugar crop is produced entirely in the months of March and April. It can be produced at no other time. The crop of 1894 was entirely produced, inspected, and weighed by the proper officers of the Government, certificates given to the makers, and the amount entered upon the books of the Treasury months before the law was repealed. The books of the Treasury show precisely every dollar and cent that is due to a maker of maple sugar, and all that remains to complete the transaction is to send him a check for the amount. There is not a court in the land but what would render judgment for the plaintiff on the showing of the defendant's books alone.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Vermont allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PROCTOR. Certainly.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask the Senator from Vermont if there have been any extensive plants erected by reason of the bounty on maple sugar.

Mr. PROCTOR. There have been very extensive plants. Although they are not so expensive as the plants of cane and beet sugars, there are immensely more of them in number, and I think the percentage of the expense incurred in consequence of this bounty would count quite as large.

Mr. HARRIS. I am a little curious to know what sort of plant is necessary for converting maple sap into sugar.

Mr. PROCTOR. I shall be very happy to give the Senator, at a proper time, instruction in the art of making maple sugar, and verify it by concrete samples of the article.

Mr. HARRIS. I prefer the samples to the argument.

Mr. PROCTOR. If the views of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McCLARIN] about the constitutionality of this question are correct, it seems to me he ought to go somewhat further and secure a repeal of a portion of section 8 of the first article of the Constitution, which says:

"The Congress shall have power . . . to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

I believe it has been repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court that Congress is the sole judge of what is for the general welfare. I submit that he ought to go even further and introduce and secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which will make its meaning plainer for those of us who are not quite so sensitive as the Senator is on Constitutional points, and say, "It is hereby declared to be unconstitutional for governments or individuals to pay their honest debts." That would save us very much embarrassment here in conducting the public affairs, as well as be a great convenience to many of us individually. Nothing short of that, I am sure, will meet this case.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I trust, Mr. President, that the hour will allow us the necessity of making some progress with the bill. I do not propose to consume one minute of the time of the Senate in this discussion. I only rose to express the sincere hope that, having now talked enough, we may come to a vote.

Mr. McCLARIN. In answer to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], I only desire to say that the very article to which he refers was pressed before the learned court in the decision which I made in the Senate, and they said that even under that there was no constitutional authority to grant this bounty. So I prefer to take that well-considered opinion of the supreme court of this District and of Chief Justice Chase in another case to the sarcastic allusion of the Senator from Vermont as to our honest debts. There is no lawyer in the Senate Chamber who will not say that if the act of 1890 was unconstitutional there was no debt created against the Government by it; that it was null, void, and of no force and effect upon the people of the country at all, and could not create a debt. There is no lawyer, even a tyro in the profession, but who would say if it was unconstitutional there was no debt made against the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I trust that the amendment will not be adopted. The immense amount of money involved in the proposition, over \$5,000,000—

Mr. BLACKBURN. I submit that after the Senator from his

own motion has ordered the yeas and nays and the roll call has been directed to proceed it is almost too late to debate.

Mr. HARRIS. Oh, no; it is not.

Mr. McCLARIN. Not until the first name has been called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks it is not too late, because the call had not been commenced. The Senator from Maryland will proceed.

Mr. GORMAN. No; I called for the yeas and nays so that we might have a vote upon the proposition when the time came to vote on it.

I have known propositions to be discussed for a week after the yeas and nays were ordered. But this amendment can not pass, I think, without a few words, at all events. I am not ready to deny the Senate very long. The Senate will decide by a majority vote in this case whether the amendment will be adopted or not. I want to enter my protest, however, against the amendment being placed upon this appropriation bill. When this matter was under discussion during the presidency of the tariff bill I voted on every occasion in this body to practically include this provision: that is to say, to permit the duty to go into effect on the 1st day of January, so as to give the growers of sugar the benefit of the difference between 40 per cent ad valorem and the bounty of 2 cents a pound under the McKinley Act.

I voted for it, as did every other Senator on this side save three. It was done at a time to enable us to pass a great revenue measure. I voted for it, in addition to that, because I believed that there was a very strong case presented both by the cane and the beet sugar industry. It was a radical proposition at that time to strike them off from 2 cents a pound to 40 per cent ad valorem.

I recognize to-day, as I did then, that they have a very strong claim, that it is one that will appeal to the justice and fairness of every man. But, Mr. President, the time has passed when it could be considered properly upon a bill for the revenue or for appropriations. The Congress decreed that it should not be provided for them. It comes in now upon a claim, and we claim it ought to be considered upon its own merits. It ought to have been considered a report from the Department of the Government having control of this matter and by careful consideration of the appropriate committee of this body, the Committee on Claims, and not upon an appropriation bill.

It is my firm conviction after a most careful and patient investigation for the last two or three months, with all the light that I can get upon this subject, that the tariff act, as it is, as it stands, in the tariff act has, in view of the evolution that has taken place in the manufacture of sugar throughout the world, placed the American industry in a most unfortunate position. I believe, sir, that with the bounties that are offered by other Governments it is impossible, with profit, for either the beet sugar industry or the cane industry to live in this country five years. I do not believe that we can refine sugar five years from now except the higher grades of cut loaf.

If the Germans continue to produce as much as they have in the last year, I do not believe it will be possible for our beet sugar industry to live in the Northwest. I regret it more than any other act that I have been a party to; that this great industry should be destroyed in this country. I think there is no parallel to the success which the Germans have had under their system, by which they not only manufacture all the sugar they need themselves, but also supply the United States and America. In the current year, 1894, they have produced a million tons more than they did in the previous year. With our tax of 44 per cent upon them and one-eighth upon the refined and a tenth in addition, the prices of their sugars refined, delivered in New York and Baltimore, is within a fraction of what the raw article can be produced for in this country.

I regret also, though it is but a slight interest compared to that in substance and though I state that it is my own view, that the beet industry is absolutely destroyed here. It has been impossible to begin and to keep that part of the commerce in Baltimore, and that is a loss, as it was bound to go, all the coffee trade of that great port.

Therefore, Mr. President, in opposing this measure, and now it is not because I do not think there is no merit in it; it is not because I do not think that if it was between ourselves and individuals it would not be such a claim as would appeal to the fair dealing and honesty of the man with whom the transaction was made; but I say, in view of all that has occurred, in view of the condition of the Treasury, in view of the manner in which we have been upon these matters, this particular proposition should have come from a committee with a report from the Department and been presented to Congress as all other changes were presented and then settled upon its merits, and it should not be forced upon an appropriation bill, which it has no proper place, and sent elsewhere where the Executive will have to pass upon it as an item included in a great appropriation bill, though he may not think it to be proper or policy to be paid at this time in view of the condition of the Treasury.

Mr. President, another provision which follows in this bill will soon be presented to the Senate, looking to the meeting of a deficiency which exists in the Treasury of the United States. I shall not go into that matter now, for it will come up later. But no man can doubt, when the facts and the figures are presented, that we are to-day, and have been for two years past, paying the current expenses of the Government from the bonds which have been sold, and that unless we make further provision to meet the current expenses of the Treasury by issuing other evidences of debt, there is not, and will not be during this fiscal year, money enough by \$80,000,000 to meet the current expenses of the year.

Mr. President, that is the condition in which we are situated. I shall not detain the Senate longer. I merely wanted to utter my protest against putting this provision upon this appropriation bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not intend to discuss the question of the propriety of the pending amendment so far as its merits are concerned. The only question that occurs to me after the remarks of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] is whether this amendment is not as appropriate to the pending appropriation bill as is an amendment relating to supplying a deficiency in the revenues or to regulate the method of issuing bonds.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, is an amendment to the amendment in order?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk as an amendment to the pending amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Colorado to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the amendment:

There shall be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury 4,000,000 ounces of silver in a month for the period of eight months at the market price thereof in New York, and said silver shall from time to time be duly coined in silver dollars of standard weight and fineness.

Such purchases shall be made in furtherance of the contract heretofore entered into between the Government of the United States and the people of the United States.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I make the point of order on the amendment that it is general legislation, and not germane to the amendment to which it is offered as an amendment.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I suppose the Senator from Kentucky will permit me to say a word upon the amendment.

Mr. BLACKBURN. The Senator has the right to do that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I have but a word to say upon the amendment.

Mr. President, if an amendment of the character which has been declared to be in order, not reported by any committee of this body, is in order, then clearly, to my mind, any other amendment which seeks to make this Government pay its moral obligation to its people is equally in order upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. MANDERSON. Will my friend allow me to correct a misapprehension he seems to be under?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Certainly.

Mr. MANDERSON. The amendment which has been pending was reported to the Senate originally by the Committee on Claims, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and has been reported favorably by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Very well, Mr. President. My amendment has not been reported by the committee, but it is equally germane to the appropriation bill as is the amendment which has apparently stood the test of the point of order which has been raised against it.

If there ever was a contract on earth entered into in good faith it was the contract whereby the Government of the United States undertook to say to the people of the West that if they would undertake the mining of the gold and the silver, which must be the financial basis of the country, then the Government would coin their gold freely as offered at the mints and would purchase their silver at its market value; and at an extra session called by the President of the United States, without notice, that law, that contract was repealed by the Congress of the country, to the devastation, to the poverty, and to the suffering of a vast section of this country.

Mr. President, if there be equity in this sort of payment, if we have the right to come back to the United States, having once been its beneficiaries, and have the right to say to the Government, "You shall not rob us of our industry, you shall not take away our living from us, you shall not ruin our towns and destroy our industry without giving us compensation for it," then, certainly, no appeal can be made with greater force than this on behalf of the miners of the West.

We have heard all sorts of talk of the pity and the sorrow that the people who are opposed to silver feel for the miners of the West. If that be true, Mr. President, what have we done and wherein are we lacking that we can not be put upon the same footing as the sugar planters of Louisiana or the beet-sugar pro-

ducers of Nebraska? If the one amendment is in order and if the one amendment is entitled to the sympathy of the American people—for the amendment is not put upon any basis but that of sympathy—then I say those who have mined silver from the earth and have built up great States and great industries are entitled equally to the sympathy of the people, for we produce that which no people ever before were punished for producing. We produce that which is invaluable to us in time of peace and absolutely essential in time of war; we produce that which should stand as the basis and the fabric of our Government, the coin recognized by the Constitution and by the law for a hundred years; and there can be no argument which will apply to one set of producers which does not apply with equal force to the other.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask for a ruling on the point of order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky makes the point of order against the pending amendment to his amendment. The Chair submits to the Senate the question, Is the proposed amendment in order?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER (when Mr. PRITCHARD's name was called). The junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD] requested me to announce that on all questions involving silver he desired to be paired in favor of the proposition in whatever form it might appear, and he stands so paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO].

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOFF].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BURROWS. I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. CAREY (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL], but voted because I understood that, if present, he would vote the same way that I have voted.

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 50; as follows:

YEAS—13			
Eate,	Hansbrough,	Puffer,	Wolcott.
Brice,	McLaurin,	Pettigrew,	
Cameron,	Mantle,	Teller,	
Clark,	Mills,	Wadsworth,	
NAYS—50			
Aldrich,	Davis,	Jones of Ark.	Proctor,
Allen,	Dixon,	Kyle,	Pugh,
Allison,	Fauntler,	Lindsay,	Quay,
Blackburn,	Frye,	Lodge,	Reynolds,
Blanchard,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Callery,	Gordon,	Manderson,	Squire,
Call,	Gorman,	Mitchell of Ore.	Swartz,
Camden,	Gray,	Morgan,	Turpie,
Carey,	Harris,	Morrill,	Vest,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Murphy,	Washburn,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Palmer,	Wilson of Iowa.
Cullom,	Hoar,	Perkins,	
Daniel,	Hunt-	Reynolds,	

NOT VOTING—25			
Berry,	Gibson,	Mitchell of Wis.	Vilas,
Burrows,	Haile,	Pasco,	Voorhees,
Butler,	Higgins,	Powers,	White,
Coke,	Irvine,	Pritchard,	Wilson of Wash.
Dolph,	Jones of Nev.	Ransom,	
Dubois,	McPherson,	Shoup,	
George,	Martin,	Smith,	

So the amendment to the amendment was decided not to be in order.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, to come in at the end of the pending amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Oregon to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the pending amendment:

Provided further, That there shall be paid to the sheep owners of the United States, to be distributed among them pro rata according to the amount of wool produced by each, an amount equal to 5 cents per pound on all domestic wool produced in the United States during the calendar year 1895 to compensate them for losses occasioned by the repeal of the duty on wool.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I make the same point of order against this amendment, that it has not been reported by a committee, either standing or select; and I object to debate.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I was about to make the sugges-

tion that I hoped the Senator from Kentucky would not make the point of order against this very pertinent amendment.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I insist on the point of order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the suggestion of the Senator from Oregon, with the permission of the Senate.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I object to any debate, Mr. President.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. On what ground?

Mr. BLACKBURN. On the ground that the point of order is not debatable, except by unanimous consent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The point of order is made by the Senator from Kentucky—

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I hope the Senator will withdraw his point of order at this moment.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I will. I only want a vote.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Mr. President, when this subject was under consideration in the Committee on Claims, of which I am a member, I was of the opinion, as I am now, that on the amount of sugar actually produced in the United States prior to the 28th day of August, 1894, the producers were entitled to receive their bounty. I believe that is a legal right. I understand that, owing to some peculiar phraseology of the repealing clause of the act, the Secretary of the Treasury did not feel authorized to pay that bounty, and for that reason I am in favor of the first part of the amendment which proposes to appropriate \$238,399.08, but when the amendment goes further, when the proposition is submitted to the effect that we shall pay for the sugar produced after the repeal, and for the reason that the sugar producers of this country have suffered by reason of the repeal affecting their interests in the future, then I think they occupy no better ground, no better footing, nor any different position, so far as the equities are concerned, than do any number of persons engaged in various kinds of industries in this country, whose interests were adversely affected by the repeal of the McKinley Act, and particularly and especially is this so in reference to the sheep owners of this country.

The sheep industry, Mr. President, was stricken down by the repealing clause of the new tariff act. The duty of 10, 11, or 12 cents per pound, or whatever it was, existing under the old law on foreign wool, was swept away, and the wool producers of this country were brought into direct competition with the wool and sheep growers of the Argentine, Asia, and of other wool producing countries, the effect of which has been very largely in the section of the country which I in part represent here, to reduce the price of wool. We which two years ago were selling for 12, 14, and 15 cents a pound is selling to-day for 5, 6, and 7 cents a pound, a direct loss occasioned by this legislation; and there is just as much equity, as it seems to me, in favor of the sheep owners and of the wool producers in this country who have suffered by that legislation as there is in favor of the sugar producers of this country.

I think the repeal of the sugar-bounty act was a great legislative outrage. It was an act which ought to have been prevented by representatives on this floor, particularly on the other side, from the sugar-producing State of Louisiana; it might have been prevented by them; it is unfortunate for the sugar producers of this country, and especially for those of Louisiana, that it was not prevented; and I sympathize as much as any Senator upon this floor with the sugar producers of Louisiana, of Nebraska, of California, and of the other sugar-producing States in this Union. But, Mr. President, I sympathize with the sheep owners and with the woolgrowers of the Pacific Coast, and especially with the woolgrowers of my own State, whose industry, as I have said, has been absolutely destroyed by this legislation. I should feel recreant to my duty to my constituents if I were to stand here to-day and vote to the sugar producers of this country an equity amounting away up into the millions—because if this legislation goes through it will amount, in my judgment, to not less than \$8,000,000 out of the Treasury, and perhaps more—I say I should feel recreant to my duty to my constituents if I were to do this, and at the same time do nothing, or attempt to do nothing, for other classes of persons who have suffered equally by the infamous piece of legislation of 1894, by which so many of the great industries of this country were paralyzed and many of them stricken down entirely.

Mr. SQUIRE. How about lumber?

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. The Senator from Washington suggests the lumber interest. He might also mention the coal interest and the fruit interest of the Pacific Coast, the hop interest, and almost every agricultural interest in which the people of the Pacific Coast are interested, and which have been assailed by this repealing clause; yet we are to stand here and to make the sugar producers whole, while we are to suffer. For one, Mr. President, I shall not do it. However, I do sympathize with our friends from Louisiana. I shall vote, if this amendment can be divided—and it is divisible, I suppose—as I stated originally, for the two hundred and odd thousand dollars to pay the bounty on sugar actually produced prior to the 28th day of August, 1894; but beyond

that I shall not vote a farthing unless we include the sheep industry and other industries which have been stricken down by the tariff legislation of this Congress, each and all of which stand on just as broad equities, just as sound equities, as do the sugar producers of this country, in my humble judgment.

I thank the Senator from Kentucky for having permitted me to say this much.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Now I ask for a ruling of the Chair on the point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under the third clause of Rule XVI. the Chair is compelled to sustain the point of order.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, I wish to enter my protest against the adoption of the amendment to pay this sugar bounty. I do not believe that there is any more moral obligation to pay this bounty than there is to reimburse all the people whose industries were destroyed by the passage of the Wilson tariff act. I can not see where any moral obligation exists more than exists, as the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] has said, to the sheep raisers.

The man who produced sugar went into the business because of the bounty offered, and he knew that each succeeding Congress had a right to repeal that law and take away the bounty. The man who went into the sheep industry because of the tariff which protected him against the competition of the woolgrower in Australia and South America had as much moral right to expect that tariff would be continued—for he would not have gone into the business if it had not been for the tariff—and yet he knew every succeeding Congress could repeal that law, and that he would want a remedy.

Where is the implied obligation and where is the moral right? It seems to me they do not exist. But above all they do not exist in favor of the sugar producers of Louisiana. The representatives of the sugar producers of Louisiana upon this floor and the representatives of the sugar producers of Nebraska could by their votes have defeated the tariff bill and protected the industries which were destroyed throughout this country; and if they chose to do so, or what I mean to claim is, that the man who seems to me it is with the worst of grace for them to come here claiming compensation. They have destroyed the industries of the North by their act; and now they ask for themselves to be relieved from the consequences of their act, and especially ask the people of the North to reimburse them for the injury which they have done to themselves and done to us. Compensate the wool raiser of Dakota, whose flocks you have destroyed; pay the producer of barley, oats, hay, butter, beans, before you pay the sugar producer who voted to produce all this ruin and disaster. It seems to me assurance and impudence could go no further. It seems to me that no such instance of impudence was ever before exhibited by any man or set of men. For my part I feel that I should outrage my conscience and outrage the rights of my constituents and put a premium upon impudence that would be intolerable should I support such a proposition.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I should say nothing upon this subject any further than I have already were it not for the peculiar conditions existing and the peculiar utterances of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW]. I do not propose to discuss the tariff question. I do not think it is germane to the subject now before the Senate. But the Senator from South Dakota is a very poor lawyer indeed, if not a very poor statesman as well as a poor legislator, in his distinction between a tariff and bounty. I suppose that Senator goes upon the supposition that a tariff is levied with the primary purpose of protection. That is not true. No student of our institutions ever so rightly claimed. The tariff is levied for the purpose of raising revenue with which to carry on the Government. It may be so adjusted as to protect certain industries or not to protect them; that is a question of policy. But there is no power, in my humble judgment, to levy a tax for protective purposes alone. I have endeavored conscientiously to ascertain if there was such a power, and I have been somewhat of a student of the history of this country.

Mr. President, with reference to the bounty, passing over the question of constitutional power to offer a bounty, which seems to have been exercised in this country from time to time by the subsidizing of our shipping at one time, and offering the payment of a bounty upon the export of farm products at another time, here is a proposition to the Government to certain of its citizens, that if they would engage in the production of domestic sugar they should have as a compensation from the Government for the development of that industry 2 cents a pound for a specific length of time.

Upon the strength of that and upon the strength of nothing else these men invested their capital and developed the industry. I care not what the Senators may say it was a contract. What is a contract?

It is an agreement between two or more persons competent to do or not to do a lawful thing. There must be a consideration for it. A promise for a promise is held to be a good and valuable consideration throughout the civilized world. Here

was a distinct proposition emanating from this Government, saying that if certain persons or citizens would embark in the enterprise of developing the industry of manufacturing sugar in this country they should for a specific length of time have a bounty from this Government to the amount of 2 cents a pound.

Did they not have a right to suppose that a great sovereign power like the United States would keep its promise? If it had been that the Government had not fixed a specific time for the bounty to run then the argument of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW] that the parties stand charged with notice of the right of the Government to repeal the bounty whenever it saw fit would be an acceptable argument here. Here was an offer running over a specific length of time, fifteen years. While I am not an advocate of the doctrine of protection or an advocate of the policy of giving bounties it is in my judgment as solemn a contract as this Government ever entered into. We can not escape the consequences of failing to fulfill the contract by the system of undertaking to load on this issue the question of the tariff and the consequences of the repeal of the tariff act. Every man conducts his business charged with notice that the Government may impose taxes upon his business, either direct or incidental, charged with notice that as a sovereignty it may repeal or modify its tax laws from time to time; and the distinction between an incidental protection, arising from a revenue law, and a distinct proposition to give so much money for the development of an industry is so plain in my judgment that a man does not need a fool need not err therein.

Mr. HOAR. I move, in line 27, page 2 of the amendment, to strike out the words "or sugar cane."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 27, page 2 of the amendment, strike out the words "or sugar cane," so as to read:

A bounty of 2 cents a pound per pound on the sugar actually grown, manufactured and required in the United States to be less than that by law provided for the sugar of the same kind, grown or produced within the United States.

Mr. HOAR. The word "or" should be inserted before the word "sorghum" if the amendment be adopted.

Mr. President, there is very great force in the claim which has been made by the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. MANDERSON] in behalf of the class of citizens who have invested capital and have entered upon a mode of life for the establishment in this country of a great productive and most beneficent industry with the pledge of the Government that they should receive a bounty for a few years. Similar pledges have been given by the Government in past times to the raisers of salt, the fishermen, and to other branches of protective industry; and I hold with my honorable friend from Nebraska that the faith of the Government of the United States requires us to compensate persons who have entered upon this industry.

But where great communities act they may be represented by political agencies or representations. If any single farmer in Nebraska, through his authorized agent, had put upon file his desire that the sugar bounty should be repealed, as to him the obligation on the part of the Government would no longer exist. Great political communities, great classes of industries, can not act by individual agencies. They must be understood to act by the men whom they send to this and the other Chamber to represent them. The sugar producers of the State of Louisiana, if in any way men can express a desire on a public question, desired the repeal of the bounty. The matter was fully discussed; public meetings were held. An eminent representative of that State vacated his seat in this Chamber and another person was sent to represent that State while this matter was pending and under discussion.

The gentleman originally appointed by the executive was soon after elected by the legislature of the State of Louisiana, and both of the representatives of Louisiana on the final vote, upon which a single vote would have stopped it, recorded their votes and that of Louisiana for the repeal of the sugar bounty. There can not be a more solemn, deliberate, binding action in political history than the action of the State of Louisiana, that so far as she was concerned, and so far as the people were concerned, not only were the people of the United States acquitted from any obligation of good faith in this matter, but that she did not desire as a matter of public policy that the sugar bounty for the previous year should be paid to the producers of sugar.

That is not true in regard to the producers of beet sugar in California or Nebraska or the Northwest, and therefore I shall cheerfully join with their representatives in giving my vote to pay those farmers a bounty. But the State of Louisiana has repudiated it herself. A single vote would have stopped it, and the negative of one of her Senators voted against the bill, and on fuller deliberation and reflection changed his vote to an affirmative vote after the roll call had been concluded. Now, in the face of this opinion and desire of the sovereign State of Louisiana, am I to insist upon forcing on those unwilling sugar producers this sum

of money which they have rejected and repudiated by every possible instrumentality by which they can act, by the most solemn expression of their opinion which they can utter?

Mr. President, I have heard somewhere the suggestion, which I assure Louisiana will repudiate, that at least she would have been glad to have the sugar bounty continue, yet so great was her desire to strike down the manufacturing industries of the section of country which I humbly in some small degree represent that she was willing to accomplish that result even at the price of the abolition of the sugar bounty for her own people. I do not, of course, for a moment undertake to express any confidence in that proposition.

Mr. GRAY. May I ask the Senator from Massachusetts a question right there?

Mr. HOAR. Certainly.

Mr. GRAY. I ask whether the fact that one of the Senators from Nebraska, a great beet-producing State, voted in favor of the repeal of the sugar bounty ought not to bring Nebraska within the scope of punishment which the Senator from Massachusetts would inflict upon Louisiana?

Mr. HOAR. I have not spoken of punishment. The word "punishment" has not escaped my lips.

Mr. GRAY. That was my word. I will withdraw it if it is objected.

Mr. HOAR. I was speaking of waiver—of desire, of vote, of urgent appeal to the people of the United States to stop paying the sugar bounty.

Mr. GRAY. But I understand the Senator's amendment proposes to pay a bounty upon the beet sugar of Nebraska.

Mr. HOAR. I do not understand that Nebraska was united or agreed upon the question. We can not treat Nebraska as having acted unless both of her Senators concurred.

Mr. GRAY. "One righteous man saved the city."

Mr. HOAR. But even in that case Nebraska has spoken since. As soon as her people could deal with the question she recorded her vote in opposition not only to this part of the act but to the entire policy of the tariff act of 1894. On the other hand Louisiana adheres; in our parliamentary language as to conferences, she not only adheres but insists. I do not want to have public meetings held in New Orleans; I do not want to have the freemen of that State, where every freeman utters his voice and casts his vote, gathering on the highway and the plantation to protest against this indignity to her and our opposition to her sovereign will.

Mr. President, for one I can not be a party to forcing this down the reluctant throats of the excellent people of the State of Louisiana. I should otherwise vote for this bounty with the greatest satisfaction. I am not prepared to go so far as my honorable friend from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. I am not prepared to say that because we have repealed the protective tariff and have brought the country to the pitch of misery which it has gone through every American interest should be compensated by a grant from the Treasury. If we were to say that as to everybody who has suffered in purse or in business by the baleful operation of the political action of 1894 we must pay the producers of cotton, who have been selling their cotton for the last few months at 5 cents a pound.

I believe that the hard times, that the loss of prosperity in this country, that the injury to business occasioned by that reckless and foolish financial legislation of the Democratic majority here was a large factor in bringing cotton to 5 cents a pound, and that the Southern producer of cotton has repaid in his own person the disastrous consequences of that policy. But they are indirect; they are remote and not proximate consequences. If the Democratic party had been continued in power two years longer the sage at the other end of the Capitol and the sage at the other end of the avenue would have brought cotton to 3 cents a pound before they got through, and other industries would have been reduced in proportion.

But we can not go into that. We can not compensate the cotton growers of Texas for the folly of the Senator, or the cotton growers of South Carolina or Alabama for the follies of theirs. We can not compensate the railroads of the country, we can not compensate the mill owners of New England, we can not compensate the honest and industrious workmen of our manufacturing cities of the East or West. We can not compensate the silver miners of Colorado.

So, Mr. President, if this amendment to strike out the words shall be adopted, I hope I shall have the votes of the Senators from Louisiana. I shall be delighted then to join with the majority of the Senate in doing a just and partial and imperfect justice to the beet-sugar producers of California, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Mr. GORMAN and Mr. BLACKBURN. Question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN].

Mr. COCKRELL. I give notice that I shall hope to finish the bill to-morrow. In pursuance of the agreement that was made the other day I will give way that this bill may be temporarily laid aside until to-morrow and that the night session beginning at 8 o'clock to-night may be devoted to unobjected cases on the Calendar, as was agreed upon.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask unanimous consent that at the night session when unobjected bills upon the Calendar are to be considered the roll of Senators be called alphabetically. It seems to me that that is the fair way.

Mr. GORMAN. We can settle that to-night.

Mr. HILL. I object to that arrangement at present. Let the night session take care of itself.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to consider of the Chair if any arrangement about a night session has been made and, if so, what?

Mr. FAULKNER. It was a unanimous agreement.

Mr. HOAR. What is it?

Mr. FAULKNER. To meet at 8 o'clock and consider unobjected cases on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will have read the agreement.

The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. GOIMAN. The agreement proposed is that on Tuesday next, from 8 o'clock in the evening, the Senate will consider unobjected cases on the Calendar, under Rule VIII, giving to each Senator an opportunity, as has always been the rule, to call up a bill, subject, however, to the consideration of an appropriation bill if it becomes necessary to consider one that night.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the answer to the parliamentary inquiry of the Senator from Massachusetts.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2243) in aid of the exposition to be held under the auspices of the Baltimore Centennial Association, and for other purposes.

RECESS.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER. I understand that the appropriation bill is not to be called up to-night.

Mr. GORMAN. Oh, no.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is not to be called up to-night.

Mr. HARRIS. Before the motion for a recess is stated may we not come to an agreement that the roll shall be called this evening as suggested, as an economy of time?

Mr. FAULKNER. Wait until we reassemble.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. An objection was interposed to that request. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maryland that the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 8 o'clock p. m.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask unanimous consent, in the interest of economizing time, that the roll be called, commencing with the first name upon it, and that the Senator, as called, may, under the consent rule existing to-night, ask for the consideration of the bill he may indicate. Otherwise we shall have a scramble for the floor whenever a bill is disposed of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in the interest of economy of time, etc., I shall object to that arrangement.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well.

Mr. HILL. I desire to proceed under the order of business, and ask to be recognized.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President—

Mr. HILL. I will yield for a moment to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. CULLOM. I was about to call up a bill; that was all.

Mr. HILL. That is exactly what I was going to do, and therefore I decline to yield.

Mr. FAULKNER. I think before the Senator from New York goes on there ought to be a distinct understanding among all of us here this evening that we shall remain here until every Senator who has a bill to call up shall have an opportunity to call the bill up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BATE. I ask that the agreement be read, so that we may understand it. Are only bills that are uncontested to be considered?

Mr. HARRIS. Unobjected bills.

Mr. GORMAN and Mr. FAULKNER. Bills unobjected to. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senators have stated the agreement correctly. The Chair will have it read if the Senator from Tennessee desires.

Mr. BATE. No; that is sufficient.

Mr. HARRIS. One objection will carry a bill over.

Mr. HILL. I ask for the consideration of Order of Business 1059. Senate joint resolution 140.

Mr. PEPPER. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. PEPPER. Are we not to proceed according to the Calendar, taking up unobjected bills in their order?

Mr. GORMAN. Oh, no.

Mr. FAULKNER. Any Senator can call up a bill.

Mr. PEPPER. Is there to be a scramble for the floor?

Mr. CULLOM. I hope we shall go ahead under some rule.

Mr. GORMAN. I will state to the Senator from Kansas that I made the request, which was agreed to, that we would take up unobjected cases on the Calendar under the five-minute rule, under Rule VIII, and give an opportunity to each Senator to call up at least one bill.

Mr. PEPPER. Why not take them in their order?

Mr. GORMAN. We can not do it in that way.

Mr. PEPPER. That would prevent confusion.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to ask if pension bills are to be included in this assignment or if there is a special time arranged whereby pension bills can be disposed of?

Mr. GORMAN. We shall have to give a special time to them; but under this agreement it was the distinct understanding that each Senator was to call up whatever bills he desired, whether a pension bill or otherwise, and if unobjected to it should be considered under Rule VIII.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope there will be an opportunity to call up all unobjected pension bills before we get through.

Mr. GORMAN. Oh, yes.

Mr. FRYE. Let us go ahead and use the time we have.

LIEUT. F. D. ROCKENBACH.

Mr. HILL. I call up the joint resolution (S. R. 149) authorizing Second Lieut. F. D. Rockenbach, of the Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, to accept the position of commandant of cadets at the Virginia Military Academy, Lexington, Va.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DANIEL, the title was amended so as to read:

A joint resolution authorizing Second Lieut. F. D. Rockenbach, of the Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, to accept the position of commandant of cadets at the Virginia Military Academy, Lexington, Va.

ILLINOIS RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. CULLOM. I call up the bill (H. R. 8882) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Illinois River at or near the town of Hennepin. The bill came over from the House to-day.

Mr. GORMAN. I think I can appeal to the Senator from Illinois. Under the unanimous agreement each Senator was to call up one bill. I repeat the request of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] that the roll may be called and each Senator call up a bill when his name is called.

Mr. CULLOM. I have no objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. HILL. I feel constrained to object to that request for reasons which will be apparent before we proceed very long.

Mr. HARRIS. Then I hope that but one Senator will be recognized during the evening session.

Mr. FRYE. That is understood.

Mr. HARRIS. So that each Senator may have his opportunity to call up a bill.

Mr. FAULKNER. That is the unanimous agreement.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well; it is the agreement already.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8882) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Illinois River at or near the town of Hennepin.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. DANIEL. I ask the Senate to consider the bill (H. R. 6816)

to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company.

Mr. QUAY. I regret exceedingly to say to the Senator from Virginia that I feel it to be my duty to object to the consideration of that bill.

Mr. HARRIS. We can not hear the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. QUAY. I rose to object to the consideration of the bill called up by the Senator from Virginia because some of my constituents who are interested asked me to resist its passage. I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to do so.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the consideration of the bill.

MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS.

Mr. FRYE. I call up the bill (S. 2790) to amend section 1 of chapter 398 of the laws of 1882, entitled "An act to provide for deductions from the gross tonnage of vessels of the United States." There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 2, line 14, before the word "first," to strike out "July" and insert "April;" so as to read:

SEC. 2. That this act shall not be construed to require the measurement of any American vessel duly measured before April 1, 1885; but upon application of the owner of any such vessel, collectors of customs shall cause such vessel, or the spaces to be deducted, to be measured according to the provisions of this act, and if a new register is not issued the statement of such measurement shall be appended to the existing register, or enrollment with a certificate of the collector of customs that the original estimate of tonnage is amended pursuant to this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, line 7, before the date "1885," to strike out "July" and insert "April;" so as to read:

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 1895.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FORT HAYS MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2799) granting to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays Military Reservation in said State, for the purpose of establishing western branches of the Kansas Agricultural College and of the Kansas State Normal Institute thereon, and for a public park.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH W. SNYDER.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7028) to pension Joseph W. Snyder, crippled son of a soldier of the war of 1812.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph W. Snyder, the aged and crippled son of Jacob Snyder, deceased, late a private in Captain Roger's company of Pennsylvania militia, in the war of 1812, and to pay him a pension of \$8 a month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROCK CREEK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8387) relative to Rock Creek Railway Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HILL. I am constrained to object to that bill.

Mr. FAULKNER. I appeal to the Senator from New York not to object to the consideration of the bill. It is not connected in any way with and does not affect anything, I am satisfied, to which he has reference, and its passage is very important to carry out the policy we have established here in reference to these roads.

Mr. HILL. There is another policy to be established here which is just as important as this. I am constrained to object to the consideration of the bill, and do so in the interests of fair play.

Mr. FAULKNER. That does not apply to me.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill goes over.

IMPROVEMENT OF OUTER BAR OF BRUNSWICK, GA.

Mr. GORDON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2721) to amend the river and harbor act of November 27, 1894, providing for improving the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga.

Mr. HARRIS. I think that is too important a bill to be con-

sidered under the rule under which we are proceeding at this time.

Mr. GORDON. I hope my friend from Tennessee will not make an objection to this bill. It has been favorably reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARRIS. That may be, but it involves the expenditure of large money, and also involves important considerations; and we are acting under the five-minute rule.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill goes over.

GAINESVILLE, McALESTER AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. MILLS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5063) to grant the Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Company the right to build two branch lines and to grant the right of way therefor through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with amendments, in section 1, line 14, after the word "company," to strike out "east of the Washita River," and insert "at or near the point where said main line crosses Blue River;" in line 19, after the word "Arkansas," to insert "at or near the town of Ultima Thule, Ark.," and at the end of line 22, after the name "Kansas," to insert "at or near the town of Sedan, Kans.," so as to make the section read:

"That the Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, be, and is hereby, invested and empowered with right of locating, operating, using, and maintaining two branch lines of railway, together with telegraph and telephone lines, from the main line, granted to said company by the act of Congress approved March 1, A. D. 1883, entitled 'An act to grant the Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes;' both of said branch lines to begin at a point to be selected by the said company at or near the point where said main line crosses Blue River, one to run in an easterly direction by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory down the valley of Red River to a point on the west line of the State of Arkansas, at or near the town of Ultima Thule, Ark., and the other to run in a northerly direction by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to a point on the south line of the State of Kansas, at or near the town of Sedan, Kans."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. GIBSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8638) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maryland and Washington Railway Company," approved August 1, 1892, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. Let that bill be laid aside for the present, Mr. President. I want to examine it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will go over.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT BETHEL SPRINGS, TENN.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the bill (H. R. 725) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Bethel Springs, Tenn.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Bethel Springs, Tenn., \$400, being for the use, and occupation, of the church by the Army of the United States during the late war.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES A. EDWARDS.

Mr. HUNTON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 2066) for the relief of Charles A. Edwards.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It requires the Postmaster-General to enter \$200 as a credit on the account of Charles A. Edwards, late the postmaster at Prattville, in the State of Alabama, with the Post-Office Department, the same being the amount of money received by Edwards as postmaster and transmitted by him to the postmaster at Montgomery, and which was lost in transit without fault on his part.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TENNESSEE RIVER BRIDGE NEAR SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Mr. PUGH. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8180) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Sheffield, Ala.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McMILLAN. It is not on the Calendar.

Mr. HILL. How is the bill to be taken up if it is not on the Calendar?

Mr. ALDRICH. It is on the Calendar, but it has no Calendar number. I reported it from the Committee on Finance to-day.

Mr. McMILLAN. It is a short bill and amounts to nothing.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to James Phelan, United States collector of internal revenue at Detroit, Mich., \$600.05, the amount stolen from the vault in the internal-revenue office on the night of April 13, 1894.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4479) to amend the charter of the Brightwood Railway Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HILL. This is an important bill, and I shall have to object to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

MONONGAHELA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. QUAY. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4480) to authorize the Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Wheeling Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River.

Mr. GALLINGER. I asked unanimous consent a moment ago for the consideration of a bill unanimously reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. There is no reason why it should have been objected to, but it was; and I object to the consideration of the present bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. QUAY. I did not object to the bill the Senator from New Hampshire called up.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

Mr. PLATT. I ask to call up House bill 4475.

Mr. QUAY. It seems to me business may as well cease at once if every bill is to be objected to according to the declaration of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. According to the declaration of the Senator from New York.

Mr. PLATT. I hope I shall not be punished.

Mr. QUAY. You will be read through.

Mr. PLATT. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4475) to amend section 434 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement occupying two minutes.

Mr. PLATT. Let me have this bill passed first.

Mr. FRYE. Let the bill pass first.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent to make a statement. Is there objection?

Mr. FAULKNER. The Senator from New Hampshire has a right to make a statement under the five-minute rule.

Mr. PLATT. Let the bill be read through.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I object to the bill being read until the Senator from New Hampshire makes his statement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the Committee on the District of Columbia have given very careful consideration to the bill to charter the Suburban Railway Company. A motion was made in committee at a recent meeting to report that bill. That motion was voted down, but out of courtesy the committee allowed the bill to be placed upon the Calendar without recommendation. The Senator from New York, I understand, is interested in that bill. He has asked for unanimous consent to consider a bill that was objected to by one-half of the members of the Committee on the District of Columbia. We could not possibly give consent for the consideration of a bill of that character. Because that bill was objected to the Senator from New York has objected to every other bill relating to street railways in the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, if that is to be the rule we may just as well stop right here and now. I propose to have fair play, and that is all I ask. I do not propose that any Senator coming in here and asking unanimous consent to consider a bill that could not get a majority vote in committee shall obstruct the passage of bills that were unanimously reported by the committee, and I object to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—

Mr. HARRIS. I beg permission to say a word.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator give way and allow me to say a word?

Mr. HARRIS. I would have been through by this time if the Senator had not interrupted me. The word I want to say is that I am in full sympathy with the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire; but though I am, it does not justify either the Senator from New Hampshire or myself in thwarting the purposes of other Senators. The course of the Senator from New York is, in my judgment, not to be approved. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not know that I have endeavored to regulate my conduct so as to meet the approval of the Senator from Tennessee. I have not endeavored to do so in the past and I will not in the future.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator will allow me to say—

Mr. HILL. I decline to yield.

Mr. HARRIS. He has signally failed if he has endeavored.

Mr. HILL. The Senator can pursue his course and I will pursue my own. I know my rights and he knows his.

A word as to the statement of the Senator from New Hampshire. In the first place, I have not asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Suburban Railway Company bill this evening.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], whose bill it is, asked unanimous consent. It was met with objection.

Mr. QUAY. Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. QUAY. Before the Senate assembled this evening I mentioned to the Senator from New York and the Senator from Virginia that I should by force of circumstance be compelled to object to that bill, and they were not taken by surprise on the floor by the objection.

Mr. HILL. There were several gentlemen who had notified me that they were going to make the same objection.

Mr. QUAY. I did not know that.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Pennsylvania was the last one who so notified me. It is the bill to which I called the attention of the Senate some two weeks ago, which was not reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. This evening was set apart for the consideration of these bills. The bill was entitled to consideration the same as any other bill. If, by reason of objections which were developed to it, it could not be disposed of according to the rules, it could, of course, have gone over. But there was an effort made to prevent its consideration at all. An effort was made by several Senators undesignedly to object to it, and not so much, I think, because they are opposed to the features of the bill, but because they have other bills that they have some sort of interest in. I suppose the Senator does not mean to say that I have any interest in the Suburban Railway bill except the interest of some friends of mine, as I stated. That is all.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of course, Mr. President, I do not mean to say that; but I think the Senator ought to withdraw his insinuation that possibly we have an interest beyond that in some other bills.

Mr. HILL. I only—

Mr. GALLINGER. I will be frank with the Senator.

Mr. HILL. I know nothing about the Senator's interest, and I do not suppose he has any.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is all right.

Mr. QUAY. I will say so far as I am concerned that I have no interest in any one of these bills.

Mr. HILL. The Senator very frankly stated to me that the Philadelphia syndicate are the persons for whom he made objection to the bill.

Mr. QUAY. I did not.

Mr. HILL. And not because the bill affected them, but because it took away certain franchises which they desired to get. That was the milk in the coconut, and that accounted for it.

Mr. QUAY. I did not mention the Philadelphia syndicate. That is a phrase coined by the Senator.

Mr. HILL. No, because it was very well known. The Senator will not now deny but that it was the Philadelphia syndicate for whom he spoke. Of course he will not. He is a frank man.

Mr. President, that there are some bills which interfere with the franchise of that bill and they are to be pushed forward to get clear. So far as I can discriminate in these bills I propose to do so.

I have already stated to two or three Senators if I could be convinced that their bills did not conflict with that bill I had no reason to object to them. Any other bill here that does not affect that measure, or where parties have not endeavored to obstruct that bill, I have no objection to being pushed ahead; but I insist upon it, as I insisted two weeks ago and shall insist to the end, that the Suburban Railway bill shall be fairly treated as well as other bills. I know that the best way to get fair treatment is to insist that all bills shall be treated alike and considered alike.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator permit me a moment?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator says he would not object to a bill if it did not conflict with his measure. The bill I ask con-

sideration for is to extend the Brightwood Railroad, a suburban road which lost \$18,000 last year. That amount of money was taken out of the pockets of its stockholders. It is simply to build a little loop for the benefit of that road. It has nothing to do with the river.

Mr. HILL. I do not know about the loop.

Mr. GORMAN. I rise to a point of order. I suggest that we are acting under the five-minute rule by unanimous consent.

Mr. BATE. We are under the five-minute rule. I was going to call for the enforcement of the rule. Some of the rest of us have not had a showing as yet.

Mr. HILL. I am not anxious to take up time, if the Senator has any other bill. But we will consider the bills to which I refer when that bill is considered, and not before.

Mr. GALLINGER. Having made the statement I have and put myself fairly before the Senate, and I think having exposed the animus of the Senator from New York, I withdraw my objection to the bill of the Senator from Pennsylvania, as well as to that of the Senator from Connecticut. I will let the bills pass if the Senate chooses to pass them.

Mr. QUAY. Then the bill I called up is now before the Senate. Mr. FRYE. The bill called up by my colleague is the one under consideration.

Mr. PLATT. It is a bill of a public character.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I object to any further statement until the bill is concluded.

Mr. FRYE and Mr. GORMAN. Let the bill be read. The Secretary read the bill (H. R. 4475) to amend section 4434 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to ask the Senator from Connecticut having charge of the bill if this modification of section 4434 of the Revised Statutes goes into effect immediately?

Mr. PLATT. It goes into effect upon the passage of the act.

Mr. ALLISON. It seems to be a radical change of section 4434, and as it seems to affect the river navigation as well as navigation upon the ocean and the lakes—

Mr. PLATT. It only reduces the thickness of boilers. I do not see how that can affect—

Mr. FRYE. It does not affect any existing boiler in the slightest degree. It only provides for the inspection of boilers hereafter.

Mr. ALLISON. I think I should be permitted to ask a question about it, having some interest in the navigation of the Mississippi River.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MONONGAHELA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. QUAY. I now renew my request that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8890) to authorize the Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Wheeling Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT SUBURBAN RAILWAY.

Mr. DANIEL. I now ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company.

Mr. CHANDLER. I object to the consideration of that bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. WHITE. I ask the Senate to take up—

Mr. CHANDLER. I withdraw my objection in order to permit the Senator from Virginia to make a statement.

Mr. DANIEL. I desire to make a brief statement about this bill, as it has become a matter of controversy between gentlemen upon the floor.

The Suburban Railway Company was chartered in 1892. It proceeded to organize and has spent upon the enterprise some \$11,000. It had the hearty approbation of the gentlemen of the District of Columbia Committee and was reported without objection. The panic was such that they could not succeed in carrying out their enterprise. There was monetary embarrassment with them and all over the country. They have asked at the hands of Congress what nearly every railroad company in the District of Columbia has asked, an extension of their charter. They have been assailed and have been fought at nearly every step by those interested in a great street railway syndicate, who are attempting to buy up and monopolize, as far as possible, the street railways of Washington, and whose power to influence and the various ways in which it may be exercised has been such that up to the present time, although this bill has been before the District of Columbia Committee for over a year, it has never had

the opportunity of a fair hearing in the Senate. It has passed the other House, but has not been reported here.

I did not object to the railway bills which other gentlemen brought up, because I was assured by them that they did not belong to nor were they allied with those who were fighting this bill. But for that fact I would have objected to their bills, and I propose whenever I have the opportunity to object to the bills of those who, in my judgment, whatever may be the judgment of other gentlemen, have made an unjust opposition to a public enterprise, and who have denied to it a right which has been granted sometimes over and over again to other street railways in this District, and which some of them are asking now.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia I have favored reporting in favor of this bill. The committee was equally divided as to whether it should be favorably or adversely reported; and but for the course of the Senator from New York and the Senator from Virginia to-night in objecting to railroad bills in the District, where the committee was absolutely unanimous, I should stand here and urge the passage of this bill.

Mr. DANIEL. Will the Senator yield a moment?

Mr. HARRIS. I do.

Mr. DANIEL. Does the Senator undertake to say that the Senator from Virginia has objected to any other bill?

Mr. HARRIS. I do not undertake to say that the Senator from Virginia has, but I have been informed two or three times that the Senator from New York and the Senator from Virginia were resolved that no street railroad bill should be taken up until the Suburban Railway bill was considered.

Mr. DANIEL. I am not responsible for the Senator's information, but the fact is I did not.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well, I will exclude the Senator from Virginia; but the Senator from New York has shown it by his works. I object.

Mr. GORMAN and Mr. WHITE addressed the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Maryland. His name is next on the list.

ROCK CREEK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8337) relative to the Rock Creek Railway Company of the District of Columbia.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAND IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. WHITE. I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 7834) for the relief of the bona fide purchasers of land in section 36, township 1 north, range 9 west (San Bernardino meridian), in the State of California.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. VEST. I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 8900) to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY E. HAMILTON.

Mr. BATE. I ask to call up the bill (H. R. 6417) to pension Mary E. Hamilton, widow of David Hamilton, soldier in Indian war of 1818.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay a pension of \$12 per month to Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, of Williamson County, Tenn., she being the widow of David Hamilton, who served in the Indian war of 1818.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACCOUNT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FLORIDA.

Mr. PASCO. I ask that the bill (S. 1386) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the mutual account between the United States and the State of Florida, heretofore examined and stated by said Secretary under the authority of the Congress, and for other purposes, be now considered.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILOXI AND BACK BAY BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. McLAURIN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8459) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Biloxi and Back Bay Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge over that portion of the bay of Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi, known as Back Bay."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOUNT VERNON BARRACKS MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the bill (H. R. 3950) granting the Mount Vernon Barracks Military Reservation to the State of Alabama for public uses.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JENNIE M. HUNT.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 817) for the relief of Jennie M. Hunt.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Jennie M. Hunt \$3,040, being the difference between the salary appropriated to be paid to her as a clerk at \$1,000 per annum in the office of the Postmaster-General, during the fiscal years ending the 30th day of June 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, and the salary that was paid to her during those years at the rate of \$720 per annum as a clerk in the District Letter Office of the Post-Office Department.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WASHINGTON AND MARLBORO ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8698) to authorize the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company of Maryland to extend its line within the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

Mr. HILL. I desire to ask the Senator in charge of the bill what motive power is provided when the railroad enters the city of Washington?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Horsepower, I think, is used. The road comes away from the city, on the outskirts of the town, to Fifteenth street southeast until it gets up to Florida avenue, and then goes up Florida avenue to Seventh street northwest.

Mr. HILL. Horsepower is to be used in the city, I understand. From the hasty reading of the bill at the desk I was not able to ascertain as to that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia will be stated.

Mr. WOLCOTT. If the Chair will permit me, I desire to say that I was mistaken in my reply to the Senator from New York. It is provided that the company may use horses until they reach the city and then underground electric wires are to be used.

Mr. HILL. Can the Senator point out the section?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I will show it to the Senator.

The amendments reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia were, section 29, after the word "below," to strike out "trestle or other," and insert "a steel or iron truss;" in line 23, after the word "bridge," to strike out "for the exclusive use of street railways, to be constructed on plans," and insert "resting on masonry piers built parallel to the direction of the current, with pile or other secure and approved foundations, and with spans not less than those of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge, and with a wide drawspan over the channel. The plans of said bridge shall be," in line 26, after the word "approved," to insert "in writing," in the same line, after the word "and," to insert "the bridge shall be;" in line 30, after the word "above," to strike out "said river and;" in line 32, after the words "not to," to strike out "unreasonably obstruct the navigation of said river nor;" in line 35, before the word "street," to strike out "Fourteenth" and insert "Fifteenth;" in line 37, before the word "to strike out," to insert "Fifteenth;" after the word "Fifteenth," after the word "east," at the end of the same line, to strike out "or other route as the said Commissioners may designate, to or near the intersection of Maryland," and insert "to Florida;" in line 39, after the word "avenue," to strike out "and H street northeast;" and in line 40, after the word "northeast," to insert "thence northwesterly on Florida avenue to Seventh street northwest," so as to make the section read:

"That the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company, incorporated by an act of the general assembly of Maryland entitled 'An act to incorporate the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company,' enacted on the 8th day of April, 1890, is hereby authorized to construct and lay down a street railway, with the necessary switches, turn-outs, and other

mechanical devices, in the District of Columbia, and run cars thereon through and along the following routes:

Beginning at and on the southeasterly boundary line of the District of Columbia where the line of railway of said company within the State of Maryland shall reach the same, and running thence by Suitland road, Bayon road, and Bridge road practically to the intersection of the line of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad; thence along the line of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to connect with Pennsylvania avenue, extending thence by and with said avenue to the tracks of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad; thence along the line of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to connect with the line of the Annapolis River by a steel or iron truss bridge resting on masonry piers built parallel to the direction of the current, with pile or other secure and approved foundations, and with spans not less than those of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge, and with a wide drawspan over the channel. The plans of said bridge shall be approved in writing by the Secretary of War, and the bridge shall be built by said company over and above the tracks of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad in such manner and at such height as not to interfere with the said railroad, and thence by a route to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, thence north on Fifteenth street east to Florida avenue, thence northwesterly on Florida avenue to Seventh street northwest; also, when the proposed extension of Pennsylvania avenue shall have been completed to B. and O. road, then the route of said railroad may be extended from the intersection of Branch avenue northward to B. and O. road, and by further practically the same may be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the boundary line of the District of Columbia at or near the Suitland road. That such extension of the road shall be made within one year after the opening of Pennsylvania avenue to the B. and O. road. These routes may be modified or extended at the will of Congress, and the said railway company shall comply with such modifications or extensions.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and ask for a committee of conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. HARRIS, Mr. FAULKNER, and Mr. McMICHAEL were appointed.

ALEXANDER M. LAUGHLIN.

Mr. KYLE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8894) granting a pension to Alexander M. Laughlin, which is not upon the Calendar, but which passed the other House and came over to-day.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alexander M. Laughlin, who was a private in the company of Capt. George B. Willis, Fourth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, First Division of the Illinois State Militia, and who served as such in the Indian war of 1832, known as the Black Hawk war, and pay to him a pension of \$12 per month.

Mr. CHANDLER. Has this bill been reported from the Committee on Pensions of the Senate?

Mr. KYLE. It has passed the House of Representatives and been passed upon favorably by the Committee on Pensions here also.

Mr. CULLOM. The bill is for the benefit of a man 80 years old.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROTECTION OF FOREST RESERVATIONS.

Mr. TELLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 119) to protect public forest reservations.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported by the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That all public lands heretofore set apart and reserved by the President of the United States under the provisions of the public-land statutes, and which may hereafter be set aside and reserved as public forest reservations, shall be, as far as practicable, controlled and administered in accordance with the provisions of the following sections:

"SEC. 2. That no public forest reservation shall be established except on proved and protected forest within the reservation or for the purpose of securing the preservation of water for use in the future, and no quantity of timber for the people of the States wherein such forest reservation is located; but it is not the purpose of this act to authorize the public lands, within such reservation, to be used as timber land, or to be used for agricultural purposes, or for timber.

"SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make provisions for the protection and denudation of the public-land forest reservations, and shall set aside, or that may be set aside, under the act of March 3, 1891, and he may make such rules and regulations as shall be such as will be necessary for the protection of such reservations, and to regulate the occupancy and use, and to preserve the forest from destruction. And such violation of the provisions of this act or such rules and regulations shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Provided, That for the purpose of preserving the living and growing timber on forest reservations, and to take care of the same, the Secretary of the Interior may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, may eliminate the trees so much only of the dead or matured trees thereon as may be necessary to preserve the remaining timber, and to carry out the purpose of this section the

Secretary of the Interior shall carefully designate, appraise, and advertise for sale by proper description said dead or matured trees for not less than sixty days in a newspaper of general circulation published within the State, or in a local or county newspaper, and also in a newspaper in which they included the timber is situated. If any is published, offering for sale at a less than the appraised value in limited quantities for each purchaser, the appraiser shall be held responsible for the same. It shall be the duty of the local land office of the district wherein said timber is situated, under such rules and regulations the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to cause the proceeds of the sale of said timber to be made to the register of said land office in a separate account, and shall be covered into the Treasury as a special fund, to be expended in the care and management of said reservations and the preservation of the same. The proceeds of the sale of said timber shall be used in the purchase or rental of such timber for in the employ of the parties purchasing or removing such timber, and he shall make report in writing to the Secretary of the Interior in which shall be included the following: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Interior from permitting, under regulations to be prescribed by him, persons to take public lands for use as farms, pastures, settlements, mines, residences, and prospectors for minerals, for firewood, for fence, building, mining, or prospecting purposes. And nothing herein shall be construed to exclude the settlers residing on the lands of the reservation, or from the immediate vicinity thereof, from pasturing their cattle on the said reservations, nor shall anything herein prohibit the express or ingress of actual settlers residing within the boundaries of such reservation, or from crossing the same to their property or home, or from constructing such wagon roads as may be necessary to reach their homes and property, nor shall anything herein prohibit any persons from entering upon such forest reserves, *Provided*, That they comply with the statutes covering such forest reservations.

SEC. 4. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that any timber on public lands is dead or fit for removal, and are not within any forest reservation, may be cut and removed without injury to the public interest, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell the same and to grant a license to any person to cut and remove timber in this act: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may grant permits free of cost to cut and use timber for the construction of bridges, such houses, or other structures for public use, for victuaries, for fuel, and that bona fide residents on the public lands and prospectors for minerals may be permitted to take timber from the public lands, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for firewood, fencing, or building purposes upon the same, but no forest-land reservation: *And provided further*, That no timber on public lands shall be cut and removed or disposed of, except in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That any bona fide settler, who has before the date of the proclamation of the President, been included within any forest reservation of the United States, or any such entry may make application to the Secretary of the Interior, and, if he so desires, relinquish the same to the Government, and in lieu thereof may select and have patented to him, free of charge, a tract of land of like area wherever there are public lands open for settlement.

That any bona fide settler whose lands have been, or may hereafter be included within a forest reservation, may apply to the Secretary of the Interior to have his lands and improvements appraised, and on such application the Secretary of the Interior shall cause said lands and improvements to be appraised, and the time and place of such appraisal shall be advertised. The finding of such appraiser and shall so notify the Secretary of the Interior within six months after notice of such appraisal, the Secretary of the Interior shall mail him the same by express, and shall also cause an estimate of his Department for the ensuing year, and the settler shall be paid for his land and improvements in accordance with such appraisal.

That settlers residing within any forest reservation, or in the vicinity thereof may maintain schools and churches within such reservation, and for that purpose may occupy any of the said forest reservation, not exceeding two acres for each schoolhouse and one acre for a church.

The State wherein such forest reservations are situated shall have civil and criminal jurisdiction over persons within such reservations. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the use of any and all water on such reservations for domestic use or for the purpose of irrigation under the laws of the State wherein such forest reserves are situated.

SEC. 6. That upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, after sixty days' notice published in two papers of general circulation in the State wherein any forest reservation is situated, and nearest to said reservation, any public lands embraced within the limits of any forest reservation may be opened up to public sale by personal inspection of a competent person appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be found better adapted for mining or for agricultural purposes than for the purposes of a forest reservation, and any lands in any forest reservation the mineral character of which has been or may be shown in accordance with the existing mining laws of the United States and the rules and regulations applying to the same, may be restored to mineral location and entry: *Provided*, That prospectors and mineral claimants shall have access to such forest reservations for the purpose of prospecting, locating, and developing the mineral resources thereof.

SEC. 7. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. TELLER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, and ask for a committee of conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KYLE, and Mr. TELLER were appointed.

PORT MCMONISH MILITARY RESERVATION, NEBR.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1432) for settling and disposing of the land for the disposal of the public lands of Fort McPherson Military Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, in section 1, line 5, after the word "reservation," to insert "and the lands in the reservation in Sheridan County, Nebr., known as Camp Sheridan Military Reservation;" so as to read:

That the public lands now remaining and undisposed of within the reservation in Sheridan County, Nebr., known as Fort McPherson Military Reservation, and the lands in the reservation in Sheridan County, Nebr., known as Camp Sheridan Military Reservation, as well as all public lands withdrawn from settlement and attached thereto, by Presidential proclamation or otherwise, are hereby made subject to disposal under the homestead laws of the United States only.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to open to settlement and provide for the disposal of the public lands at Fort McPherson and Camp Sheridan Military Reservations, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes."

PUNISHMENT OF MURDER AND OTHER CRIMES.

Mr. VILAS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5396) to define the crimes of murder in the first and second degrees, manslaughter, rape, mutiny, and desertion; to provide for the punishment therefor, and to abolish the death penalty for other crimes.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. VILAS. Inasmuch as the report of the committee setting out the amendments is in the nature of a substitute, I ask that the bill be read as amended to save time.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection that course will be pursued.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment was to strike out section 1, as follows:

That whoever, within any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine, or any other place or district of country under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or upon the high seas or any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, or on the land within the jurisdiction of the United States, or on or near the jurisdiction of any particular State, by administering poison, or causing the same to be done, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or in the perpetration of, or in the attempt to perpetrate any rape, arson, robbery, or burglary kills any human being, is guilty of murder in the first degree, and upon conviction shall be punished by death.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. That whoever, within any of the places named or upon or in any of the waters mentioned in the preceding section, purposely and maliciously, but without premeditation, kills any human being, is guilty of murder in the second degree, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned at hard labor during life, or for such shorter term as the court may in its discretion allow, not less than five years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 3, as follows:

SEC. 3. That whoever, within any of the places or upon or in any of the waters mentioned in the first section, unlawfully kills any human being without malice, express or implied, either voluntary upon sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of an unlawful act, is guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two years, or such shorter term as the court may in its discretion allow, not less than two years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 4, as follows:

SEC. 4. That whoever within any of the places, or upon or in any of the waters mentioned in the first section, unlawfully kills any human being, is guilty of rape, and upon conviction shall suffer death.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to change the numbering of section 5 to section 1, and in line 2 of that section, before the word "crime," to strike out "a" and insert "they" in the same line, after the word "crime," to strike out "for which the punishment provided by this act is death" and insert "of murder or of rape under section 5399 or 5345, Revised Statutes;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 1. That in all cases where the accused is found guilty of the crime of murder or of rape under sections 5399 or 5345, Revised Statutes, the jury may qualify their verdict by adding thereto "without capital punishment;" and whenever the jury so return a verdict upon a charge of murder, the person convicted shall be sent to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 6, as follows:

SEC. 6. That whoever, after having been regularly enlisted and mustered into the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and during the time of his service, deserts to the enemy in time of war shall be guilty of desertion, and upon conviction by a military or naval court shall suffer death on approval of the proceedings and findings of such court by the President of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 7, as follows:

Sec. 7. That whoever, after having been regularly enlisted and mustered into the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and during the term of such enlistment or service, shall be convicted of the crime of mutiny, and upon conviction thereof by a military or naval court shall suffer death, on approval of the proceedings and findings of such court by the President of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 8, as follows:

Sec. 8. That a military or naval court-martial may adjudge the punishment of imprisonment for life at hard labor in any case where it is authorized to adjudge the punishment of death.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to change the numbering of section 9 to section 2, and in line 1, after the word "That," to strike out "except offenses mentioned in sections 1342, 1624, 5339, and 5345, Revised Statutes, when;" in line 5, before the word "convicting," to insert "is;" in line 7, after the words "United States," to strike out "other than those of murder, manslaughter, rape, desertion, and mutiny;" and insert "he;" in line 9, after the word "life," to strike out "or for such shorter time as the court in its discretion may affix;" in line 10, before the word "any," to insert "when;" in line 11, before the word "convicted," to insert "is;" in line 12, after the word "or," to strike out "such other" and insert "a lesser;" in the same line, after the word "punishment," to strike out "as" and insert "in the discretion of;" in line 13, after the word "court," to strike out "may in its discretion direct;" and in line 14, after the word "life," to strike out "or for such shorter time as the court may in its discretion affix;" so as to make the section read:

Sec. 2. That except offenses mentioned in sections 1342, 1624, 5339, and 5345, Revised Statutes, when a person is convicted of any offense to which the punishment of death is now specifically affixed by the laws of the United States, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life, and when a person is convicted of an offense to which the punishment of death, or a lesser punishment, in the discretion of the court, is affixed, the maximum punishment shall be imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to change the numbering of "section 10" to "section 3," and in line 3, after the words "United States," to strike out "other than those of murder, manslaughter, rape, desertion, and mutiny" and insert "except in sections 1342, 1624, 5339, and 5345, Revised Statutes;" so as to make the section read:

Sec. 3. That the punishment of death prescribed for any offense specified by the statutes of the United States, except in sections 1342, 1624, 5339, and 5345, Revised Statutes, is hereby abolished, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to change the numbering of "section 11" to "section 4," and in line 8, after the word "section," to strike out "five" and insert "one;" so as to make the section read:

Sec. 4. That nothing herein contained shall apply to or in any way affect any proceeding or indictment now found or pending or that may be found for any offense committed before the passage of this act, and all offenses committed before the passage of this act shall be punished under the laws then in force. Provided, That juries may return qualified verdicts in such cases according to the provisions of section 1 of this act, and the sentences shall be imposed as therein provided.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 12, as follows:

Sec. 12. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to know from what committee this bill is reported.

Mr. VILAS. This is a bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives and very carefully considered by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. It is a very important bill.

Mr. VILAS. It is an important bill, but it is one which has been very much urged by General Curtis, of New York. The Senate knows the history of that matter. The bill has been very carefully considered. I trust there will be no objection to its consideration.

Mr. CULLOM. I wish the Senator in charge of the bill would explain it within his five minutes.

Mr. VILAS. In one word. Let me first, however, propose an amendment, which is merely verbal. On the second page, in the renumbering of the sections, "Sec. 1" should be omitted, a number not being necessary there, because the first section immediately follows the enacting clause of the bill. I move that that amendment be made.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VILAS. In the second line, on page 4, section 2, as the bill is now printed, after the words "thirteen hundred and forty-two," there should be inserted "thirteen hundred and forty-three," referring to a section of the Revised Statutes. I move that amendment be made.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VILAS. This bill simply provides that, except for offenses provided for in the Articles of War and the Articles of the Navy,

except in the case of spies in time of war or rebellion, and except murder and rape, the death penalty shall be abolished and imprisonment for life substituted therefor, and in case of murder and rape it shall be competent for the jury to find a qualified verdict of murder, adding to the verdict of guilty the words "with-out capital punishment," in which case imprisonment for life shall be the extreme penalty.

Mr. MANDERSON. What about the crime of treason?

Mr. VILAS. The crime of treason is practically unknown in the United States.

Mr. HAWLEY. No, sir.

Mr. MANDERSON. I do not know about that.

Mr. VILAS. That is to say by judgment of the court, trial and conviction.

Mr. HAWLEY. What is the punishment?

Mr. VILAS. The bill does not except the crime of treason. It leaves that to imprisonment for life.

Mr. HAWLEY. What is the punishment now?

Mr. VILAS. It would change it in that respect.

Mr. MANDERSON. Does not the Senator from Wisconsin think the crime of treason, which certainly is a possible crime in any country, carries in its train about all the crimes of the Decalogue?

Mr. VILAS. That was my own view and argument, and I shall make no objection if anybody chooses to insert it—

Mr. MANDERSON. I think it should be inserted.

Mr. VILAS. If it is desired to insert the exception of the crime of treason.

Mr. CULLOM. It seems to me that for the Senate to pass a bill like the pending one, involving nearly all the more serious crimes and changing the law in a large degree, is rather a strain upon what is proper for an occasion like this, when we are proceeding under the five-minute rule.

Mr. VILAS. Will the Senator from Illinois permit me for a moment?

Mr. CULLOM. Certainly.

Mr. VILAS. The bill has been considered in the House of Representatives. It is the result of an immense deal of labor on the part of a man who has acted as a philanthropist and humanitarian—

Mr. CULLOM. I am aware of that.

Mr. VILAS. And who after great labor has secured the passage of the bill by the House of Representatives. It has been carefully considered in the Committee of the Judiciary by a special subcommittee, and it was considered and reported by the full committee.

Mr. CULLOM. When did the bill come to the Senate?

Mr. VILAS. On January 12, 1895.

Mr. FRYE. Did the Judiciary Committee agree to the bill?

Mr. VILAS. There was no dissent in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CULLOM. The Senator from Wisconsin states that the Judiciary Committee gave the bill thorough consideration and unanimously agreed in its favor, I shall make no objection to it, but it does seem to me that it is a very important bill to pass at this time of night, when it is understood that we are considering bills by unanimous consent.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I will state if the Senator from Illinois will allow me, that being a House bill it was referred to a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, and it received very thorough examination by the subcommittee. I was not a member of the subcommittee. They reported to the full committee, and it was discussed on more than one occasion at considerable length and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. HAWLEY. I hope the Senator from Wisconsin will—

Mr. TURPINE. I think this legislation proposes too serious a change of existing law to be passed without full discussion in the Senate, and I object to the further consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana objects to the further consideration of the bill.

CAPITAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider at this time the bill (H. R. 8714) to incorporate the Capital Railway Company.

Mr. ALDRICH. I object to the bill. I think we have passed enough railroad bills for one night.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

ST. LOUIS RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. WASHBURN. I ask unanimous consent to take from the table House bill 8337 for present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill (H. R. 8337) to authorize the Wisconsin and New Duluth Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Mr. WASHBURN. I will state that a bill corresponding precisely in terms to this bill has passed the Committee on Commerce, and was reported from that committee and is now on the

Calendar. I propose to ask the Senate to pass the House bill in lieu of the Senate bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WASHBURN. I move that the bill (S. 2728) to authorize the Wisconsin and New Duluth Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

THOMAS B. REED.

Mr. CAMERON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3150) for the relief of Thomas B. Reed.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Thomas B. Reed, who served as sergeant, first sergeant, and first Lieutenant Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and captain Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers of the United States Army, in the late war of the rebellion, for a balance of wages earned by him in the suppression of the rebellion, and during his entire time of service in the Army, and not paid to him.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DUES TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 2297) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to army officers in certain cases.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, in line 6, to insert the words "Colonel Edmund B. Alexander."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 37, to insert "Col. Thomas L. Young, Gen. William W. Lowe, and Capt. William Fletcher."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS. I offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. GORMAN. I am compelled to object to the further consideration of the bill. It is a matter involving too much money, a half million dollars or more.

Mr. DAVIS. I trust the Senator from Maryland will not object until I have a moment to explain the character of the bill.

Mr. GORMAN. Of course I withdraw the objection.

Mr. DAVIS. I presume it seldom happens that a bill is reported to this body which has been examined in so many aspects and in so many ways and with so much care by various tribunals and committees as the one now under consideration. It involves the claim of various old army officers for the additional rations for every five years of service. The bill which has just passed on the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON] is just such a bill for the relief of an individual who is not included in the pending bill.

The question has been one of litigation for many years, and has been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Watson case, in every conceivable aspect in which it can be considered. It has been settled the same way by the Court of Claims. In the Pullman case during the last Congress the Military Committee, after an exhaustive examination of the law of the case, reported a bill favorably upon the lines of the present bill.

With the matter being settled in that way by the courts, by the action of this body, by the action of Congress, it has been deemed better, in view of the pressure upon the Military Affairs Committee by all of these gentlemen for their relief, to allow the Treasury Department to adjudicate those claims if they fall within the classes of men who are entitled to pay for longevity rations for each five years' service. It has been settled by the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, this body; the House of Representatives has just passed a bill to the same effect, and there is no reason why the labor of the Military Affairs Committee should not be alleviated by the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Minnesota kindly state about what amount is involved in the bill?

Mr. DAVIS. I should say perhaps \$400,000.

Mr. GORMAN. More than that.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota another question. If those officers are entitled to this longevity pay, why do they not get it now?

Mr. DAVIS. Simply because of the operation of one of those instances of bureaucratic perversity that no man can explain.

Mr. CHANDLER. Is not the statute of limitations—

Mr. DAVIS. There is no statute of limitations about it. General Grant got his pay of this kind as a West Point cadet, General

Rosecrans got his, General Kilpatrick got his, and then the Comptroller of the Treasury shut down. Then these individual suits of Watson and others were instituted, and as fast as these men can go through the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court they get their money. It is a claim as well settled as our claim to our salary; it has been adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, and then the Government, through its subordinate officers, stands it off in the way I have described.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Does the bill profess to include by name all the officers entitled to this longevity pay?

Mr. DAVIS. I should feel inclined to say it substantially includes them all. I will not say all.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. The Senator is not absolutely certain about it?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; but substantially and materially. They are men who have served a long period of years, so that each five years brings them additional pay in the way of rations.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Suppose it should turn out that there are others not named in the bill; they would not be entitled to the benefits of the bill?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; not of this bill. They would get special relief.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Could there not be a general clause put in the bill then to cover all similar cases?

Mr. DAVIS. I shall be content with the bill as it is.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. The Senator from Minnesota might be content. The question is whether those who are not named would be content.

Mr. DAVIS. Perhaps not, but as the manager of the bill I do not ask an amendment in that respect. There are some reasons why I do not ask it.

Mr. MANDERSON. There are other officers named in the amendments proposed to be offered to the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. They are included in the amendment which I have offered.

Mr. MANDERSON. There are two or three in addition which will substantially include all who are in this situation.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I know nothing about the matter, and the reason I make the inquiry is that some time ago I received letters in relation to it, and the matter entirely slipped my mind until now. One letter that I remember was from an army officer now located in the Senator's State.

Mr. DAVIS. If there are any cases of that kind the bill can be amended in the other House. It is a Senate bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. For what period of time will the accounts of these officers be restated and readjusted?

Mr. DAVIS. Take the case of Captain Fletcher, the oldest captain in the Army, who entered the service in 1844—

Mr. CHANDLER. It readjusts his pay during the whole period?

Mr. DAVIS. It does not readjust it at all. It gives him what has been wrongfully withheld.

Mr. CHANDLER. It does readjust his pay. The Senator keeps repeating that the officers are entitled to it.

Mr. DAVIS. I repeat the statement so as to enable the Senator from New Hampshire to understand it.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am very dull—

Mr. DAVIS. I see the Senator is.

Mr. CHANDLER. And I am trying to understand as well as I can what the Senator from Minnesota states so lucidly. If the Senator from Minnesota does not want me to ask questions I shall not ask any.

Mr. DAVIS. I will answer as best I can any question the Senator cares to ask.

Mr. CHANDLER. I object to the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. DAVIS. Does the Senator from New Hampshire object to the bill?

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes, sir.

MRS. MARY TASSIN.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 2664) to increase the pension of Mrs. Mary Tassin.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The Committee on Pensions report an amendment, in line 4, to strike out the word "fifty" and insert "twenty-five."

The SECRETARY. In line 4 it is proposed to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-five," so as to make the bill read:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to increase to the sum of \$25 per month the pension of Mrs. Mary Tassin, late first Lieutenant Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry; said pension to be in lieu of pension numbered 329342.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TIMBER AND STONE LANDS.

Mr. CAREY. I ask unanimous consent to call up at this time the bill (H. R. 7259) for the relief of certain settlers who have entered lands under the timber and stone act, etc.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask the Senator from Wyoming if the bill has been reported from the Committee on Public Lands?

Mr. CAREY. It is a bill which has been reported unanimously by the Committee on Public Lands. The Government does not now offer any of such lands at public sale. The bill merely provides that lands which were offered at private sale and not sold shall be subject to the timber and stone law. It removes the restriction.

Mr. HARRIS. The bill was unanimously reported?

Mr. CAREY. Yes, sir; and it is approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMMET CRAWFORD.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask the Senate to consider the bill (S. 1074) for the relief of the estate of Emmet Crawford, deceased, late captain of the Third Regiment, United States Cavalry.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, in line 7, to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "five;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the administrator of the estate of the late Emmet Crawford, captain, Third United States Cavalry, deceased, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000, the said Crawford having been killed by Mexican soldiers in the Republic of Mexico while acting there under the orders of his military superiors, under treaty stipulations between the Governments of Mexico and the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HELMUTH F. SOECKEL.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2090) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to Helmut F. Soeckel.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the record of Helmut F. Soeckel, late private Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and grant an honorable discharge.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GLENMOIRE DISTILLING COMPANY, OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. LINDSAY. I ask to call up the bill (H. R. 8572) for the relief of Glenmoire Distilling Company, of Daviess County, Ky.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Glenmoire Distilling Company, of Daviess County, Ky., \$5,130 paid for stamps for distilled spirits on the 6th day of April, 1893, which spirits were destroyed by fire before the stamps were received at the distillery.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT OAKLAND, CAL.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 2754) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Oakland, in the State of California.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire a site and erect thereon a suitable building for the use of the Government offices, in the city of Oakland, Cal., the cost of the site and building not to exceed \$250,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CALVARY CATHEDRAL, SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 934) for the relief of the Chapter of Calvary Cathedral, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to the treasurer of the Chapter of Calvary Cathedral, in the city of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., \$2,430, being the amount due for two quarters ending respectively December 30, 1891, and March 30, 1892, for board and tuition for Indian pupils at the Hope Indian Boarding School at Springfield, S. Dak., as per contract duly executed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS CORIGAN.

Mr. ALLISON. I call up the bill (H. R. 5260) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Corigan.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place on the invalid pension roll of the United States the name of Thomas Corigan, late a member of Company B of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$50 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FIRST STATE BANK OF MOUND CITY, ILL.

Mr. DUBOIS. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 8246) for the relief of the First State Bank of Mound City, Ill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to refund to the First State Bank of Mound City, Ill., \$592.17, being the amount of pension check issued by I. Clements as pension agent at Chicago, Ill., bearing date July 26, 1890, and payable to the order of Ida Hudson (now Ida Carter), and which was cashed by the First State Bank of Mound City, Ill., and was after the time of payment supposed to bear the forged indorsement of the payee, and which indorsement has since been ascertained to be genuine.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. GIBSON. I renew my request to call up the bill (H. R. 8038) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maryland and Washington Railway Company," approved August 1, 1892, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I do not rise to make opposition to the bill, but I do rise to ask a question about it, which is suggested by what I find in the report of the Committee of the District of Columbia in favor of Senate bill 2361, which I understand is the same as this, this being the House bill. The Senate report says:

The bill under consideration as amended changes the original act by leaving out the provision prohibiting consolidation with any other company, or the sale of the franchise before the completion of the road, and by prescribing at length the steps to be taken in the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the necessary land, which is not done in the act.

I find that the original charter of this company, which was passed in 1892, provides—

That it shall be unlawful for the company hereby incorporated to consolidate with any other railroad company now in existence, or which may hereafter be chartered, and any such consolidation shall of itself operate as a forfeiture of this charter.

Here is a corporation seeking enlarged privileges from Congress. I have no objection to it and I do not rise either to embarrass my friend in the advocacy of the measure which he has called up, or to make any except a bona fide inquiry on the subject. It has attracted my attention as a specific change made by the Committee on the District of Columbia, and I should like to know why it is that in this charter they have left out the provisions heretofore contained in the law prohibiting consolidation.

There has been objection made, I will say while I am upon my feet, to a bill of which I have the honor to be the patron, and if I knew what were the objections to it I would have endeavored to have answered them. I think it is an act of friendship rather than one of criticism or impediment to state what may be the objections to the measures which are before the Senate, that all of us may have a fair opportunity to remedy the objection if it be a just one, or in a brief time, if we may, without unduly delaying the Senate, that we may overcome the objections and pass the measure.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. DANIEL. With pleasure.

Mr. HARRIS. I objected to the bill that the Senator asked to have considered. I stated I thought distinctly the wrong way. I favored in committee the favorable report of the bill the Senator from Virginia asked to have considered, but thereafter had objection on the floor. As I stated then, but the Senator from Virginia corrected me. I was informed that the Senator from New York and the Senator from Virginia had resolved to allow no Dis-

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was in section 8, line 1, after the word "shall," to insert "knowingly," so as to make the section read:
SEC. 8. That no person shall knowingly sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than 1 per cent of milk solids, exclusive of fat.
The next amendment was in section 10, line 2, before the word "sell," to insert "knowingly," so as to read:
SEC. 10. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to knowingly sell or offer for sale, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was in section 10, line 4, before the word "shall," to strike out "to" and insert "seven," so as to read:
Within the District of Columbia, milk taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or seven days after parturition.
Mr. FAULKNER. I desire that amendment disagreed to, so as to let the original text stand.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was rejected.
The next amendment was in section 10, line 5, after the word "which," to strike out "has not been examined and found free" and insert "is known to be suffering," so as to read:
Or from any cow which is known to be suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome.

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 13. That in all cases of sampling, in the District of Columbia, milk taken for analysis shall be taken, examined, and analyzed in the presence of at least two witnesses, one of whom may be the owner of the milk, or his agent, and in all cases such fair sampling shall be made according to the Babcock method, to wit, dumping the milk from one can to another not less than twice before sampling.

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was in section [13] 14, line 9, after the word "days," to strike out "or both such fine and imprisonment;" in line 13, after the word "days," to strike out "or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court;" and in line 17, after the words "period of," to strike out "five years" and insert "six months;" so as to read:

SEC. 14. That persons acting under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information signed by the attorney of the District or one of his assistants, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$2, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than thirty days; and for the second offense and each subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for ninety days, and if the person so convicted of a second or subsequent offense hold a permit under this act, the same shall be considered and no permit shall be issued to said person for a period of six months.

The amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was in section 14, after the word "months," in line 18, to insert:

Provided, That any person or persons under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded of a trial by jury as in other jury cases in the police court.

The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. GALLINGER. I submit an amendment to the bill, which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated and read.
The SECRETARY. After the word "officer," in line 7, section 1, it is proposed to insert:

Provided, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent.

The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that the same amendment may be inserted after the word "milk," in line 9, of section 2.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.
The SECRETARY. In line 9, section 2, after the word "milk," it is proposed to insert:

Provided, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent.

The amendment was agreed to.
The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. FAULKNER. I move that the Senate ask for a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to.
By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. FAULKNER, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. GALLINGER were appointed.

ANNA M. COLEMAN.

Mr. STEWART. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 593) to permit Anna M. Coleman, a widow, to prosecute a claim.

Mr. HARRIS. That bill is not under the Bowman Act, as I understand it.

Mr. STEWART. No, it is not.

Mr. HARRIS. Does it require the Court of Claims to pronounce judgment?

Mr. STEWART. It is a bill introduced by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] and has reference to some money which was taken. It is a dispute about whether it was private property or Government property, and the Court of Claims is to ascertain that fact.

Mr. HARRIS. The object of my inquiry is this: Is this simply for the court to find the facts and report or to pronounce a judgment one way or the other upon the validity of the claim?

Mr. STEWART. It is left for the Court of Claims to pronounce judgment, as I understand.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It refers the claim of Anna M. Coleman, widow, and sole legatee of Charles D. Colman, deceased, against the United States, on account of the seizure by the United States of certain monies and securities in St. Louis, Mo., about February, 1865, held by the bailee as a special deposit theretofore made by said Charles D. Colman, to the Court of Claims; and vests jurisdiction in the court to hear and determine the cause and to render judgment for such amount as the court may find due the claimant, with the right of appeal to both parties; and the statute of limitations shall not apply to the right of recovery by the claimant.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL RYAN.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask unanimously for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 391) for the relief of Michael Ryan, a bill reported today from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. DAVIS. I report from the Committee on Military Affairs the bill (S. 2501) for the relief of Michael Ryan, which is of the same tenor as the bill just passed, and I move that it be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

CAPITAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. BLANCHARD. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the bill (H. R. 8714) to incorporate the Capital Railway Company.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill has been heretofore read.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUFFERERS BY WRECK OF UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP TALLAPOOSA.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1201) for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamship Tallapoosa. The bill has been heretofore read and amended.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] desires an amendment to be made in line 8 of the amendment, on page 3, after the words "claims for losses," to insert "of private property."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the title was amended so as to read, "A bill to provide for the reimbursement of officers and seamen for property lost or destroyed in the naval service of the United States."

BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. GALLINGER. I again ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4479) to amend the charter of the Brightwood Railway Company of the District of Columbia.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill has been heretofore read.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is that one of the bills which was objected to early in the evening?

Mr. McMILLAN. This is the bill for the Brightwood Railway Company.

Mr. HILL. That was a bill which was laid aside for further consideration. It has since been examined, and found to be a most meritorious bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

Mr. QUAY. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6078) to authorize the Pittsburgh and Mansfield Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported by the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was in section 2, line 2, after the word "than," to strike out "sixty" and insert "seventy-five;" so as to read:

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act shall not be in any case of less elevation than 75 feet from the level of the water at pool full in said river to the bottom chord of said bridge, etc.

Mr. QUAY. I ask that the committee amendment, in line 2, be discarded, striking out "sixty" and inserting "seventy-five," and I move to insert "eighty" in lieu thereof, making the elevation 80 feet above the level of the water at pool full.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY. I move to amend the amendment of the committee, in line 6, by striking out "750 feet," as the length of the span, and allow the 500 feet to remain.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. The Committee on Commerce reported to amend the bill, in line 5, after the words "less than," by striking out "five hundred" and inserting "seven hundred and fifty."

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. QUAY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and ask a conference with the House of Representatives upon the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. VEST, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. QUAY were appointed.

DENNIS MINTYRE.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3724) for the relief of Dennis McIntyre.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Auditor of the Post-Office Department, in making a settlement with Dennis McIntyre, postmaster at Mackinac Island, Mackinac County, Mich., to allow him a credit of \$1,091.82 for postage stamps and postal funds, and a further credit of \$53.14 for money-order funds, stolen from his office on the night of September 17, 1893, through no fault of his.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN CLYDE SULLIVAN.

Mr. PERKINS. At the request of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1655) for the relief of John Clyde Sullivan.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "lieutenant-commander," to insert "at the foot of the list of paymasters having the relative rank of lieutenant-commander;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That the President of the United States, and I hereby authorize to authorize to authorize to authorize the relative rank of lieutenant-commander, to the relative rank of lieutenant-commander.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM ALBIN.

Mr. PASCO. In behalf of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE] I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill

(H. R. 5005) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William Albin, late of Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "rebellion," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or allowance shall accrue to the said William Albin in consequence of the passage of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of War is directed to remove from the records of the War Department the charge of desertion now standing against William Albin, late a sergeant of Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the war of the rebellion: *Provided,* That no pay, bounty, or allowance shall accrue to the said William Albin in consequence of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

JOHN AND SARAH GRIFFIN.

Mr. McLAURIN. In behalf of my colleague [Mr. GEORGE], who is confined to his room by sickness and can not be here this evening, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 561) for the relief of John and Sarah Griffin.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of John Griffin and Sarah Griffin, of the city of Greenville and State of Mississippi, for damage done to their realty, situated in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, by United States troops, while the troops occupied the realty as a smallpox hospital, from the year 1862 to the year 1867, both inclusive, and gives the court jurisdiction and authority to hear and determine all questions of fact and law in the claim, and the court is directed to take order in the premises, and as speedily as may be to report to the House of Representatives in all things as provided by law.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. DANIEL. I had intended to ask leave to bring up again to-night a bill which was objected to in the early part of the session, but there are so few Senators here now, and being informed that a quorum might possibly be called, I shall not do that. All I rise to do is to say that I believe this measure is a meritorious one and in the public interest, and, being under my charge, I shall ask the Senate before the adjournment of Congress to give me a fair time, say fifteen or twenty minutes, for the pros and cons of this measure to be stated. I shall not press it upon the attention of the Senate to-night.

Mr. HARRIS. Is that the Suburban Railroad bill?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARRIS. I want to say that I objected to the bill to-night; I have favored it in committee, and when the Senator chooses to present it I shall cheerfully cooperate with him.

Mr. DANIEL. I am obliged to the Senator.

RAILROAD LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maryland. Does he yield?

Mr. DUBOIS. I ask the Senator to yield for a moment while I make a brief statement.

Mr. GORMAN. I will yield for that purpose.

Mr. DUBOIS. The Committee on Public Lands has unanimously reported a resolution, which was introduced by the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE], requesting the Secretary of the Interior to suspend action on all selections filed by land-grant railroad companies for lands situated in the State of California until the 1st day of January, 1896, unless legislation providing for the examination and classification of mineral lands within the limits of such selections shall be enacted previous to said date.

I ask now that it be considered. It is a resolution of only eight lines.

Mr. GORMAN. The Senator knows that I should like to accommodate him, but under the circumstances I must insist upon my motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

The motion was agreed to; and at 11 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, February 27, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m.

I admit, Mr. Speaker, that it is proper for the Department to hold these clerks up to a high degree of efficiency. The Postmaster-General has that right in the interest of the service. But I maintain that he has no more right to say that these clerks shall live along the line of the road than to say that they shall be married, or that they shall be of a certain weight or a certain height. All that the Postmaster-General ought to require is efficiency of service; and if he is getting that his command over these men should cease.

Mr. HALL of Missouri. Does not the gentleman think that the efficiency of the service would be increased by requiring these men to live where they could be readily secured, instead of compelling the Government to secure transportation for them and pass them from one distant point to another? It seems to me that there is no more injustice in that than in my requiring my employees to live at some point convenient to their work.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I want to say to the gentleman that the suggestion which he puts to the House is one that has not been supported by the experience of this great Department of the Government. The service has not been inconvenienced by reason of the residence of the postal clerks. As has been stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, there are more than 6,000 clerks in the service, and only about 500 of these men are affected by this order. If we adopt the Senate amendment, any person who may enter the service hereafter will be required to live along the line of the road upon which he operates. When a man is obliged to conform himself to an order existing at the time he enters the service, no injustice is done. But the injustice in this case falls upon a large class of men who already have their homes at points not along the line of the road where their service is performed.

This is a matter which these men should be left to determine for themselves. They are a class of intelligent men; and if their efficiency were affected in the least by their residence at other places than upon the lines of the roads on which they are employed they would be the first to discover it. They are men who husband their physical forces for the service, and they are best capable of judging of the demands upon them in this respect than a man who sits over here in this great Department in the city of Washington. They are men who from day to day are put in competition with the men living along the line of their roads, and this rating has never been lowered by reason of residence. I trust that the amendment proposed by the Senate will be adopted by this House.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DUNPHY].

Mr. DUNPHY. Mr. Speaker, in a letter addressed to the gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of the Post-Office Committee of the House, under date of February 18, 1895, the Postmaster-General used these words:

During the first year that I was in office I found that the effectiveness of the Railway Mail Service was impaired by the fact that these clerks lived at a distance from the railroads upon which they performed their service.

There, Mr. Speaker, is a fact found by the Postmaster-General after one year's diligent and careful attention to the business of his Department. Having discovered that fact, he did what every efficient head of a Department would do, he promulgated a regulation designed to remove the existing evil. At the time there were about 7,000 railway postal clerks. All of them lived on the line of their roads but about 1,300. On the 2d of June, 1894, the Postmaster-General issued an order by which the 1st of next May would be the date for compliance with the order, all the (allowing eleven months for compliance with the order) all the clerks should take up their residence on the roads where they performed their service. Up to day more than 1,000 of these 1,300 clerks, realizing the reasonableness of the rule, have changed their residences; and only about 200 have thus far neglected to do so.

Let me state some of the reasons which have moved the Postmaster-General to adopt this order. In the first place, he thought it unfair to more than 5,000 railway postal clerks to require them to do all the emergency business. Whenever an emergency arises, such as a washout or a blockade, or anything of that kind, only those clerks who live on the line of the road could be called on to perform the work. Those living off the line of the road were by that fact exempt from this extra service. This regulation of the Postmaster-General will distribute all the work amongst the postal railway clerks equally. It will remove an injustice to a large majority of the postal clerks. But 200 of them are now standing between the rule of the Postmaster-General and its full operation, and these 200 seem to have come to Congress to attempt to set aside the regulation of the Post-Office Department by an amendment to a Post-Office appropriation bill.

In the next place, there is an abuse existing in the Post-Office Department to-day which perhaps very few members realize. There is a postal clerk living off the line of his road and is obliged to travel from his residence to the point where his work begins, the obligation rests upon the Department (or the Postmasters-General

eral have all so considered) to procure passes for these clerks over the railroads to convey them free from their homes to the place where their work begins.

Mr. TAWNEY. That does not cost the Government anything. Mr. DUNPHY. The Postmaster-General has informed me that this has been a source of annoyance to the Department; that there has been some difficulty with the railroads with which the Government does no business in procuring these passes for postal clerks.

Mr. TAWNEY. I would like the gentleman to say which he regards as the worst, procuring passes for these employees, which cost the Government nothing, or confiscating the property of the clerks.

Mr. DUNPHY. I do not admit that there is any confiscation. The question is one between the convenience of 260 clerks and the efficiency of the whole railway mail system. We ought not to be moved, Mr. Speaker, in our legislative duties by a desire to be generous to a few clerks. We should do what we think is right, what we regard as proper for the proper administration of the entire service. That is our duty and nothing else.

Mr. MEREDITH. If the gentleman will permit me, I want to call his attention to this fact—I called it to the attention of the Department myself, and went there to look into it the other day: I have in my mind now a clerk who is living on the main line of what is known as the Southern Railroad, over which some eight or ten trains daily come into the city of Washington. His duties take him on what is known as the Manassas road, from Manassas to Strasburg. He has to come to this city to begin his duties. Situated as he is now and living where he does he can come here readily from eight to ten times a day, if he is allowed to live where he has bought and owns a comfortable little home. But when you force him to go out on the line of the road where he is employed, he can not get here but once a day.

Now, I claim it is not just. I claim that it is not right, where a clerk renders efficient service, to subject him to any such unnecessary and arbitrary requirement.

Mr. DUNPHY. Does the gentleman think that a single isolated case of the kind to which he refers should interfere, or be allowed to interfere, with a rule of the Department for the management of the branch in which the public service?

Mr. MEREDITH. I do not think the rule of the Department is at all necessary.

Mr. TAWNEY. Does not the gentleman from New York know that there are always "subs" here waiting and watching for a chance to take the places of these men who may not be able to get here?

Mr. DUNPHY. In addition, Mr. Speaker, to what I have said, it is certain that if we allow ourselves to be swayed by sentiment in this matter it will be a most disastrous blow to the general discipline and efficiency of the Post-Office and every other Department. These two hundred and sixty or seventy postal clerks will all be able to "laugh up their sleeves" at a thousand or more clerks who have already obeyed the order; and hereafter whenever a Postmaster-General, or any officer in charge of one of the Departments of the Government, desires to promote the efficiency of his Department by the issuance of some order affecting the various employees to which individual clerks or some of them are opposed they will be found coming to the members on this floor and pleading with them to have such order set aside. I can not conceive of a more mischievous action for the House to take; and whether my sympathies are with the clerks or not—and I regret exceedingly that it was found necessary on the part of the Postmaster-General to issue this order—notwithstanding that my sympathies may be with some of those men, yet I feel that there is a duty which we must perform.

Mr. TAWNEY. Let me ask the gentleman if there is not a precedent for the proposed action on the part of the House, when, on another occasion, a Postmaster-General made an order requiring the postal clerks to wear uniforms.

Mr. DUNPHY. What Postmaster-General?

Mr. TAWNEY. Under the last Administration of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. DUNPHY. Well, I am not talking now of wearing uniforms, but I am talking of a rule which is for the best interest of this branch of the public service.

Mr. TAWNEY (continuing). And this order requiring the clerks to wear uniforms was set aside or revoked by order of Congress.

Mr. DUNPHY. And in view, Mr. Speaker, of the importance of this matter I hope the House will insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to reserve my time now and allow the gentleman from California to proceed. I have but a few minutes remaining.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I believe, with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY], that the discipline of the postal service should be preserved. No man would go further than I to pre-

cellaneous document, in lieu of the bill (H. R. 8834) for the relief of Richard P. Blackstone. (Report No. 1937.)

By Mr. MOSES, from the Committee on Pensions: A bill (S. 2122) to increase the pension of Mrs. Eunice Ida Rhoades. (Report No. 1938.)

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Claims: A bill (S. 1530) for the relief of James Grace. (Report No. 1939.)

By Mr. RICHARDS, from the Committee on Claims: A bill (S. 1022) for the relief of W. H. L. Pepperell. (Report No. 1949.)

By Mr. BURN, from the Committee on Claims: A bill (H. R. 8642) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Peter Johnson certain money due him for carrying the mails. (Report No. 1950.)

By Mr. RICHARDS, from the Committee on Claims: A bill (H. R. 2115) for the relief of Elsas, May & Co., of Atlanta, Ga. (Report No. 1951.)

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GARDNER: Concurrent resolution of the legislature of New Jersey, protesting against delay in the building of the bridge across the Delaware River at Fishers Point—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature, in favor of a new dry dock at the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CARUTH: A joint resolution (H. Res. 284) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to citizens' general committee of the twenty-ninth national encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Louisville, September, 1895, four condemned bronze cannons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENDERSON of Illinois: A concurrent resolution to print the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Hon. Philip Sidney Post—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WILSON of West Virginia: A resolution providing for a commission to report on a decimal system of coinage, weights, and measures—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HAINES (by request): A bill (H. R. 8960) for the relief of Leslie E. Keeley—to the Committee on Patents.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL of Colorado: Resolutions of Victor Miners' Union, No. 32, of Victor, Colo., protesting against any further suspension of mining assessments work—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of citizens of Foxboro, Mass., against the Louisiana Lottery—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORMAN: Petition of 14 letter carriers of Jackson, Mich., for the passage of House bill 3294—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HARMER: Preamble and resolution adopted at a meeting of 46 citizens of Bustleton, Philadelphia, Pa., setting forth that in a number of States the right of franchise is granted to aliens after a residence of from four to five months to one year, and that the rights of the legal citizens may not be abridged, petitioning that Congress shall adopt a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person in violation of the law of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: Petition from Moses Williams and 27 others, asking for a law authorizing retirement of soldiers and marines after thirty years' service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of certain citizens residing on Fort Rice Military Reservation, in North Dakota, asking that said reservation be opened to homestead settlement—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KIEFER: Resolution of St. Paul (Minn.) Order of Railway Conductors, in favor of House bill 8556—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. MCALL: Petition of Capt. Francis H. Appleton and other citizens of Boston and vicinity, in favor of the passage of the bill (H. R. 8135) for promoting the efficiency of the militia—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. McETRICK: Resolutions relating to the dry dock,

Charlestown Navy-Yard, Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCRANTON: Petition of E. E. Hendricks Lodge, No. 94, of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Carbondale, Pa., in favor of the passage of House bill 8556—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. STOCKDALE: Memorial from Hon. S. G. Stern and other citizens of the Sixth Congressional district of Mississippi, favoring the payment of the sugar bounty for the year 1894—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WEADOCK: Petition of James D. McGrath for the passage of House bill 5294—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: Petition of members of the bar of Monroe County, Pa., in favor of creating the northern judicial district of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOOMEY: Petition of 104 citizens of Jonestown, Lebanon County, Pa., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution providing that no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of 104 citizens of Jonestown, Lebanon County, Pa., for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Federal or State aid to religious institutions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1895.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

THE JOURNAL—CORRECTION OF RECORD.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. QUAY. If there is no objection, I ask that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with. However, before the Journal is approved I wish to state that I noticed in the RECORD of last night's proceedings, in passing the bill (H. R. 6078) to authorize the Pittsburg and Mansfield Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, the RECORD states that I moved to amend the amendment of the Committee on Commerce in line 6 by striking out "750 feet" and allowing "500 feet" to remain. Exactly the reverse is what occurred. I arranged that section of the bill so that the channel span should stand at 750 feet. The words "five hundred feet" were stricken out and "seven hundred and fifty feet" inserted. I wish to see how it stands on the Journal.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal is correct, and the RECORD will be corrected to correspond with the Journal. The Senator from Pennsylvania asks that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting for the consideration of Congress a letter from the Attorney-General amending his estimate of appropriation for "defending suits in claims against the United States, 1894," from \$333.20 to \$371.20; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting for the consideration of Congress estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the postal service, payable from the postal revenues, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 26th instant, a list of all judgments rendered against the United States by the State and district courts of the United States, under section 11 of the act of March 3, 1887, etc., which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 8556) concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees; and

A bill (H. R. 8713) providing for the publication of the bulletin of the Department of Labor.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Missouri, in charge of the pending appropriation bill, desires to go on with that measure. He is

engaged in conference, and I have just sent for him. I ask that the sundry civil appropriation bill be laid before the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8518) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

Mr. COCKRELL. On page 127, after line 18, I move to insert:

To pay to Henry Talbot, for extra services to the Committee on Finance of the Senate during the consideration and debate of the tariff bill, \$2000.

The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. WOLCOTT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.
The Secretary called the roll; and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Faulkner,	Manderson,	Ransom,
Alvord,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Reach,
Bate,	Goodyear,	Mills,	Sherman,
Berry,	Gordon,	Miller of W. V.,	Teller,
Blair,	Gurnea,	Murphy,	Vest,
Burrows,	Hale,	Palmer,	Voorhees,
Callahan,	Harris,	Pollock,	Walsh,
Cameron,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Washington,
Canfield,	Huntton,	Peterson,	Wolcott,
Clark,	McClain,	Platt,	
Cockrell,	McPherson,	Proctor,	
Davis,		Quay,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. COCKRELL. On page 96, at the end of line 4, I move to insert:

For the purpose of building a hospital at Fort Meade, S. Dak., \$25,000, to be immediately available.

In connection with this amendment I have here letters from the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General of the Army, showing that that hospital has been burned in the last few days and that this appropriation is a necessity. The amendment has been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. I ask that the letters may be printed in the RECORD.

The letters referred to are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 21, 1895.

Respectfully returned to the honorable the Secretary of War.
On February 15 the post-surgeon at Fort Meade, S. Dak., telegraphed me as follows:

"Hospital destroyed by fire last night, most of books, instruments, records, and office property saved; stores and medicines practically all lost; author requested to purchase medicines if necessary. Two field chests saved; will use them."

Fort Meade is the headquarters of a cavalry regiment with a garrison of eight troops of cavalry. It is important that a new hospital should be built as soon as possible to replace the one destroyed by fire. In my opinion a suitable building of brick with steam or hot-water heating plant, can be built for about \$25,000. If the appropriation is made plans for such a building will be drawn in my office.

GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 24, 1895.

Respectfully returned to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, inviting attention to the preceding indorsement of the Surgeon-General.

JOSEPH B. DOE,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 25, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend favorable consideration by the Military Committee of the amendment to H. R. 8518, introduced by Senator Pittman, "for the purpose of building a hospital at Fort Meade, S. Dak."

The hospital destroyed by fire on the 17th of February, and it is very important that money should be appropriated for the construction of a new one, and that such a building should be built as soon as possible.

A suitable brick building with modern appliances for heating and ventilation can be built for less than the amount asked for, \$25,000.

GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

HON. WILLIAM B. BATE,
Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 25, 1895.

Respectfully transmitted to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, inviting attention to the within report of the Surgeon-General, and recommending favorable consideration.

DANIEL S. MONT,
Secretary of War.

Mr. BATE. This amendment was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and the necessity of the situation requires that a hospital should be built at Fort Meade. The hospital there was burned last week. There is a regiment of cavalry stationed there and means of taking care of the sick. The matter was telegraphed here and referred to the Secretary of War, and is recommended by him, and also by the Surgeon-General of the Army.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. On page 135, at the end of line 23, I move to insert:

For pay of a person to be designated, as required by law, by the Joint Committee on Printing to constitute, with the chief clerk, the foreman of printing, and the foreman of binding, the three boards first, to examine and report in writing on all paper delivered under contract to the Government Printing Office; second, to examine and report in writing on all material except paper for the use of the foreman, and third, the board of condemnation to determine, at the end of the Public Printer, the condition of presses and other machinery and material used in the Government Printing Office with a view to condemnation, \$2500.

Mr. MANDERSON. This is to carry out a provision of existing law which requires that the Joint Committee on Printing shall appoint the third member of the three several boards.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is a provision now in the law.

Mr. MANDERSON. There is a provision now in the law.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maryland.

The amendment was agreed to.

PETITIONAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRIDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 26th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 2531) to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia; and
An act (S. 2530) granting a pension to Caroline E. Wessells.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 8556) concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 8713) providing for the publication of the bulletin of the Department of Labor was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the legislature of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the building of a new dry dock or the enlargement of the present dry dock at the Charlestown Navy-Yard for the accommodation of the war ships of the United States Navy and the larger merchant vessels entering the port of Boston, Mass.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOAR presented resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the year 1895.]

Resolutions relative to the dry dock at Charlestown Navy-Yard.
Whereas there exists an immediate need of a dry dock at Boston which shall be of sufficient length, width and depth to receive the battleship *Massachusetts* (its keel and keelson and other parts not being long for trade with said port);

And whereas it is the duty of the legislature of the Commonwealth to provide for the building of a new dry dock or the enlargement of the present dry dock at the Charlestown Navy-Yard for accommodation of the war ships of the United States Navy and the larger merchant vessels entering the port of Boston;

Resolved, That the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of representatives of the Commonwealth be instructed to present or forward these resolutions to Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 21, 1895.

Adopted. Sent up for concurrence.

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

SENATE, February 6, 1895.

Adopted, in concurrence.

HENRY D. COOLIDGE, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest:

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief of the House of Representatives.

Mr. QUAY. I present a petition 63 feet long and signed by several hundred citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2523, to regulate the mode of removal of letter carriers, post-office clerks, and railway postal clerks. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The motion was agreed to.

PRICES AND WAGES.

Mr. PEPPER. I have a very important publication here, a small one, that I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a miscellaneous document. It is a review of the Senate Finance Committee's report concerning the wages paid to labor and matters of that kind. It was prepared by Mr. Frederick C. Waite, statistician of the Department of Agriculture. It is a document that I think is very well worth preserving. A few copies were printed in private form by himself, and I ask that it may be printed as a document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?
Mr. GORMAN. Let the publication be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. PEPPER. Very well; if a reference is insisted on.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The publication will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

[illegible]

post-offices as he may select; and the Secretary shall use the moneys received for such certificates for the purposes herein prescribed, and for none other: *Provided*, That the total amount of such certificates shall not exceed \$100,000; *and provided further*, That the power to issue such certificates shall determine on the first day of July, 1894.

And hereafter any United States bonds sold or disposed of shall first be offered to the public for a period of not less than twenty days, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be sold to the highest bidder, in case such bids or any of them are satisfactory.

Mr. COCKRELL. Now I ask that the last section of the bill may be read, so that the reading of the bill may be finished.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. COCKRELL. Before any discussion of the amendment of the committee, I desire to suggest two little changes. On page 137, line 5, after the word "authorized," I move to strike out the word "to"; and in same line, before the word "borrow," to insert the word "to"; so as to read:

Authorized, from time to time, to borrow on the credit of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the committee will be so modified.

Mr. COCKRELL. Also, on the same page, in line 12, after the word "bearing," I desire to insert the word "interest," so as to read:

Bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per cent per annum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the committee will be so modified.

Mr. BERRY. I desire to make a point of order against section 2, that it is general legislation on a general appropriation bill.

Mr. FRYE. That is the amendment reported by the committee?

Mr. BERRY. I mean the amendment with reference to the issue of 3 per cent certificates, known as section 2.

Mr. HILL. While the question is before the Senate, and before the argument proceeds, as I presume there will be discussion, I desire to amend the latter part of that which has been read by inserting, on page 138, at the end of line 14:

And hereafter any Treasury notes and United States notes which may be redeemed shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled.

Mr. GORMAN. I do not understand that the Senator from Arkansas makes his point of order now.

Mr. ALDRICH. I make the point of order on the amendment of the Senator from New York, unless the Senator from Maryland proposes to do the same thing.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the Senator from Arkansas will withdraw his point of order.

Mr. BERRY. I will withhold it in order to hear the Senator from Maryland.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair prefers to hear the suggestion upon the point of order.

Mr. BERRY. I will withdraw it for the present until the Senator from Maryland makes his statement; but I desire to reserve it so that there can be no question about it hereafter.

Mr. VOORHEES. Pardon me a moment. After the Senator from Maryland makes his speech it may be proper and possibly necessary for other gentlemen to make some comments on the amendment, and if the point of order is to be pressed it ought to be pressed now so as to cut off debate. It ought not to let in a part of the debate and then be presented.

Mr. BERRY. Very well. I make the point of order that the amendment is general legislation on a general appropriation bill.

Mr. GORMAN. Let us have that question determined by the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair prefers to hear the suggestions of Senators touching the question of order, inasmuch as the point of order has been made.

Mr. ALDRICH. What is the question of order now before the Senate?

Mr. HILL. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator.

Mr. HILL. I ask if the Senator from Arkansas makes the point of order on both the propositions? They are, of course, entirely distinct from one another, and I wish to know if the point of order is made on both?

Mr. GORMAN. On the whole subject.

Mr. BERRY. On the whole thing.

Mr. VEST. Do I understand the Senator from Arkansas to make the point of order on the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL]?

Mr. BERRY. I made the point of order before the Senator from New York offered his amendment. I make the point of order on section 2, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. VEST. The Senator has made no point of order on the amendment offered by the Senator from New York?

Mr. BERRY. No; I did not know what the Senator from New York proposed to do when I made the point of order.

Mr. HILL. There will be no controversy on that subject. I concede, if the point of order would be well taken on the two propositions contained in the amendment of the committee, of

course the point of order would be well taken on the amendment submitted by me.

I wish to call the attention of the Chair to the point that there is a distinction between the two propositions reported by the committee, and a very great distinction. One part of the amendment relates to the issue of certificates and the providing of revenue and the method in which the revenue shall be raised. The propositions are different entirely.

I do not care about discussing them now, because the Senator from Maryland desires to speak upon the main proposition, but I do not want the question decided until we can have an opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. MILLS. This is a very important question, and I hope when the question is to be decided the Chair will follow the precedents heretofore established and submit the question to a vote of the Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. As it is evident that there is some desire for discussion on this question I think that the point of order had better be waived until after a fair discussion has been had, and then it will be for the Presiding Officer to dispose of the question as he may see proper.

It seems to me that it is preferable to discussing the subject generally when the point of order is pending. I hope the point of order will be waived for the time being until reasonable discussion may be had.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I desire to state that we have but very little time, and there are two or three other appropriation bills behind the pending one to be acted upon, and if the pending amendment is out of order, as I clearly believe it to be, I see no necessity for a general discussion of financial questions upon an amendment which, I believe, will be held to be not in order, and my friends here insist that the point of order shall be put now. I make the point of order.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I desire to say a few words, but I prefer to wait and allow the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] to proceed with his discussion as to the propriety of the amendment upon its merits.

Mr. CULLOM. That raises the exact question.

Mr. HILL. I desire only to make a few suggestions, with the permission of the Senate, upon the point of order. I will detain the Senate but a very few moments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator.

Mr. HILL. There are now pending three amendments, for the first substantially proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, and one proposed by myself as a supplementary amendment. The first amendment proposed by the committee, as I was proceeding to say, authorizes the issuing of certain certificates for the purpose of raising revenue to supply deficiencies.

Mr. MILLS. I rise to a question of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. MILLS. Is debate in order?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Debate is not in order, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. MILLS. I object, unless we can all have unanimous consent to debate.

Mr. CULLOM. So do I.

Mr. MILLS. We all want to have the same opportunity.

Mr. MANDERSON. I may have misunderstood the Chair, but I understood the point of order to be submitted to the Senate. If that is so it is debatable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has not submitted the point of order to the Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the debate will be confined to the point of order specifically, unless debate can be had, by unanimous consent, for a reasonable time.

Mr. MILLS. The point of order is not debatable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The point of order is not debatable, but, this being an important question, the Chair stated he would be willing, and would be very glad to hear suggestions upon the point of order, not upon the merits of the amendment.

Mr. HILL. I do not propose to discuss the merits.

Mr. HOAR. I desire before the Senator proceeds that the exact position of the question should be stated from the Chair. Some Senators here do not understand it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the Committee on Appropriations has reported an amendment, and as there was much confusion in the Chamber the amendment will be again stated.

Mr. ALLISON. I suggest that it is not necessary that the Secretary should read the amendment. It appears as section 2 of the bill in the print, which we all have before us, and I suppose all Senators have it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Upon the proposed amendment the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] makes a point of order that it is general legislation upon a general appropriation bill. That is the status of the question at this time, and debate is not in order,

On his return home at Galesburg, Ill., he was not long left to enjoy the comforts and pleasures of domestic life, but was called to serve that intelligent and rich district upon this floor. For eight years he did so with ability and fidelity, and last November he was elected to serve a fifth term. I first met General Post, so as to become personally acquainted with him, in 1886, while he was Department Commander of the G. A. R. of Illinois. I knew much of his history as a soldier before that date, and admired him as a dashing officer, but when I came to know him personally, I discovered traits in his personality that greatly increased my admiration and drew me close to him as a comrade and man.

In the mad rush of a military and official life, he drew to him close and warm friends. As I witnessed the swaying throng of sorrowing people who passed with measured tread and bowed heads at his home in Galesburg to look upon his calm face as it lay in state, I was convinced that nowhere did he have so many friends as at his home.

The honors and distinction he bore were won in the line of active duty faithfully discharged. On the forum and from the hustings he was a tower of strength, not for his eloquence but because of his candor, sincerity, and unquestioned integrity. The people believed in Philip Sidney Post, and he believed in the common people. His honesty and tireless industry gave him a place in the hearts of his constituents such as few men attract.

But others are far better able to speak of him as a statesman and diplomat than I. As a comrade of that great army of soldiers who report bitter hours of trial, let me remember and speak of him. The marble monuments built by grateful hands will crumble and fall, but the memory of the heroic and honorable career of Philip Sidney Post will live on, because it is preserved in story and history.

He went out, as we all must go, at the summons from on high. Did he go to the deathless solitude of forgetfulness? We believe not. The longings of the human heart in all the ages is well expressed by Cato, when he says:

Plato, thou reasonest well!
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after immortality?
Or whence this secret dread, and inward horror,
Of falling into naught?—We strike the soul
Back on herself, and startles at destruction!
'Tis the divinity that stirs within us.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 28, 1895.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. B. BAGBY.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that he had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 8391) for the relief of Michael Ryan;
A bill (H. R. 8373) making appropriation for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896;

A bill (H. R. 8880) to authorize the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Wheeling Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River;

A bill (H. R. 8337) relative to Rock Creek Railway Company of the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 5260) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Corbary;

A bill (H. R. 8327) to authorize the Wisconsin and New Duluth Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the St. Louis River, between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota;

A bill (S. 2343) in aid of the exposition to be held under the auspices of the Baltimore Centennial Association, and for other purposes; and

A bill (H. R. 8882) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Illinois River at or near the town of Hennepin.

CATHERINE OTT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith return without approval House bill No. 6868, entitled "An act for the relief of Catherine Ott, widow of Joseph Ott."

An application by the beneficiary named in this bill under the law of 1890 was referred on the ground that her husband died in the service, and therefore had not been honorably discharged as required by that law.

It appears that after he had served a number of years in a cavalry regiment, he was discharged for disability, he was transferred

to the Veteran Reserve Corps and was then discharged at the time of his death. In these circumstances the retention of the beneficiary's claim on the ground stated is held, under present rulings of the Pension Bureau, to have been erroneous; and such claim can now be favorably adjudicated upon proof of continued widowhood of the applicant and the lack of other means of support than her daily labor.

If such proof is supplied she would be entitled to a pension dating from July 4, 1861, which would be much more advantageous than the relief afforded by the bill herewith returned.

If the beneficiary can justly claim a pension dating from her application to the Pension Bureau, the bill herewith returned is not necessary, and should not be superseded by this special legislation which allows relief only from the date of its enactment.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 27, 1895.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS BY COLLECTORS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, recommending that collectors and deputy collectors of customs be authorized to administer oaths in certain cases; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

GAINEVILLE, McALESTER AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The bill (H. R. 5062) to grant the Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Company the right to build two branch lines and to grant the right of way therefor through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, was laid before the House with the amendments of the Senate.

Mr. BAILEY. I move that the Senate amendments be concurred in.

The amendments were read, and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. BAILEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendments were concurred in was laid on the table.

BRIDGE OVER THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

The bill (H. R. 6078) to authorize the Pittsburg and Mansfield Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River was laid before the House with the amendments of the Senate.

Mr. DALZELL. I move that the amendments be concurred in.

The amendments were read and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. DALZELL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendments were concurred in was laid on the table.

INSIGNIA OF THE RED CROSS, ETC.

The bill (H. R. 5580) to protect the insignia and the name of the Red Cross was laid before the House with amendments of the Senate.

Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky. I move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The amendments were read, and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. MCCREARY of Kentucky, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendments were concurred in was laid on the table.

SALE OF MILK IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (H. R. 8231) to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was laid before the House with the amendments of the Senate and a request for a conference.

Mr. HEARD. I move to nonconcur in the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked.

Mr. DINCLEY. Let the amendments be read.

The Clerk proceeded to read the following amendments:

Page 1, section 1, line 7, after "officer," insert

"Provided, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent."

Page 2, section 1, line 1, strike out all after "officer" down to and including "health," lines 1 and 2.

"Whoever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, spenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health."

Page 2, section 2, line 9, after "milk," insert

"Provided, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent."

Page 3, section 2, line 11, after "milk," insert "shall."

Page 2, section 2, line 14, after "shall," insert "knowingly."

Page 2, section 2, line 15, after "Columbia," insert "approved by the Commission of Health of the District of Columbia."

Page 3, section 2, line 2, strike out all after "officer" down to and including "health," lines 2 and 3.

"Whoever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, spenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health."

Page 3, section 3, line 1, after "have," insert "knowingly."

Page 3, section 3, line 2, after "shall," insert "knowingly."

Page 3, section 6, line 1, after "shall," insert "knowingly."

Page 1, section 6, lines 3 and 4, strike out "That for the most part are kept tied up in stables, or"

Page 4, section 7, line 1, after "shall," insert "knowingly."

Page 4, section 8, line 1, after "shall," insert "knowingly."

Page 4, section 10, line 2, after "the," insert "the word."

Page 4, section 10, line 4, strike out "and," and insert "seven."

Page 4, section 10, lines 5 and 6, strike out "hatched bottles examined and found free," and insert "is known to be suffering."

"Sec. 13. That in all cases of sampling in the District of Columbia, milk taken for analysis shall be taken, examined, and analyzed in the presence of at least two witnesses, one of whom may be the owner of the milk at his agent; and in all cases said sampling shall be made according to the Babcock method, to wit: dipping the milk from one can to another not less than twice before sampling."

Page 5, change "Sec 13" to "Sec 14."

Page 5, section 13, lines 9 and 10, strike out "or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Page 6, section 13, lines 13 and 14, strike out "or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

Page 6, section 13, lines 17 and 18, strike out "five years," and insert "six months; *Provided*, That any person or persons under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury as in other jury cases in the police court."

Page 6, change "Sec 14" to "Sec 15."

Mr. DINGLEY (before the reading was concluded). I will not ask the further reading of these amendments, if they can be printed in the RECORD without being read.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I will say very plainly to the House that I would sooner see this bill indefinitely postponed than see these amendments of the Senate concurred in. The proposed amendments insert throughout the bill the word "knowingly" or the words "with knowledge of the impurity of the milk," etc.; so that under the bill thus amended it would be necessary in every case where parties are prosecuted for vending impure milk to show that they had knowledge of the impurity. In that shape the bill would be absolutely worthless.

Mr. DINGLEY. The gentleman's motion proposes nonconcurrence and a conference.

Mr. HEARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Let the amendments be printed in full in the RECORD. That will not delay the conference, of course.

Mr. HEARD. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the amendments of the Senate will be printed in full in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection. The question is now on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] to nonconcur in the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced as conferees on the part of the House Mr. COOPER of Indiana, Mr. COOPER of Florida, and Mr. HULL.

WASHINGTON AND MARLBORO ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The bill (H. R. 8098) to authorize the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company of Maryland to extend its line to and within the District of Columbia, was laid before the House with amendments of the Senate.

Mr. HEARD. I ask that these amendments be read, my purpose being to move that they be concurred in. There are but two important amendments. The first relates to the character of the bridge which this company is to build across the Eastern Branch. The amendment requires that this bridge shall conform to the requirements of the War Department and the promoters of the road are willing to accept the condition. The other amendment proposes, at the suggestion of the District Commissioners, a change in the route from Fourteenth street to Fifteenth street and extending on Boundary to Seventh street. Both these amendments are, I think, largely in the interest of the public.

The Senate amendments were read at length.

Mr. McMILLIN. I believe the gentleman from Missouri recommends concurrence in these amendments?

Mr. HEARD. Yes.

Mr. McMILLIN. Will the gentleman be kind enough to explain the amendments, as from their reading, unless they are read in connection with the sections to which they apply, the House can not rather their meaning.

Mr. HEARD. I would be very glad to further explain the amendments.

The first amendment is to make one of the provisions of the bill conform to the requirements of the War Department with regard to the character of the bridge to be built; that is to say, the Department requires the construction of a steel or iron truss bridge of a certain description. Another amendment, also recommended by the War Department, is to strike out from the bill the language inserted by the House with reference to the obstruction of the navigation of the river, and provides that this bridge shall be built parallel to the direction of the current, with approved foundations, with spans not less than those of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge, and a wide drawspan over the channel. The next amendment is to change the route of the road from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, that being a wider street, which change is recommended by the Commissioners, and approved by the Senate committee and the Senate. The next amendment relates to the extension of the line of the road, making it run northwesterly on Florida avenue to Seventh street northwest, intersecting the Georgetown road, making practically a belt line from the Eastern Branch to Eighteenth street and Connecticut avenue northwest.

Mr. McMILLIN. These amendments, I understand, are recommended either by the Commissioners or the Secretary of War?

Mr. HEARD. I so understand, that they are recommended by both, and have been approved by the Senate committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri moves to concur in the amendments of the Senate.

The amendments of the Senate were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. HEARD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PIATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendments bills of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 7177) for the relief of Barzilla C. Hudson; and

A bill (H. R. 8904) for the relief of the heirs and devisees of Jonathan Kirkwood, deceased.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2798) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a Government building at Chicago, Ill., approved February 13, 1895."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 5,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on cotton, this day submitted, of which 500 shall be for the use of the said committee, 200 for the State Department, 200 for the Bureau of Statistics, and 1,500 for the Senate, and 3,000 for the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had on February 27, 1895, approved and signed a bill of the following title:

An act (H. R. 6333) to amend Articles for the Government of the Navy, relative to punishment on conviction by court-martial.

PROTECTION OF FOREST RESERVATIONS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 119) to protect public forest reservations.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to a conference on that bill.

The SPEAKER. This is a House bill with Senate amendments. Mr. LOUD. I move the reference of the bill and amendments to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. HERMANN. I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The amendments of the Senate will be read.

Mr. CAMINETTI. This matter, Mr. Speaker, came up in the Committee on Public Lands on yesterday.

The SPEAKER. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. DOCKERY. Let the amendments be read.

Mr. McMILLIN. It may be that these amendments would require their first consideration in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, as it deals with the public lands.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from California if these amendments require consideration in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. SPRINGER. The bill has already been considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LOUD. I have moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is it in order to move the reference of this matter to a committee?

The SPEAKER. Not until the Senate amendments have been read.

Mr. SPRINGER. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that inasmuch as this is a long amendment, and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MCRAE], the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, is not present, that it lie over until to-morrow.

Mr. LOUD. I have made a motion for reference to a committee.

The SPEAKER. But the amendments must be read.

The amendments of the Senate were read at length.

Mr. McMILLIN. This is a proposition to strike out the enacting clause and insert an entirely new bill disposing of the public lands and fixing criminal penalties in connection with certain violations of the law, and should have its first consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. There are motions pending with reference to the matter.

Mr. DOCKERY. May I be allowed a brief statement? [Cries of "Regular order!"]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. CAMINETTI] moves to nonconcur and agree to a conference. The gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD] moves to refer to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. McMILLIN. I make the point of order—in order to reach this question—that as this disposes of the public lands it must have its first consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The House bill was so considered.

Mr. McMILLIN. But this is an entirely new bill, and has not been considered in Committee of the Whole.

in Congress upon the Honorable Francis B. Stockbridge, late a Senator from the State of Michigan.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8518) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to put in an amendment which is suggested by the Treasury Department to remove some ambiguity. At the end of line 15, on page 51, after the word "same" I move to insert:

And also the expense of distributing said medals.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. Since this bill was reported a law has been enacted and is now in force creating the office of surveyor and assistant surveyor in the District of Columbia. They will have to enter upon their duties, and it is too late to put their salaries in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Therefore I move on page 66, after line 6, to insert:

District of Columbia, office of the surveyor general. For the salaries of the surveyor and assistant surveyor of the District of Columbia, and for such employees as may be required in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, \$10,000.

For surveying instruments and implements for the surveyor's office, drawing material, stationery, copying and binding plates and records, and necessary transportation, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I sent an amendment to the desk a few minutes ago which I now move.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to have one additional amendment made on page 106, after the provision about the steam tug. The Senator from New York (Mr. HILL) has information that makes it necessary that that appropriation should be immediately available.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "necessary" in line 9, page 100, insert:

To be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I desire to call up my amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from South Dakota will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 15, on page 136, insert:

For the purpose of purchasing and distributing seeds and seed grains among the drought-stricken inhabitants of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, under such rules as he may prescribe, the sum \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; the same to be made immediately available.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, this amendment is for the purpose of purchasing seed grains for the people who inhabit those portions of the arid region whose crops were destroyed by drought during the last two seasons. If the amendment is adopted it will, I believe, enable a large number of people who have taken homes upon those plains to remain there and become successful citizens of that country. There are often seasons when the crops do not mature, and they are learning to produce those crops which can be matured in a climate where the average rainfall is but 15 inches. They are raising cattle and stock and irrigating to a small extent, and if they can be assisted to remain there I believe they will make success and adopt that country as their home.

It seems to me no appropriation can be made by this Congress that will do more good, that will go further to develop and build up that country than this item of appropriation. It appears to me that we cannot afford to decline to send relief to these homes and happiness to those who have been given a chance to renew their work and the ties of their existence. Those States are unable, my own State in particular, is unable to assist these people, and many of them will be obliged to leave unless this appropriation is made.

I trust, Mr. President, that there will be no opposition to this item, and that this amendment will become a law. These people live upon lands they have taken from the Government and if this assistance is rendered them they will stay there and pay for the land, and others will come and buy other lands of the Government. This appropriation is then not a charity, but is in the interest of economy, in the interest of good policy, is dictated by the desire to promote the public interest and the interest of the Government, and above all, it will promote patriotism and love of country in the hearts of these brave people.

Mr. COCKRELL. I raise the point of order against that amendment.

Mr. PETTIGREW. As to the point of order, I wish to say that the amendment has been favorably reported from a standing committee of the Senate, and that it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations several days ago.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the Senator from Missouri will withdraw the point of order for a moment.

Mr. COCKRELL. I will withdraw the point of order for a reasonable length of time.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, this is the same amendment which

was introduced by me a few days ago to the agricultural appropriation bill, and I think it is the same language practically, except that portion of it providing that the appropriation shall be immediately available.

It was then stated that the appropriation was not needed in the drought-stricken sections of the country. I desire now to read from an editorial in the Omaha Bee of the 20th instant, reviewing the action of the Senate somewhat upon the proposed amendment:

The rejection of the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill offered by Senator ALLEN appropriating \$300,000 out of the National Treasury for the purchase and distribution of seed grain under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture among the destitute farmers of the drought-stricken areas is a gross injustice. The Government is Federal aid in caring for her drought sufferers. Senator ALLEN's proposition was perfectly legitimate and its adoption by Congress would have elicited only approval from the people of the country. There have been numerous precedents in its favor. Congress has been wont to treat leniently with those who, through misfortune, have been unable to carry out their obligations with the Government. The farmers of the past this year look for assistance in securing the necessary supply of seed grain for the most part pioneers who have broken the prairies to the plow and have made the Western progress of civilization possible. It is a disgrace that the Government should refuse to help the people from whom the country certainly do, and it is greatly to be regretted that the Senate should see fit to refuse the small measure of help that was asked.

This paper is the representative Republican paper of the State of Nebraska; it is probably the paper of the largest circulation of any between Chicago and San Francisco, and I am satisfied voices the sentiment of the people of the State of Nebraska and other portions of the drought-stricken sections of the country.

I desire also to refer to a brief editorial in the same paper of February 24. Speaking of the amendment, which is now pending, the editor says:

The amendment offered by Senator PETTIGREW to the sundry civil appropriation bill, setting aside \$300,000 out of the National Treasury for the purpose of supplying seed grain to the drought sufferers of the Western States, has been reported back favorably to the Senate, and will doubtless come up for action this week. It is greatly to be hoped that the Senate will see its way clear to make this appropriation. It seemed to be on the point of doing so in connection with the Agricultural appropriation bill, were it not for the representations of certain Senators that Federal aid in preparing for a new crop was neither needed nor requested. The great demand of the drought sufferers now is for seed grain, without which they will be in the same helpless condition next year as this. There is ample precedent for Federal aid. If Congress were ever just in its appropriations for the relief of any class of unfortunate it is justified in this instance.

I desire to say, Mr. President, that this represents the sentiment, so far as I can ascertain from the press, of the vast majority of that portion of the West which has been afflicted by drought this year. It is a delicate matter for me to speak of, but as I took occasion to say a few days ago in the Senate, the great necessity for an appropriation of this kind can not be fully told. It would be improper to describe the conditions existing which require this aid.

The precedents are numerous for this appropriation. I called attention a few days ago to some of them. During this Congress I think we have appropriated \$10,000 for the relief of the poor of this city. If we have the power, and of that I have no doubt, to appropriate money to purchase supplies for flood-stricken sufferers, as we did ten years ago, and to appropriate money to relieve the poor of the District of Columbia, it occurs to me that we have the power, and that it is our duty to appropriate money to assist certain classes of our citizens who have been overtaken by this great national calamity, and who will be unable to cultivate their lands by the hundreds of thousands of acres, unless some measure of relief is extended to them by the General Government.

I certainly hope the Senator from Missouri will withdraw his objection and let the amendment be voted upon.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I desire to interpose any objection to this amendment, but I do wish to say that, so far as the people of Kansas are concerned, we have already taken measures to prevent distress amongst our own people who are affected by the long drouth, of which the Senator speaks. Our legislature recently—I say recently, perhaps it was six weeks ago—passed a joint resolution providing a fund of \$100,000 to be distributed amongst our people who are in distress, and some of them are in the western portion of the State. My information is that that fund will be sufficient to supply all those who are most needy. The machinery for distribution has been inaugurated, and the work has been going on in all portions of the State where relief is needed.

I make that statement so far as the people of Kansas are concerned, but I shall interpose no objection to the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. I insist on my point of order that the amendment is general legislation on an appropriation bill, and is not estimated for by any Department.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope that question will be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to know if the Chair has decided the point of order made on my amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair overrules the point of order, and submits the amendment to the Senate. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. COCKRELL. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be again stated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. At the end of line 15, on page 156, it is proposed to insert:

"for the purpose of purchasing and distributing seeds and seed grain among the drought-stricken inhabitants of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture, under such a plan as he may prescribe, the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the sum to be made immediately available."

THE SECRETARY proceeded to call the roll. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TIERCE].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CARRY]. If he were present I should vote "yes."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SNOUP].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BURROWS. I am paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. LODGE (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL], with whom I am paired, has voted?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. LODGE. Then I withdraw my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. I announce my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS], and withhold my vote.

Mr. PALMER (after having voted in the negative). I inquire if the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] has voted?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. PALMER. Then I withdraw my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. As I have stated, I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. The Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCOR] is paired with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. We have arranged to transfer our pairs, which will allow the Senator from Florida and me to vote. I vote "yes."

Mr. PASCOR. Under that arrangement, I will let my vote stand in the affirmative.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—51.

Albrich,	Free,	Mantle,	Power,
Allen,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Quinn,
Allison,	Hear,	Mitchell of Ore.	Rauch,
Bacon,	Huntman,	Perkins,	Reed,
Caine, Sen.	Ishy,	Pfeffer,	Teller,
Candler,	Kyle,	Perkins,	Washburn,
Charles,	McMillan,	Pitt,	Welcott,
Dixon,	Manderson,	Platt,	

NAYS—17.

Bate,	Faulkner,	Jones of Ark.	Vest,
Berry,	George,	Lodge,	Wills,
Brew,	Hear,	Laurin,	
Burns,	Herman,	Morgan,	
Butler,	Gray,	Pasco,	
Cockrell,	Harris,	Sherman,	

NOT VOTING—49.

Blanchard,	Dolph,	Lindsay,	Ransom,
Brew,	Dubois,	Shump,	Smith,
Barrows,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Squire,
Caffery,	Gordon,	Hale,	Turpie,
Candler,	Hale,	Mitchell of Wis.	Voorhees,
Carey,	Hansbrough,	Murphy,	Walsh,
Coke,	Hawley,	Palmer,	White,
Callahan,	Higgins,	Pritchard,	Wilson of Iowa,
Daniel,	Hill,	Proctor,	Wilson of Wash.
Davis,	Jones of Nev.	Pugh,	

So the amendment was agreed to.
Mr. COCKRELL. I now ask that the amendment already pending, which was offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] yesterday evening, be disposed of.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.
Mr. COCKRELL. The amendment was read and is pending, and I desire that it shall be now disposed of.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated:

THE SECRETARY. On page 80, after line 13, it is proposed to insert:

"There shall be exhibited at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., in the year 1898, by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Department, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission, such articles and materials as illustrate the functions and administrative facilities of the Government in those peaceful and its resourceful war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people, and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of said Government exhibits. The management shall be created, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, arrangement, stockpiling, and exhibition of such articles and materials as the Government may desire to exhibit. The President may, at his discretion, designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one member to be appointed by the President, one by the Executive Department, one by the head of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and one by the head of the United States Fish Commission; and the President shall name one of said persons to be designated as chairman, and the members of said board shall have no compensation in addition to their legal salary, and their actual expenses only shall be paid out of the sum hereinafter appropriated."

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition for the

Government exhibits, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000, and there is hereby appropriated for said building or buildings, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$200,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the materials thereof, in the same, at the expiration of the term of the exposition, to the city of Nashville, for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company to purchase the same at an appraised value, to be ascertained in such manner as he may determine; and whatever sum may be realized on the sale of said building shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

That for the purpose of paying the expenses of the selection, purchase, preparation, arrangement, stockpiling, and exhibition of such articles and materials, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants by the board of management created by this act, and for their expenses, and for the maintenance of such buildings or buildings, or the materials thereof, as herein provided, the President to the Government exhibit, to be approved by the chairman of the board of management and by the Secretary of the Treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the board of management hereinafter created, of which not exceeding the sum of \$100,000 shall be expended for clerical services. *Provided*, That the appropriation herein made shall be available until the Secretary of the Treasury has received satisfactory proof that the sum of \$750,000 has been secured by the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company.

That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries, for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close of the exposition, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings, or on grounds, or in connection with the exhibition, for the purpose of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the laws in force at the time of the sale, and that the penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

That models, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Tennessee Centennial Exposition, and of the awards to be made to exhibitors thereof, be prepared at some point of the United States, for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the act of Congress of 1893, upon the payment by the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether total or otherwise, of said act of Congress against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this act.

That the United States shall in no manner and under no circumstances be liable for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of any kind whatever of the said Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or negligent or for growing out of said exposition, for any amount whatever in excess of the sum of \$100,000, and that the Secretary of the Executive Department, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission, and the board of management herein authorized, their officers, servants, or employees, shall not be held liable in damages for no circumstances, expend, or create any liability of any kind for, any sum in excess of the appropriations herein made, or create any deficiency.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish the Senator from Tennessee would explain the amendment, so that Senators may know on what they are going to vote.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, just made, I will state that the pending amendment to the appropriation bill is one authorizing the loan of certain Government property as a part of the exhibits at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, to be held at Nashville in the year 1898, which is the centennial of the admission of our State. Our people have organized a company there, large subscriptions have been made, and they have taken steps to have, as we think, a very remarkable exposition, inviting the nations of Europe, and also Mexico and the Central American and South American nations. Correspondence has been going on to secure a large representation of the productions of nature and art of other nations at the exposition. In other words, the exposition, while it is not to be on such a grand and expensive scale as the one held at Chicago, will be similar to the one to be held at Atlanta in 1895. Congress has appropriated for the exposition there the sum of \$200,000. We ask \$75,000 less than that, or only \$125,000 for a similar exposition.

We want \$95,000 of that sum for the purpose of transporting and taking care of the exhibits of the Government, to be furnished by the various departments. For this purpose they are to have their own appointees, who will accompany and take charge of the exhibits. There is to be no unnecessary expense in regard to it, and there is to be no receipt of any additional money. A very Provision is made for the erection of a public building on the exposition grounds to cost not exceeding \$30,000, and only \$95,000 is asked of the Government for the purpose of the Government exhibit, making the total appropriation for the exposition \$125,000.

All we now ask is that the same recognition under like circumstances, and we think, stronger, should be given to the Tennessee exposition that was given to her sister State of Georgia, for it is intended in addition to all else to commemorate the centennial of a great State.

There is no other State the centennial of whose admission will occur for the next six years, and I think such an event is one which, in a country like this, challenges admiration and historic reflection, and should be properly recognized by the Government. It is to celebrate the birth of a State into the American Union. All we ask is that the Government should recognize the event by the use of its exhibits there, and providing \$125,000 to be used exclusively by the Government and for the purpose of its exhibits. No expense

beyond this amount can be incurred by the Government, and the Government will not be bound for anything in regard to the exhibition except the preparation, transportation, and care of the exhibits of the articles which belong to it. Some of the exhibits are to be contributed by each of the Government, and also by the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission.

As I have said, the articles are to be under the care of the agents of the Government, and the President under the terms of the bill has the right to make appointments of the necessary persons to superintend them. When the exposition is opened the building is to be turned over to the Government to be sold, and the proceeds to be passed into the Treasury, which will lessen the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BATE. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. I am not disposed to interfere with the appropriation, and I do not ask the question in a hostile spirit, but I inquire of the Senator if it is the Tennessee exposition of which he speaks.

Mr. BATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to ask the Senator to state briefly, if he will, the constitutional ground on which he conceives this appropriation to be supported.

Mr. BATE. I ask the Senate to act upon the same ground it acted when it voted money for the Chicago Exposition, for which the Senate voted.

Mr. HOAR. I am in favor of the amendment, but I wanted the Senator to give us his view.

Mr. BATE. I stand upon the same ground that the Senate stood upon when it voted money for similar purposes, against my desires, and even against my vote. In the first place, other States have been the recipients of similar favors, and I have bowed as gracefully as possible to the mandate of the Senate that Chicago and that Atlanta should have appropriations, and I made no factions opposition to it, although I differed with the general policy. All I ask is, that we may be put in the same position and let us have the assistance of the Government in our expedition and let us have the assistance of the Government in our expedition.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question. The Senator voted with great propriety only a few moments ago—for we are each bound by our consciences—against an appropriation for the purpose of distributing seed to the suffering and impoverished farmers of the West. Will the Senator kindly tell me what is the difference in principle between making an appropriation for the purpose of distributing seed to the suffering and impoverished farmers of the West and an appropriation for the purpose of distributing seed to the suffering and impoverished farmers of the West?

Mr. BATE. This appropriation is only for the purpose of taking care of property which belongs to the Government, and is in the nature of a loan, while the case to which the Senator refers is for the purchase and distribution of seeds by the Government for a particular local purpose. If it were proposed that the Government should loan seed there might possibly be some similarity in the cases. It is undeniable, Mr. President, that the Government has the right and that it is its duty to care for its property wherever it may be, and also to appropriate money for that purpose, and that is one distinction between this and the case put by the Senator.

Mr. HUNTON. The pending amendment was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, of which I am a member, was carefully considered by that committee, and the amendment was, I believe, with unanimity reported favorably to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

I think it is an important matter which rises above any of the considerations which have been addressed to the Senate, because the section of Tennessee where this exposition is to be held is filled with probably the finest minerals upon the continent. The mountains of east Tennessee and the adjoining mountains in Virginia, in North Carolina, and in Kentucky are abundantly filled with minerals. This exposition will tend more than anything else to bring to the attention of the people the fact that there is a matter of importance to those people, and I trust the amendment will be adopted.

A large amount was appropriated for a similar purpose in Chicago, and a larger amount than is proposed to be appropriated in this amendment was appropriated to Atlanta. While the North and the South have received their appropriations for a similar purpose, we ask that this small appropriation shall be dedicated to one of the Western and growing States of this Union.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, at this late day of the session I can not afford to consume a moment of the time of the Senate in debating a proposition such as this.

Whether the policy of making appropriations for these exhibitions be wise or unwise, the Government has adopted it in several instances. All that I ask is, that you shall deal with Tennessee as you have dealt with Georgia and as you have dealt with Illinois, with the exception, however, that we ask vastly less than was asked and granted to the other two States I have mentioned.

I think every consideration of propriety requires that we should extend to Tennessee the same recognition that we have extended to her sister States.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the senior Senator from Tennessee if he is willing to explain to us the constitutional ground on which this amendment is supported? I am very desirous of hearing it.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator from Massachusetts will meet me here on the 4th of July next, I will give him a lecture upon constitutional limitations, which, if he will regard it, will be of infinite value to him for the balance of his political life. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, there were five or six fourths of July in the history of this country when the Senator was reading lectures on constitutional liberty, as he understood it, and I have no doubt he would give a very eloquent lecture next Fourth of July, but I think we are entitled to an explanation now. As on this side have proposed, on a certain constitutional theory, provisions for the benefit of the whole country, for the benefit of public expositions, and for the distribution of information and knowledge, and I have never had any difficulty in supporting them; but I understand that my honorable friend from Tennessee has uniformly and most zealously resisted them, on the ground that they were violations of the Constitution, and that it was a violation of the oath of a Senator to support the Constitution to vote for them.

Now comes an appropriation for Tennessee exactly like the others, and that Senator, who has been reproaching us for violating the Constitution and violating our oaths all these years, on being asked on what ground he supports this appropriation, says he thinks Tennessee ought to have it if anybody else gets it, and that he will state the constitutional reasons on next Fourth of July. It may be that that is a good ground to act upon, but I am afraid my honorable friend, the Senator from Tennessee, is getting into the same state of mind with a famous member of another body, who said: "What is a little thing like the Constitution between friends?" [Laughter.]

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE].

Mr. COCKRELL. I make the point of order on the amendment that it is general legislation, pure and simple, on a general appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair submits to the Senate the question, Is the proposed amendment in order?

Mr. ALLEN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DONAHUE].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SARGENT].

Mr. HOAR (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PERHAM], and accordingly withhold my vote. I can not say how I should vote until after the Fourth of July. [Laughter.]

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. STEWART].

Mr. WILSON of Iowa (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GOBLES]. He not being in the chamber, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CULLOM. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. He not being present, I withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 15; as follows:

YEAS 33.			
Allen.	Faulkner.	McMillan.	Proctor.
Bate.	Frye.	Mendenhall.	Quay.
Bland.	Gallagher.	Manning.	Reed.
Butler.	Grover.	Martin.	Seash.
Cady.	Hill.	Mitchell of Ore.	Stewart.
Cull.	Hunt.	Murphy.	Woolrich.
Cullom.	Hunt of Ark.	Patterson.	
Chandler.	Kyle.	Perkins.	
Daniel.	Lindsay.	Rich.	

NAYS 15.			
Almon.	Dixon.	McLaurin.	Vest.
Clark.	Gorman.	Morgan.	Washburn.
Cook.	Hale.	Sherman.	Wheeler.
Cook.	Lodge.	Teller.	

NOT VOTING—49.			
Adair.	Dabois.	Wells of Nev.	Presch.
Albright.	DeLoach.	Wheeler.	Shoup.
Almon.	Edwards.	Wheeler.	Smith.
Bates.	Gordon.	Wheeler.	Squire.
Barrett.	Gray.	Wheeler.	Turpin.
Bayne.	Hann.	Wheeler.	Wells.
Cady.	Harris.	Wheeler.	White.
Coke.	Hawley.	Wheeler.	Wilson of Wash.
Cullom.	Hear.	Wheeler.	
Davis.	Holmes.	Wheeler.	
Dolph.	Holmes.	Wheeler.	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate decides the amendment to be adopted. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRYE. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce to

offer an amendment. It comes in on page 100, and I think after line 20 an amendment similar to it was adopted.

The SECRETARY. On page 100, after the amendment following line 20, insert:

That the Secretary of War, in his discretion, be and he is hereby authorized to use a sum not exceeding \$400 of the appropriations for the improvement of the harbor at Dunkirk, N. Y., carried in the last river and harbor act, for a survey of said harbor in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of War.

Mr. COCKRELL. The amendment comes from the Committee on Commerce?

Mr. ERYE. Yes, sir.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Maine.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CAREY. I offer an amendment to come in on page 96, after line 4.

The SECRETARY. On page 96, after line 4, insert:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to select and set apart 160 acres of land that may no longer be required for military purposes in the Fort D. A. Russell Military Reservation, in the State of Wyoming, for the use of the said State for agricultural fair and industrial exposition grounds, and for other public purposes. That the lands so set apart are hereby granted to the State of Wyoming: *Provided*, That if the said State shall at any time permit the said lands hereby granted to be used for any purpose not contemplated by this act the said lands shall revert to the United States.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the Senator from Wyoming will not insist upon the amendment, as it prevents the Senator from this land to be charged up as a part of the land already assigned by law to this State, that is one proposition. But the amendment proposes to give the State additional land, and there is no necessity for it. Let it be charged up as in the other cases.

Mr. CAREY. I have no objection to such a modification. I will change the amendment in that respect.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be modified so that the governor of the State shall be allowed to select the land.

Mr. CAREY. I will change the amendment in that way.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. CAREY. I desire to offer an amendment to come in, on page 78, after line 11. I will state that a similar measure has passed the Senate twice, and that the amendment has the indorsement of a standing committee.

The SECRETARY. On page 78, after line 11, insert:

That in all cases where parties have entered lands under the provisions of the desert-land law and have been required to pay a double minimum price for the same, for the reason that such entries were included in a railroad grant, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be repaid to the person who made such entry the full amount of the payment made, the excess of the same paid over and above \$1.25 per acre, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which shall be paid in the same manner as is now provided to refund purchase money on lands wrongfully sold by the United States.

Mr. CAREY. I will state that a bill of the same effect as this amendment has twice passed the Senate. The necessity for the proposed legislation occurred in this wise: For ten years the uniform price of desert lands was \$1.25 an acre within the limits of the railroad grants and everywhere else. The desert-land law was passed in 1877. The Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1887 held that the desert-land law did not change the price of land fixed in the law of 1853, and that entries made within railroad limits should be on the basis of \$2.50 an acre. The law of 1891 fixed the price uniformly all over the United States at \$1.25 an acre for lands entered under the various land laws. There are only a very few cases that will come under the amendment. It does not involve probably over seven or eight thousand dollars. The ruling of the Commissioner stopped things under the desert-land law. Those who had made a payment of 25 cents an acre on account of their land making final proof were required to pay on the basis of \$2.50, or, in other words, the United States had already have paid 50 cents an acre at the initiation of their claim.

The Secretary of the Interior afterwards ruled that the ruling was erroneous so far as those persons were concerned who had made the entries under the previous regulations, but because there was no law permitting the refunding of money collected erroneously with reference to desert-land entries, while there is a law with reference to land entered under other laws, the Department could not refund the money. Mr. State has since then made a bill which has been many entries under the desert-land law in my State, yet I have only heard of a few cases in the State that will come under the provisions of this amendment. We have passed a similar measure twice in this body, and it failed of consideration at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. COCKRELL. Has the amendment been reported by the Committee on Public Lands?

Mr. CAREY. It has been reported by the Committee on Public Lands at this session and it passed at this session; and it was reported and passed at the last Congress. I will print an extract with my remarks from the report of the Committee on Public Lands, which is as follows:

The desert-land law, which was approved March 3, 1877, fixed the price of desert lands at \$1.25 an acre, one-fifth of which, or 25 cents, was required to be paid at the time the original entry was made, and the balance of \$1 was required to be paid at the time of final proof or entry. This appears from the decisions to have been the accepted price, without the same having been even questioned, for the

period of more than ten years, whether the lands entered were situated inside or outside the limits of railroad grants.

The language of the desert-land law is clear and explicit and there can be no doubt that it was the intention of Congress at the time of the passage of the act to make a uniform price of \$1.25 for all lands sold under the desert-land law, and that no exception to the rule was contemplated where the desert lands were situated inside of the railroad limits.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office issued a circular in 1887 declaring that thereafter purchasers of desert lands would be required to pay 25 cents per acre at the time of original entry and \$2 per acre at the time of final proof or entry. This circular was published in the following language: "The result of the above appears to have been a great difference of opinion on the subject, the Secretary of the Interior on an appeal case held, in 1880, that the act of March 3, 1877, fixed the price of public lands at \$1.25 an acre, and that no acre was not repurchased by the desert-land act, which fixed the price of desert land at \$1.25 an acre." This decision was reached under the rule of construction that statutes are to be construed by express provisions of a dispositive law, or by necessary implication, and in the latter case there must be such a positive implication as would from the provisions of the old and new law that they can stand together or be consistently reconciled.

In some cases the law was entered at \$1.25 an acre and at the time of final proof the entrymen were required to pay for the land at the rate of \$2.50 an acre. Applications were made by entrymen in some instances for the repayment of the sum of \$1.25 per acre, and in some cases the money was paid. It was held on the ground that repayment can not be recognized in the absence of express statutory authority.

The committee find that since the passage of the act approved March 3, 1880, which, among other things, amended the desert-land law of March 3, 1877, the uniform ruling of the Land Department has been to declare the price of all lands subject to entry under the desert-land laws at \$1.25 an acre.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, an amendment was adopted on yesterday which reads as follows:

That whenever the President of the United States shall determine that this Government should be represented at any international conference called with a view to secure, internationally, a fixity of relative value between gold and silver, as money, by means of a common ratio of such metals, with free interchange at such ratio, the United States shall be represented at such conference by nine delegates, to be selected as follows: The President of the United States shall select three of said delegates; the Senate shall select three members of the Senate by delegates, and the House of Representatives shall select a positive number of the House as delegates. If at any time there shall be any vacancy such vacancy shall be filled by the President of the United States. And for the compensation of said delegates, together with all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of such conference, the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Now, I look upon this as a very serious departure, which will very much embarrass the Government. It is a delegation of the right of the Government to a ratio with Europe. We do not know who the delegates may be or what their views on the subject may be. But it is a most important matter. It is said we can safely trust Europe on that question, and that we can trust our delegates. I do not think so. It is too important a trust, because Europe is differently situated from what she was ten years ago. England has already fixed a ratio, substantially, between gold and silver for India, taking the commercial price of the two metals at the time she fixed it, and trying to maintain it at that rate. Germany was one of the leaders; she followed us immediately within a few months in demonetizing silver. Germany has a very small amount of silver. She can readily use it for subsidiary coin, and she would be very likely to be willing to agree to fix almost any ratio, because she is not a silver-producing country. She is a creditor nation, and it would make very little difference to her. France is the only country that could be relied upon. France is very differently situated from what she was a few years ago. She has been accumulating gold very rapidly, about \$100,000,000 in the last twelve months. Besides, at the conference held at Paris in 1865 there was an agreement to dissolve the Latin union after five years.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to submit to the Senator from Nevada that the amendment he speaks about is not pending.

Mr. STEWART. It is my intention to enter a motion to reconsider.

Mr. HOAR. Why does the Senator from Nevada not take it up in the Senate?

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us dispose of the amendments.

Mr. STEWART. I will state my reasons. I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the amendment.

I can not leave the floor now on this important ratio of gold and silver, as I was speaking how France was situated as to the accumulation of gold. The monetary conference of the Latin Union, held in August, 1865, agreed to the dissolution of the union after five years. But it was also provided that that dissolution should not take place without one year's notice on the part of any one of the contracting powers. It was further agreed that upon such notice and such dissolution each of the contracting powers should redeem in coin, at the time of giving notice, the amount of the gold and silver (gold or silver), all of its coin which any of the other countries had. At that time France had about \$100,000,000 of the money of the other contracting powers—Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and Belgium. How much she has now I do not know, but she can give the notice and require the other contracting powers, which will not figure prominently in the conference, to redeem in gold the coin she holds, and thereby reduce her silver holding very much. It is a very possible, and I fear probable, that France will consent to any ratio.

No. 66—6

Marble, who had been very strongly inclined in the same direction, and every man he sent was of that description.

He seems to me to have been a kind of Addison there, or three men of that stamp, if this amendment passes. Shall we take the chances of being represented among the creditor nations, not among the silver nations, by such men, and be thus misrepresented? I believe this conference will terminate, as all others have terminated, to our disadvantage. We have been begging for conferences constantly. It seems to me this action is premature. If the President appoints under existing laws we shall not be committed by Congressional action to a ratio which will destroy us. He has no authority under any existing law to bind the United States to any scheme which will destroy silver. But if Congress says its delegates may make an agreement as to the ratio we are lost. Then all the pressure that we saw brought at the extra session will be brought upon Congress to maintain the sacredness of the agreement to which Congress sent its delegates.

I sympathize with the people of Europe and of all the world as much as the Senator from Colorado, but I do not sympathize with any proposed trade with their oppressors. I sympathize, first, with the people of the United States. They are suffering burdens too grievous to bear by the intrigue of parties who will control the Congress. It seems to me that this is trifling with their sacred rights, when we say that we will again and again dicker and trade with our creditors and ask of them to rebate their exactions which they have never done. This to me is ruin. Whatever others may do, as for me I shall protest against this disadvantageous scheme of international bimetalism, where it is all against us and nothing for us. We can not hope for anything but the elimination of silver as money and mure. It is international bimetalism that has ruined us. It is international bimetalism or international monetary systems which are impoverishing us and enriching the creditors of the Old World.

Shall we go to Germany, which is emphatically a creditor nation, and allow them to come there with their delegate, who will go in with the same scheme which is now being worked out? We know what it is. We know what England did for India. She fixed the relative value of exchange according to the market price of the two metals. She will maintain it. There is nothing in Europe to prevent it. Germany will do it. Germany is a nonproducer of silver, with no silver that she does not need for subsidiary coin. France alone will not save us. In the debate that has been read the bill was of some scheme to use silver, but no suggestion was made as to what scheme or how it could be done. We know very well, we ought to know, that any agreement in which Germany and England concur will be the practical end of silver.

I hope the amendment will be reconsidered in order that I may offer an amendment to it which will prevent harm. I do not believe the scheme can do any good; it is all harm; but I want something to the amendment that will prevent such an agreement as will be urged as binding on us.

Mr. COCKRELL. The conference could not make any agreement that will be binding. It is impossible.

Mr. STEWART. But, ah, after it is made—
Mr. COCKRELL. It has to be carried out by Congress.

Mr. STEWART. You have the President and the next House.

Do you believe this body can withstand that influence? It has been tried once before and found wanting.

Mr. COCKRELL. It does not make a bit of difference what the agreement is. Ought not the Senator look at the fact that there is a law already authorizing the appointment of commissioners by the President? Is that preferable to this amendment? That is the only question there. I say to the Senator there is a law already authorizing the President to appoint a commission. The law is in force now. It will continue in force. If the President wants to do so he will appoint a commission of his own choosing and we shall have no discretion about it. Is that preferable to this amendment?

Mr. STEWART. Decidedly.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not think so.

Mr. STEWART. Decidedly. If the President does it, it will be on his responsibility, without a special law of Congress authorizing the fixing of the ratio, and the President alone has not the same influence in the country to enforce such an agreement as Congress and the President would have. If the amendment is agreed to the plea will be that Congress is committing. But what I object to is having Congress implicitly committed in any other way by direct agreement or otherwise, committed to changing the ratio so as to put more silver in a dollar than 16 to 1.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator from Nevada permit me a moment?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator permit the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to ask the Senator to inform me that I am still like to have adopted before we commence voting on the bill? It will take but a moment to do it.

Mr. STEWART. I will let the vote be taken on this question by yeas and nays, and then I will determine what my course will be. I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion to reconsider.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the yeas and nays be called.

The PRESIDENT (after Mr. F. C. Johnson is in the chair). The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART]

to reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] was agreed to.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURNER].

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I again announce, and for the day, my pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PITCHFORD].

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH]. He informs me, however, that if he were present he would vote "nay." I will vote "nay."

Mr. PETTINGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. WOLCOTT (when Mr. POWELL's name was called). The Senator from Montana [Mr. POWELL] has been unexpectedly called from the Chamber. He desired me to announce that if he were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOFER].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PALMER. I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSENBOUGH]. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

The result was announced—yeas 9, nays 52; as follows:

YEAS—9.			
Allen, Blackburn, Call.	Cockrell, Kyle.	Martin, Poffor.	Pugh, Stewart.
NAYS—52.			
Aldrich, Allison, Bates, Blaine, Bland, Borah, Burton, Cameron, Carter, Cass, Clegg, Cleveland, Clark, Cushman.	Daniel, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gallinger, George, Gibson, Gorman, Grady, Hale, Harris, Hayden, Hatch, Hiram.	Hunt, James of Ark., Lansley, Lodge, McMillan, Mendenhall, Mills, Mitchell of Wis., Moore, Morrill, Murphy, Perkins, Reed.	Platt, Pratt, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Squire, Teller, Turpin, Vandenberg, Wadsworth, Wilson of Wash., Woolley.

NOT VOTING—2.

Berry, Caulfield, Clegg, Davis, Dixon, Dodge, Dunsmuir.	Gordon, Hansborough, Harris, Hiram, Johnson of Nev., McClain, McClain.	Mitchell of Oreg., Palmer, Quinn, Pettingrew, Reed, Reed, Reed.	Sherry, Smith, Snyder, Walsh, Wilson of Wash., Wilson of Wash.
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So the motion to reconsider was not agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit an amendment to the pending bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "contract," in line 1, on page 129, it is proposed to insert:

And including \$1,000 additional salary for compensation for the foreman of printing.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUNTON. In line 25, on page 33, I move to strike out the word "five" and insert "six."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 25, on page 33, before the word "thousand," it is proposed to strike out "five," and insert "six," so as to read:

Salaries Coast and Geodetic Survey. For superintendent, \$3,000.

Mr. HUNTON. This amendment affects the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and I beg to call the attention of the Senate to it for a moment.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey was established in 1853, and when it was established the superintendent was allowed a salary of \$6,000, and for all the period from 1853, down to the present time, the salary of the superintendent has been \$6,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury in his estimates of appropriations on this year has asked for \$6,000 to pay the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The present head of that office is a very accomplished gentleman, an engineer of very high standing, and a gentleman of the highest character, and I can not for the life of me see why the salary of that officer should be cut down in the face of all these facts and in the face of the request of the Secretary of the Treasury that he be paid the sum of \$6,000.

This is quite an important office, Mr. President. In addition to the conduct of a bureau which has grown immensely since it was established, and the salary put at \$6,000, the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey has many other duties to perform, for

which he receives no compensation additional to that which he receives as Superintendent. He is Commissioner of Weights and Measures; he is civilian member of the Light-House Board; he is commissioner on the northeastern boundary to determine the line between Maine and New Brunswick; he is commissioner on the northeastern boundary to determine the line between Alaska and British Columbia, and he is chairman of the board to determine the opening of the harbors on the Atlantic coast. All these duties pertain to that office, in addition to the regular and specified duties of the office of Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

I know the fact that the present superintendent of that office in the last six weeks has spent two weeks in the State of Georgia, superintending the opening of the harbor of Brunswick, in that State. So the duties of the office are not only onerous, but are of the highest character, and I submit that it would not be right to make this reduction in face of the fact that all of his predecessors, from 1853 down to the present time, have received \$6,000; and it would look like a slap at the present incumbent to say that he was not worth as much as his predecessors.

Mr. HOAR. I heard imperfectly what the Senator from Virginia said, but I thought he stated that all these other positions are held ex officio by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. HUNTON. Yes, sir; by statute.

Mr. HOAR. I did not know that.

Mr. HUNTON. I am so informed by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and I feel sure he would not mislead me.

Mr. HOAR. My impression—I am not going to put my recollection, without a reference to the statute, against the information of the Senator from Virginia, still less against his assertion; but I think I could be quite sure were it not for that statement that the additional offices referred to have been merely accidental, and that he was appointed to them—I say, without wishing to be too positive, that my impression is that some of the Superintendents of the Coast and Geodetic Survey have not held those additional offices at all, and that the late Superintendent held his office as a member of the Light-House Board certainly long after he resigned the former office or was removed by the President; and that is one of the violations of the civil service reform principles which are to be inducted to this Administration, if any are; and also I must be certain that the office of commissioner on these boards is a separate one.

Mr. HUNTON. In reply to the Senator from Massachusetts, I beg to say that I called upon the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to give me an outline of his duties, and in reply to that request he gave me the list which I have read, signed by himself, and I take it for granted that that gentleman, whom I undertake to endorse here as a gentleman of the highest character, would not give me a statement of duties that he had to perform which do not belong to the office of Superintendent of that Survey. That is the only authority I have for my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. HUNTON. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON]. If he were present I should be "yea."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SNODGRASS].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa. I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. CAFFERY. I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER], and therefore withhold my vote.

The result was announced—YEAS 58, NAYS 38, as follows:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Allen,	Daniel,	Allen,	Stewart,
Bancroft,	Faulkner,	Bancroft,	Teller,
Butler,	Hunt-	Butler,	Turner,
	ton—		Wad-
Albion,	Callahan,	Albion,	Wash-
Adams,	Con-	Adams,	burn,
Allen,	gress,	Allen,	Wood-
Barnes,	Hale,	Barnes,	Wright,
Burr,	Harris,	Burr,	Wright,
Clark,	Hawley,	Clark,	Wright,
Con-	Hear-	Con-	Wright,
gress,	ings of Ark,	gress,	Wright,
Chandler,	Johnson,	Chandler,	Wright,
Coffey,	Leach,	Coffey,	Wright,
Cullum,	McMillan,	Cullum,	Wright,
NOT VOTING.		YEAS.	
Bacon,	Frye,	Bacon,	Stewart,
Barrows,	Gordon,	Barrows,	Teller,
Cassidy,	Gorman,	Cassidy,	Turner,
Cassidy,	Gray,	Cassidy,	Wad-
Cassidy,	Hannegan,	Cassidy,	Wash-
Clark,	Harris,	Clark,	burn,
Con-	Hawley,	Con-	Wood-
gress,	Hear-	gress,	Wright,
Chandler,	ings of Ark,	Chandler,	Wright,
Coffey,	Johnson,	Coffey,	Wright,
Cullum,	Leach,	Cullum,	Wright,
	McMillan,		
Bacon,	Frye,	Bacon,	Stewart,
Barrows,	Gordon,	Barrows,	Teller,
Cassidy,	Gorman,	Cassidy,	Turner,
Cassidy,	Gray,	Cassidy,	Wad-
Cassidy,	Hannegan,	Cassidy,	Wash-
Clark,	Harris,	Clark,	burn,
Con-	Hawley,	Con-	Wood-
gress,	Hear-	gress,	Wright,
Chandler,	ings of Ark,	Chandler,	Wright,
Coffey,	Johnson,	Coffey,	Wright,
Cullum,	Leach,	Cullum,	Wright,
	McMillan,		

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. QUAY. I have two amendments which I desire to move to the bill, and I will say that, as I understand, they are unobjectionable to the committee. I call the attention of the Senator from Missouri to the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be read.

The SECRETARY. On page 50, after line 3, after the word "dollars," it is proposed to insert:

"And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Fisheries to make a special investigation as to the extermination of migratory fishes on the Indian River of Florida."

Mr. QUAY. I will say, in explanation of the amendment, that the Indian River, in my belief, is the spawning ground of the migratory fish, which appear at regular intervals during the summer along the North Atlantic coast, and owing to the seining, which the State of Florida has vainly endeavored to prevent in the different inlets communicating with the sea, they are gradually being destroyed, and they have almost entirely disappeared on the coast of New Jersey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY. I now offer the other amendment to which I referred, to come in on page 4, after line 21.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 4, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

"For public building at Gettysburg, Pa.: For purposes of acquiring a suitable site, by purchase or otherwise, and to cause to be constructed the public building hereinafter provided for at Gettysburg, Pa.: \$100,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to contract for the completion of said building at a cost not to exceed \$100,000."

Mr. COCKRELL. Let me ask the Senator, is there any law authorizing the construction of that building?

Mr. QUAY. A law was passed a few days ago, and passed finally in this body when the bills for the public building at Newport and the public building at Cumberland were passed, which were provided for on this bill yesterday. This is the same appropriation that was made for these public buildings.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the limit on cost?

Mr. QUAY. Sixty thousand dollars is the limit of the appropriation.

Mr. COCKRELL. I suggest that we have never gone over a third, and I have had an elderly man that far, and that we should only appropriate \$20,000 for the first year.

Mr. QUAY. I accept the suggestion of the Senator, and modify the amendment by inserting \$20,000, instead of \$30,000, as the appropriation for this year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania, as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. SQUIRE. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 79, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

"For an investigation of the coal and gold resources of Alaska, \$500."

Mr. SQUIRE. I wish to say a very few words on this subject.

What little is known of the geological history of Alaska as regards the mountain system, which forms part of the continuous mountain chain of the west coast of our continent, points to a considerable analogy with that of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in California, so well known as a great gold-producing region. It is well known that the geological conditions vary very much in all the different gold-producing regions of the world, and a want of knowledge of these peculiarities is the cause of many failures of mining enterprises, a great waste of capital, and, often absolute ruin to the pioneers who undertake the development of the mineral veins without previous knowledge of their geological peculiarities.

It appears to me that it is one of the most prominent functions of the United States Geological Survey to make the preliminary investigations, and thus give miners and capitalists some surer basis to work on.

It has been proved that Alaska is rich in mineral resources, and by the efforts of the hardy and adventurous miners who have had the courage to make the pioneer efforts to develop those resources, the output of gold is steadily increasing. In 1880 the amount of gold received was produced in Alaska was \$5,951, in 1882 it was \$1,000,000, and the amount is steadily increasing.

There is a certainty, also, that the actual amount of gold produced is much larger than is shown in the official reports, as there are a large number of individual miners who carry away and sell the gold they obtain. It is therefore a certainty that the actual amount extracted is very much larger than indicated by the figures I have quoted.

Dr. Day, the expert of the Geological Bureau, prepared a careful work entitled Mineral Resources of the United States, being the edition of 1887, in which he gives the statistical matter relative to gold and other minerals in Alaska. I shall ask to have inserted in my remarks the list which appears in this volume. I shall not take

ALASKA—MINED.

ALASKA—NOT MINED.

ALASKA

In late last fall, however, explorations made at open places again have
already led to vein mining. One important mine, the Treadwell upon Fair Island,
in latitude 6° southness, however, was situated near the coast rather than inland.
It is a quartz vein 100 feet in width carrying free gold on native rock.

barren, which outcrops on a steep hillside running down to the seashore. The ore is of much very low grade, that were it not for the peculiarly advantageous situation of the mine, which reduces cost to a minimum, it could hardly be worked at all. And, lastly, the poor management and an inefficient expenditure of capital have developed a large paying mine, which has produced during the past four years an average percentage of nearly three-quarters of a million of gold, and has had a most beneficial effect in stimulating systematic mining in the region.

The mineral belt as far developed has a longitudinal extent of about 100 miles, and extends in a northerly and southerly direction, but is said to be only a few miles wide, and even should it prove to be geologically wider, climatic conditions will probably confine the area of profitable working to the immediate proximity of the coast. The general geological conditions of the belt as far developed are as follows:—A low, close resemblance to the gold belt of California. Like the latter, the values are practically in gold, which is accompanied in certain parts of the region by silver, calaverita, and copper ores. It is probable, however, that in the coastal region the limit in depth of free gold or oxidized ores will be more reached and the immense amount to face the problem of profitably treating auriferous sulphides, which has so often proved an insurmountable obstacle to the continued development of gold mines. This obstacle has, however, already been successfully overcome in the Treadwell mine by the adaptation of the chlorination process.

The principal product of the Territory, which is given as exclusively gold, the silver produced being comparatively insignificant, shows a steady increase during the decade. This increase is remarkable either for its regularity than its amount, and is hence a most favorable argument for the permanency of the development of the mineral resources, there would be one subject to violent fluctuations, for while the discovery of exceptionally rich ore bodies undoubtedly causes a rapid development of the district in which they occur, the reaction which has already been experienced in such districts may never be more than a passing phenomenon, while they have had, so far as its permanent prosperity is concerned.

Production of gold in Alaska since 1890.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1890	55,951	1897	\$675,000
1891	15,000	1898	850,000
1892	139,193	1899	900,000
1893	29,000	1900	282,000
1894	203,000	1901	900,000
1895	503,000	1902	1,000,000
1896	445,000		

I merely wish to say in conclusion that I think while we have the Geological Bureau we ought to make it of advantage to the people of the extreme northwestern part of the country. It may be said that the appropriation already made for that Bureau is sufficient to cover the proposed investigation in Alaska. I wish to address myself to that point for one moment, and then I shall take my seat. In 1891-92 the appropriation was \$115,000; in 1892-93 it was \$50,000; in 1893-94 it was \$70,000; in 1894-95 it was \$100,000. In addition to the appropriation of \$15,000 for the year 1891-92 the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the salaries of geologists. This was cut down in 1892-93, under the Carey amendment, to \$13,700, and the amount has not since been changed.

In the pending bill the total appropriation for geology, including salaries, is fixed at \$113,700. Owing to the large reduction as compared with the appropriation of 1891-92 it is not deemed advisable, without action of Congress, to divert the money that is now being used in the geologic work in the States for investigations in Alaska.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. On page 82, line 20, I move to strike out the word "three" and substitute the word "eight."

THE SECRETARY. On page 82, line 11, strike out the word "three" and insert "eight;" so as to read:

For compensation of the Howard University, to be used in payment of part of the salaries of the teachers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the University, the balance of which will be paid from donations and other sources, \$24,500.

Mr. HOAR. This, in substance, is the amendment reported from the Committee on Education and Labor; that is, instead of striking out the whole sentence and putting in a new one, it strikes out the word and inserts another, which gives it the same effect.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. I desire to offer an amendment, which I ask may be read for information.

THE SECRETARY. On page 51, at the end of line 9, insert:

"That the whole, and is hereby, granted to the State of California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the gold raised by the public lands which have been heretofore sold to the United States since the admission of said State as a member of the Union, to be used for the support of the State of California common school fund, and the amount of money necessary to pay said 5 per cent of said net proceeds, to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury which shall be available for such purpose. That the amount appropriated shall be paid to said State in five equal annual installments, the first in full to be paid on or before the 1st of January, 1905, and each of the other four in full on or before the 1st of January each year thereafter until the whole is paid."

Mr. WHITE. In explanation of this matter I desire to state that with the exception of the proviso which declares that the pay-

ment shall be made in installments, the amendment I offer has been approved by the Senate committee having such matters in charge, the Committee on Public Lands. A bill in the same words for the same purpose was passed by the Senate unanimously more than a year ago. It was sent to the other House and was reported favorably by the House committee. A similar bill has passed this body twice before without objection and after debate.

The State of California is the only public-land State that has not received the 5 per cent, although it has been justly her due for many years. The delay has been so great and the justice of the matter being admitted, it appears to me there should be no question of the adoption of the amendment. Knowing the difficulties that surround the Committee on Appropriations, I have suggested that it be paid in installments, and have proposed five equal annual installments, though this provision was not in the original bill which passed the Senate. It appropriates the gross amount, I am not so particular about the first installment as I am to get the matter disposed of. It is admitted by everyone to be a just claim. I have read all the debates upon the subject, and have found no dispute here whatsoever upon the proposition.

Mr. COCKRELL. I make the point of order that it is a claim in the first place; in the next place it is general legislation upon an appropriation bill; and there is no law authorizing any such payment.

Mr. WHITE. It can not be general legislation, I suggest, and it is recommended, as I have said, by the committee. A bill for this purpose has already passed this body, and it has the endorsement of the whole body. I think we ought at least to have a vote upon an admittedly just matter of this kind, when there are so many items that refer to propositions of late birth, this being an old affair and something concerning which the State of California has not been treated as all the other public-land States of the Union have been treated.

Mr. GRAY. What does it amount to?

Mr. WHITE. The whole matter amounts to \$800,000. I will state to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that as I do not think there is any dispute that the money is justly due California, I am willing to fix 1896 for the first installment instead of 1895, so that it shall not burden this fiscal year at all, and to let it stand at five annual installments. I have the word of the Senator himself in a previous debate that he has examined the matter and thinks the money is justly due.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is impossible, and it is not right to ask the Senate or the Committee on Appropriations to do it, to put on appropriation bills every liability of the United States. The Senator shows by his own remarks here that this is an old claim which has been pending here year after year, involving \$800,000 or \$1,000,000.

Mr. WHITE. Eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. COCKRELL. And now it is proposed, at the closing hours, that it shall be inserted as an amendment to the appropriation bill. It is not in order, in my opinion.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President—

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. No debate under the rules of the Senate is allowed in reference to a point of order. The Chair desires information from the Senate. Is the Chair to understand that there is any law authorizing this payment to the State of California?

Mr. COCKRELL. Not a particle.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any existing law?

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no law.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no law which authorizes this payment to the State of California, the Chair is of opinion that the amendment is obnoxious to the rule, and therefore is not in order.

Mr. WHITE. I appeal from the decision of the Chair. I desire to state that when we have repeatedly stood here and voted large sums of money for matters which, as I have said, are of recent origin, it is most singular that a discrimination should be made upon the ground that a claim is too old.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair submits to the Senate the question, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. WHITE. This is a case where the Government of the United States has the money and has had it for many years; and the attack is made on the proposition that it is old. In other words, the money has been due so long that the matter ought not to receive favorable consideration.

Mr. COCKRELL. I raise the point of order that the appeal is not debatable.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. WHITE. I am willing to submit the question to the Senate. **THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The Chair submits to all the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? [Putting the question.] The ayes have it. The decision of the Chair is sustained.

Mr. KYLE. On page 89, after line 17, I move to insert:

To enable the experimental department of the South Dakota Agricultural College to rent or purchase a suitable farm in the James River valley to sink an artesian well thereon, and to conduct an experimental farm according to the most approved methods of irrigation, \$20,000.

I wish to say just a word about the amendment. It is along the line of practical investigation of the irrigation question. We have appropriated a good deal of money from time to time for the purpose of investigating the artesian water basin, but what our people in the West wish to know is whether the water can be applied to practical purposes upon the farm. I submit that the amount of money here asked is very small—the mere sum of \$20,000, as appropriated to the State of South Dakota. It is not \$800,000, as was asked for the State of California; it is not \$200,000, as was asked for the State of Georgia, or \$125,000, as was asked for the State of Tennessee. It is simply the sum of \$20,000 to demonstrate to the farmers of the West whether we can make use of the artesian water in a practical way. I hope the Senate will vote favorably upon the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. This matter was fully considered by the committee. We did not see how we could make the appropriation, and I hope the amendment will not be agreed to. The amendment ought to have gone on the agricultural appropriation bill if it went on any bill. There is provision in that bill for irrigation. Now, to undertake to establish an experimental irrigation farm in a valley of one State to determine the process of irrigation by artesian wells at the expense of the United States is not right. They have their experimental agricultural stations in other States, and if they get just the same that every other State gets, and if they want to use the money for experiment purposes they ought to use that. I make the point of order on the amendment.

Mr. KYLE. There is no question but that the money will return to the United States a hundredfold within a very few years if this question can be demonstrated in a practical way. The Government owns 125,000,000 acres of public lands in those regions, yet it is all lying over this great artesian body of water. If we can demonstrate the fact that this water can be used successfully on the lands the Government now has at its disposal they will be set straight up, but in case this is not demonstrated, where there are ten people now we shall have no more than three, four, or five, in the future, and the public lands of the United States will not be taken in that region.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri makes the point of order against the amendment. The Chair is of opinion that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. KYLE. I appeal from the decision of the Chair on that question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota appeals from the decision of the Chair. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. VEST. That is not debatable. I believe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The appeal is debatable.

Mr. VEST. I merely want to inquire where we are to stop in this sort of legislation? Three hundred thousand dollars was voted this morning for grain to put in the ground, and now we are asked to vote \$20,000 to water it. The next proposition will be for machines, I suppose, to cut it and gather it, and then we shall be asked to appropriate so much to transport it.

Mr. CULLOM. To thresh it.

Mr. VEST. If they intend to be heard to this sort of business, if the Government of the United States is to be turned into a great unnecessary institution, let the people understand it and let us throw upon the public Treasury so that everybody can grab at it.

Mr. KYLE. As a representative of the Northwest from Missouri the United States, I want to say to the Senator from Missouri that we in that country are about tired of placing millions upon millions of dollars upon rivers and harbors for the exclusive benefit of the South alone. The time has about come for us to call a halt, and I am willing to be one to call a halt upon that question. Eighteen million dollars are appropriated for rivers and harbors, hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent for little streams in the South that can not be located upon the geographical map to day. When it comes to a question of the South getting money from the United States Treasury for the question of appropriating only a small amount of money for the great Northwest, to build reservoirs and dam the streams whose melting snows rise and overflow the Mississippi in the South, then there is not a single dollar to spend. I hope this \$20,000, which is no more than has been given for a single light-house upon the Atlantic coast, can be given to my State to demonstrate this practical question.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. President, when I heard of appropriations for the West, but I did not think the Senator from South Dakota is a little unfair when he alludes to this matter. We have in my State no less than five experimental stations, five farms situated in different places in the State, 40 acres in each farm, one planting to each acre,

and all done by means of irrigation ditches. We have artesian wells in my State in which they are experimenting for agricultural purposes with the water taken. I believe in the continuation of those experiments; and the \$15,000 that the Agricultural College receives in each State for this purpose enables us to experiment in that direction.

This question of irrigation is a very important one. I have great faith that we will make important agricultural success in the arid States and Territories. The Greeley colony in the State of Colorado, within 45 miles of the town where I live, have ordered 7,000 cars from the Gulf and Texas Railroad, for potatoes out of that one colony. The whole colony does not cover more than 125,000 acres of cultivated land. Our people are making all the necessary experiments in this direction; and they are doing it, and it is possible for the Government of the United States to do it.

I might also illustrate the matter by stating another case. A woman in my State received a prize of \$500 from the Agricultural Association of the United States, I think it is termed, for producing the greatest number of bushels of potatoes on one acre. We want a donation of land on the condition that we will reclaim it. Congress has been very liberal in that respect. The Appropriations Committee increased our appropriation in this bill for the measurement of water from \$12,500 to \$25,000.

Now, I do not believe that this request on the part of the Senator from South Dakota is fair, because we have the very legislation in another bill, and we have been carrying it out with great success.

Mr. KYLE. I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming what single dollar upon the appropriation bill can be appropriated in a practical way? Not a dollar of it. The amount for gauging streams is all very well. We do not care a snap of our fingers in the State of South Dakota how much water there is over a gauge in Jim River or any other river. We have the water in our ground; we know how much is there. We know what the pressure is. We want to know whether it can be utilized in a practical way whether it can be utilized for the purpose of irrigation. It is different from what it is in Wyoming. We have a peculiar kind of water in our State, and it has not yet been demonstrated by private capital, in our State whether it can be utilized.

Mr. CAREY. Heaven has, I know, blessed South Dakota so far as irrigation wells are concerned. Probably there is not such an other artesian district in the world as is here found in the valley of the James River. But I say to the Senator from South Dakota that we have these experimental stations. Congress is very liberal with us with regard to the matter. We have four or five of them in each State. We certainly have in my State. This proposed expenditure will not do as much good as the continued operation of one good irrigating farm in the James River Valley. I do not believe in dividing up these things or in dwarfing what is already being done by Congress in this respect.

Mr. KYLE. I will state to the Senator that the \$15,000 granted to our State is scarcely sufficient to conduct the agricultural experiments in the State. There is not a dollar left over in any one year. We have not at the present time an experimental farm in the State of South Dakota.

Mr. CAREY. It is your fault. I say there are four or five in my State, 40 acres in each farm.

Mr. PETHGREW. Mr. President, it seems to me that this is not an unnecessary expenditure. In the valley of the James River, in South Dakota, they have discovered at a depth of about 1,000 feet the most remarkable reservoir of water probably in the world. One of the great wells near Huron, in South Dakota, which is 8 inches in diameter, throws a stream of water 15 feet into the air before it breaks, and when confined into a pipe 2 inches in diameter it throws a stream of water 150 feet into the air. That well has been running for the last four years without any diminution in the power and volume of its flow. It would irrigate a vast section of country. Yet that water has gone to waste, and has not been utilized largely because our people do not understand using it.

It seems to me in that country, where the rainfall is so slight and where the soil is so dry, that the Government of the United States can afford to set an example; that it can afford to dig one well, build a reservoir, and distribute that water. The people of that country are poor. One of these wells cost four or five thousand dollars when a reservoir is distributed. The means of distributing it are also expensive.

It appears to me that we can afford to make this one investment. We, without any hesitation what we have granted a bonus to the Louisiana sugar planters of \$8,000,000. Without any hesitation whatever we voted \$20,000,000 to build a canal to connect Claus Spreckels' sugar plantation at Hualapai with his refineries in San Francisco. Yet when South Dakota asks for \$20,000 to make an experiment that will interest every person in this country Senators rise upon their feet and condemn it and the expense.

Mr. President, my colleague is seldom right on any question; but when he is right I hope to see him sustained and borne out in his position.

Mr. KYLE. I wish to state that my colleague in seven cases out of ten votes with me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. KYLE. On that I call for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS].

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH].

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMPDEN]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. WILSON of Iowa (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WHITE. It appears that a quorum has not voted, and I vote "nay."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from California that a quorum has voted.

Mr. WHITE. I withdraw my vote. I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUR].

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 14; as follows:

YEAS—34

Aldrich.	Dixon.	Hutton.	Platt.
Bate.	Frye.	Johnson.	Pugh.
Berry.	Gallinger.	McClure.	Quay.
Blackburn.	Hammon.	McPherson.	Teller.
Butler.	Gilman.	Mills.	Vest.
Carver.	Gray.	Washburn.	Walsh.
Chandler.	Hale.	Washburn.	Washburn.
Culbourn.	Hawley.	Morrill.	
Daniel.			

NAYS—14

Allen.	Clark.	Forster.	Turpie.
Blanchard.	Davis.	Sherman.	Woolcott.
Coffey.	Kyle.	Squire.	
Call.	Puffer.	Stewart.	

NOT VOTING—40

Allison.	Gordon.	Markeson.	Proctor.
Brisson.	Hann.	Martin.	Ransom.
Burrows.	Hann.	Martin.	Roach.
Candlish.	Higgins.	Mitchell of Ore.	Shoup.
Candlish.	Hill.	Munro.	Teller.
Chandler.	Hear.	Palmer.	Vilas.
Cole.	Irb.	Basco.	Voorhees.
Daly.	Jones of Nev.	Belmont.	White.
Duval.	Lindsay.	Pettigrew.	Wilson of Iowa.
Faulkner.	Logan.	Pritchard.	Wilson of Wash.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate decides that the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KYLE] is not in order.

Mr. KYLE. On page 135, at the end of line 15, I move to insert:

Sec. — That the amount paid printers and bookbinders for day labor in the Government Printing Office shall be at the rate of 50 cents per hour for time actually employed; and that hereafter all skilled mechanics, such as carpenters, machinists, plumbers, painters, etc., employed in the Government Printing Office shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour for time actually employed.

In regard to this amendment I will state that it has the approval of the Committee on Education and Labor, and merely raises the wages of these employees to that of the pressmen. A bill passed the Senate and the House a short time ago and became a law raising the wages of pressmen to 50 cents per hour. These men perform like labor and are entitled, we think, to an increase from 40 to 50 cents per hour. This rate is not extraordinary in any way whatever. I understand that private establishments, like that of the Evening Star in the city of Washington, and of important papers in New York City, pay at the rate of 50 cents per hour for this kind of labor. There is no reason why, under these circumstances, these employees should not receive the same rate. As all understand, piecework in the Government Printing Office has been abolished, so that no man can earn at the present time more than 40 cents per hour. This will equalize the matter and enable all to earn at the rate of 50 cents per hour during the day.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President—

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to submit an amendment to the amendment, if the Senator from Missouri will allow it to be read. I will say before the amendment is offered that it was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. COCKRELL. I remind the Chair that the five-minute rule is not applicable to this revision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the five-minute rule is now in operation by the unanimous consent agreement.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was saying—I will take only five seconds to say it—that the amendment which I submit to the amendment

was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, of which the Senator from South Dakota is chairman, and was reported back favorably. It refers to a certain other class of skilled mechanics in the Government Printing Office.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. All at the end of the amendment:

That hereafter all skilled mechanics, such as carpenters, machinists, plumbers, painters, etc., employed in the Government Printing Office, be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour for time actually employed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. COCKRELL. I reserve the point of order on the amendment. As a matter of course, the amendment to the amendment is to be voted upon before we can raise the point of order upon this amendment.

Mr. GORMAN. There may be, and probably is, great merit in this proposition; but I submit to the Senator who offers the amendment and to the Senate that the matter has been in the last year or two thoroughly investigated by the proper committee of this body, the Committee on Printing, and the rate of wages has been fixed at 40 cents per thousand. I submit further that the Committee on Education and Labor had no jurisdiction in either of the cases now presented to the Senate. I have stated to those interested in this matter that we would be very glad at the next session to take it up and consider it. I therefore make the point of order upon both amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is of opinion that the point of order upon the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire is well taken.

Mr. COCKRELL. Also on the other amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the point of order made upon the other amendment?

Mr. COCKRELL. I make the same point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is of opinion that the point of order is well taken, and that the amendment is not in order.

Mr. KYLE. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. From the decision of the Chair the Senator from South Dakota appeals. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? [Putting the question.] The yeas seem to have it. The yeas have it. The decision of the Chair is sustained, and the amendment is ruled out of order.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is a little matter that I wanted to refer to. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] reported an elaborate amendment, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, to adjust the controversy between the contractors for furnishing stone for the building of the Library of Congress, and the Department did not have time to investigate it and pass upon it. On page 80, at the end of line 22, under the head of "Library of Congress," I move to insert:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to consider and execute the terms of the contract between the United States and William H. B. Stock, Cyrus J. Hall and Isaac S. Bangs, dated April 21, 1888, for furnishing stone for the Congressional Library building, which was resumed by the act of Congress of October 2, 1888, making appropriations for civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and to what extent it was executed prior to its rescission and what payments have been made, and whether in justice and equity any sum additional to the payments is due in his judgment to said contractor, and, if so, to make such sum make report of his action at the beginning of the next Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN. On page 78, after line 11, I move to insert:

That any person who may have heretofore filed or shall hereafter file a declaratory statement or notice of homestead entry on any of the public lands of the United States, and has failed or shall fail to secure title to such lands by reason of any irregularity, accident, mistake, and without any fault or wrong upon his or her part, shall be entitled and allowed to acquire title to the same or less quantity of any of the unappropriated public land of the United States subject to entry under the laws thereof notwithstanding the fact that such person may have previously filed a declaratory statement or made such homestead entry.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is an amendment too important to be considered now, and I make the point of order upon it.

Mr. PLATT. Has the amendment been reported by a committee?

Mr. MARTIN. What is the point of order which the Senator from Rhode Island makes?

Mr. ALDRICH. That it is general legislation.

Mr. PLATT. Has it been reported by a committee?

Mr. MARTIN. I trust the Senator will withdraw his objection. If we are to rely upon the point of order that it is general legislation, no further bill might be ruled out substantially for the same reason. I think it is very late in the day now, after this matter has been thoroughly and carefully considered by a committee, to make an objection of that kind. It is recommended by the Department.

Its main dependence is a small spring in the foothills, which during the dry season of the past summer failed to yield more than four or five thousand gallons. I think that the people of Cheyenne, and the question which presents itself is to what point can its garrison be most advantageously moved. I respectfully request mature consideration of the proposition which I have presented. It is considered impracticable to place the garrison at Magnolia Bluff, in case a sufficient acreage is secured there to accommodate a large post (a movement which should take place next spring), then to what point shall it be moved? But the authorities decide that my recommendation in this particular matter has merit. I respectfully ask that they carefully weigh the great value of Magnolia Bluff as a very important factor in the permanent security of the country of troops within the system of defenses recommended by the Fortification Board, for the necessary protection of the inhabitants of the Puget Sound country.

I have incorporated this lengthy extract from my report of November 6, as it presents fully the entire subject. I am informed that the action recommended therein was approved by the general commanding the Army on November 23, and also by the United States Fortification Board and by the Chief of Engineers on December 1 and 1, respectively.

As concerns the Senate bill inclosed, I am disappointed that the amount of land (300 acres) which I have suggested to Government is so abridged. This 300 acres includes the most desirable portion of Magnolia Bluff, but Government should own, for obvious reasons, all approaches to the water to the north, west, and considerable of that south of the same, or all land in those directions. It already owns the extreme point of the bluff, where a light-house is established. These approaches are bold bluffs, can not be held by troops, and should accompany any grant accepted on the part of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. A. OTIS,

Brigadier-General, United States Army.

ABJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. GORMAN. I offer an amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 136, after line 15, it is proposed to insert:

For preparing the history of the international congresses held at Chicago under the authority of the Government of the United States, said history not to exceed 10 volumes of 1,000 pages each, and to be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, and at compensation to be fixed by said joint committee, not exceeding \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to have a formal amendment inserted. On page 13, after the word "department," in line 14, I move to insert the words "including the temporary post-office building to be erected at Chicago, Ill."

Mr. ALLISON. Are not those words now in the bill?

Mr. CULLOM. They are in one or two other places, but it is necessary to insert them here.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is correct. Let the words be inserted. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. On page 14, line 16, after the word "stations," I move to insert the words which were put in the bill a moment ago on page 12.

The SECRETARY. In line 16, page 14, after the word "stations," insert:

Including the temporary post-office building to be erected at Chicago, Ill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VEST. I desire to reserve a vote upon two amendments.

Mr. STEWART. I desire to reserve a vote on the amendment as to delegates to an international monetary conference.

Mr. McLAURIN. I desire to reserve for a separate vote the committee amendment on pages 34 and 35.

Mr. GORMAN. What is the amendment?

Mr. McLAURIN. With reference to the assistants in the Coast Survey, and in connection with the Coast Survey, to read a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He says:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1895.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 25th instant, I have the honor to state that the estimate for 34 assistants for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey contained in the sundry civil bill now pending in the Senate, meets with the approval of the Department.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, Acting Secretary.

Hon. A. J. McLAURIN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole, except those which have been reserved.

The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. DUBOIS. I offer an amendment.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert after the word "be," in line 12, on page 70:

Selected from and serve in the States from which they are appointed.

So as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be selected from and serve in the States from which they are appointed, selected under the civil-service law, rules, and regulations, and shall be allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding \$1 per day each and actual necessary expenses for transportation.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CAREY. I offer an amendment, to come in on page 9, com-

mencing in line 14, as a substitute for the paragraph as amended by the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all of page 9, beginning with line 14, down to and including line 2, on page 10, and insert in lieu thereof:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to select, designate, and procure by purchase suitable sites and for the commencement of the construction of public buildings thereon, in the city of Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming; in Boise City, the capital of Idaho; and in the city of Helena, the capital of Montana, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000,000. Each of said sites shall contain at least 16,000 feet of ground, and shall leave open space around the building to be erected thereon, including streets and alleys, not less than 100 feet. Neither of said sites shall cost in excess of \$2,000,000 and neither of said buildings, each of which shall be five-story, shall cost, including the site, in excess of \$1,000,000; and the appropriation herein made shall be available during this fiscal year for the purchase of sites and the commencement of the construction of the buildings, with power to contract for each of the buildings within the limit of \$1,000,000 for each building.

Mr. SQUIRE. I should like to understand this matter. As I understood when the provision passed the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, the capital of the State of Washington, Olympia, was included in the number. Is Olympia now omitted?

Mr. GRAY. It never was in the bill.

Mr. SQUIRE. I should like to have some explanation of the reason why it is not in the amendment.

Mr. GRAY. It never was in the bill.

Mr. SQUIRE. It was put in the bill in the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, I understood.

Mr. GRAY. No, sir.

Mr. PETTINGREW. Question!

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us vote on the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments upon which a separate vote has been demanded will be taken up in their order.

Mr. STEWART. I ask for a separate vote on the amendment proposing to appoint delegates to an international monetary conference.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That amendment will be reserved. The first reserved amendment in order is that reserved by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. McLAURIN].

Mr. McLAURIN. Mr. President, I simply want to say in reference to the amendment—

Mr. ALDRICH. Regular order.

Mr. COCKRELL. The hour for voting has arrived.

Mr. HALE. I call for the regular order. No further debate is permissible.

Mr. McLAURIN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the Senator from Mississippi is not in order, under the rules of the Senate, in proceeding to debate the amendment.

Mr. McLAURIN. Very well; I will yield.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment reserved by the Senator from Mississippi. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is simply the amendment restoring the Coast and Geodetic Survey assistants to what they were last year.

Mr. McLAURIN. If debate is in order on the amendment I want to make an explanation myself.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Mississippi that debate is not in order except by unanimous consent.

Mr. McLAURIN. The Senator from Missouri—

Mr. COCKRELL. I simply stated what the amendment is. There was no debate about it.

Mr. McLAURIN. I simply want myself to state what the amendment is.

Mr. HALE. Regular order.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. The Senate as in Committee of the Whole struck out after of line 4, on page 34, down to and including line 24 on the same page in the following words:

For one assistant, \$1,000;

For one assistant, \$1,200;

For three assistants, at \$1,000 each;

For three assistants, at \$2,500 each;

For seven assistants, at \$2,000 each;

For three assistants, at \$1,800 each;

For three assistants, at \$1,600 each;

For two assistants, at \$1,400 each;

For four assistants, at \$1,200 each;

For one assistant employed at salary not greater than \$900 per annum each, \$2,000 in all, \$2,000.

And inserted the following:

For two assistants, at \$1,000 each;

For one assistant, \$1,500;

For four assistants, at \$2,000 each;

For four assistants, at \$2,000 each;

For eight assistants, at \$2,000 each;
For eight assistants, at \$2,000 each;
For four assistants, at \$1,800 each;
For four assistants, at \$1,800 each;
For three assistants, at \$1,400 each;
For four assistants, at \$1,200 each;
For six assistants, employed at a salary not greater than \$900 per annum each, \$2,000 in all, \$2,000.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Will the Senate concur in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole?

The amendment was concurred in.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The next reserved amendment will be stated.

Mr. VEST. I ask for a vote on the amendment which I offered in Committee of the Whole to the amendment on page 11.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.
THE SECRETARY. In line 8, on page 11, after the word "of," strike out the words "all the right, title, and interest of" and insert "a fee simple title to;" so as to read:

For the purchase of a fee simple title from Harriet Stanwood Blaine, etc.

Mr. VEST. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Missouri, to amend the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole, on which he demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. MCPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS].

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. ROACH].

Mr. PETTIGREW (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN].

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUP]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. WILSON of Iowa (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 26, nays 37; as follows:

YEAS—26.	
Rate,	Harris,
Harris,	Huntton,
Caffery,	Mitchell of Ark.
Call,	Mitchell of Wis.
Faulkner,	Morgan,
Gallinger,	Kyle,
Geary,	Lindsay,
	McLaurin,

NAYS—37.	
Albrecht,	Clark,
Albright,	Cockrell,
Albright,	Cullom,
Albright,	Davis,
Albright,	Edwards,
Albright,	Evans,
Albright,	Frye,
Albright,	Gorman,
Albright,	Hammond,
Albright,	Hale,

NOT VOTING 25.	
Burrows,	Hammond,
Burrows,	Hammond,
Burrows,	Hammond,
Burrows,	Hammond,
Burrows,	Hammond,
Burrows,	Hammond,
Burrows,	Hammond,
Burrows,	Hammond,
Burrows,	Hammond,
Burrows,	Hammond,

So Mr. VEST's amendment was rejected.
Mr. GORMAN. I ask leave to modify the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole, in line 21, by striking out the word "and," before the name of Paul D. Connor. He is a well-known citizen of this District.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole will be so modified. The question is on concurring in the amendment as modified.

The amendment as modified was concurred in.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understood the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] to reserve an amendment.

Mr. STEWART. I reserved for a separate vote the amendment providing for rates to an international conference. I desire to offer an amendment to come in at the end of the thirteenth line of the amendment, immediately after the words "United States." I offer the amendment to show that I am not a backslider.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.
THE SECRETARY. At the end of line 13 of the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole, after the words "United States," insert:

But such delegates shall not agree to any ratio of more than 16 parts of silver to 1 like part of gold.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada to the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STEWART. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CAMDEN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS. I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. McMILLAN. I announce that my colleague [Mr. BURNS] is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON].

The result was announced—yeas 11, nays 49; as follows:

YEAS 11.	
Allen,	Call,
Berry,	Huntton,
	Irving,
	Kyle,
	McLaurin,
	Pugh,
	Stewart.

NAYS—49.	
Aldrich,	Gallinger,
Albright,	George,
Albright,	Manderson,
Albright,	Mills,
Albright,	Mitchell of Ark.
Albright,	Mitchell of Wis.
Albright,	Morrill,
Albright,	Murphy,
Albright,	Payson,
Albright,	Platt,
Albright,	Proctor,
Albright,	Quay,
Albright,	Ransom,
Albright,	Rosen,
Albright,	Sherman,
Albright,	Squire,
Albright,	Teller,
Albright,	Turpie,
Albright,	Ves,
Albright,	Vilas,
Albright,	Voorhees,
Albright,	Washburn,
Albright,	Wilson of Wash.
Albright,	Wolcott.

NOT VOTING 28.

Albright,	Daniel,
Albright,	Edwards,
Albright,	Evans,
Albright,	Hammond,
Albright,	Harris,
Albright,	Hammond,
Albright,	Hammond,
Albright,	Hammond,
Albright,	Hammond,
Albright,	Hammond,

So Mr. STEWART's amendment was rejected.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. DANIEL. I desire to offer an amendment. After line 10, on page 12, I move to insert:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause plans and specifications to be prepared for a building for the use of the Department of Justice, with a view to its erection on the lot at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Lafayette Place, inclusive of the space now occupied by the building used by the said Department and that lately occupied by the Blaine mansion.

Mr. COCKRELL. I raise the point of order that the amendment is general legislation.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The point of order is made against the amendment submitted by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. DANIEL. I beg leave to say it carries no appropriation.

Mr. COCKRELL. That does not make any difference; it is general legislation.

Mr. DANIEL. The amendment carries no appropriation.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is not a debatable proposition.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is compelled under the rules of the Senate to sustain the point of order.

Mr. BERRY. I gave notice the other day that I would reserve the amendment on page 70, line 10, in regard to timber agents; but believing that the House conferees will insist upon the House provision, and hoping that the conferees on the part of the Senate, when they come to examine the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, will yield that amendment, I did not ask to have it reserved for a separate vote in the Senate.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to ap-

has all the machinery for taking testimony pro and con, while the committees of Congress from time immemorial have considered claims almost invariably upon ex parte affidavits. Investigation in the court is vastly more thorough and its machinery is better adapted to this kind of investigation than the methods that have been adopted or can be adopted by a committee of Congress.

When a claim has been sent to that court, has been investigated by that judicial tribunal, and it has reported the facts it has found after careful and judicial investigation, it is a mockery if we are to sit here on our committees and undertake to overrule or override its finding of facts, with our machinery and our means of ascertaining what the facts are. The act authorizing such references should be repealed or the court abolished if we are to give no more credit to its findings. If we are to give any credit to its findings of fact, we should act upon them as facts.

As to the propriety of putting these items upon this bill, I know nothing about the French spoliation claims, but I do know a great deal about that class of claims in respect to which this amendment is proposed.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I submit that the point of order made by the Senator from Missouri is not well taken. I offered this amendment to a provision in the bill inserted by the committee, the provision which reads:

For payment of the judgment rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of the Southern Pacific Company, \$1,809,539.70.

Some Senator on my left suggests that that is a judgment of the Court of Claims. That may be true; but, as suggested by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], the finding of the Court of Claims in respect to the French spoliation claims and those under the Bowman Act ought to be as binding as a judgment of that court.

Is it now proposed, after referring these claims to the Court of Claims, where, as the Senator from Tennessee has suggested, they have all the machinery to investigate, to inquire, to reject incompetent evidence, etc., that the committees of this body are going to supervise the action of the Court of Claims? Mr. President, if that be true, the act under which they are referred to that court is an absolute mockery.

Now, I have in my possession the findings of the Court of Claims known as the French spoliation claims, and those under the Bowman Act. The court has found so much due each individual claimant. The time has expired when there could be an appeal from that finding, and no appeal has been taken. Is it now proposed that this Government shall repudiate those claims by refusing to pay them, and put them on this bill? That is the practical effect of the opposition to my amendment.

These claims have been before Congress session after session, year after year, to get a recognition of these claims found by the court appointed by Congress. Now, the Senator from Missouri comes in and makes the point of order against them.

I submit that they are not subject to a point of order, because if that provision in this bill is in order, and a number of others similar to it, I submit that this amendment is in order, and that this provision should be inserted in the bill, which reduces the amount in the original amendment by one-half, and allow these people to receive the money which is justly and honestly due them under the law of the country.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Missouri state his point of order?

Mr. COCKRELL. The point of order is that the amendment proposes to provide for private claims, and the claims were referred to the committee on Claims, and that committee has refused to report them favorably to be placed on a general appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER. If the Senator will allow me, I will inform him—

Mr. COCKRELL. I am making the point of order, and I insist that the point of order is not debatable. I have said—

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator is debating it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to hear the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am stating the point of order. I have not said a word about the merits or the demerits of the claims, but I may have something to say on that subject if the point of order is not sustained.

Mr. BUTLER. I insist, the Senator having stated his view of the case on the point of order, that it is but fair to me that I should be permitted to state mine.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not understand that the Committee on Claims have reported against these claims. They simply have said that the claims are meritorious, but they have made no recommendation in regard to them. The claims come to the Senate from a regularly organized court of the Government, and I submit that they are entitled to as much consideration, and a great deal more, than the action of any committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will submit to the Senate the question. Is the proposed amendment in order?

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have the yeas and nays on that question.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COCKRELL. Just a word. The Senator from South Carolina said that the Committee on Claims had not passed upon those claims. It is so plain a proposition, it seems to me, that no one can doubt it. Here is the report of the Committee on Claims, made by the chairman of that committee:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred an amendment, introduced by Mr. HARRIS of Tennessee, to the bill (H. R. 8748) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, have given the same careful examination and submit the following report thereon:

Mr. BUTLER. I understood the Senator from Missouri to state that the question of order was not debatable, and I object to debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order made by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. COCKRELL. Then I hope the Chair will hereafter when a point of order is made decide the same way in every case.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question submitted to the Senate by the Chair is: Is the proposed amendment in order? The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. DUBOIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BURROWS. I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER (after voting in the affirmative). I inquire if the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] has voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with that Senator, and withdraw my vote.

Mr. WASHBURN. I inquire if the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] has voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri has not voted.

Mr. WASHBURN. I am paired with that Senator, and withhold my vote. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. DUBOIS. I observe that the Senator with whom I am paired is present, and therefore I record my vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 24; as follows:

YEAS—35.

Aldrich,	Davis,	Huntton,	Proctor,
Brice,	Dixon,	Irby,	Pugh,
Burrows,	Dodge,	Leads,	Washburn,
Butler,	Faulkner,	Manderson,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Frye,	Mantle,	Vachess,
Carey,	Gibson,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Wash,
Chandler,	Hale,	Murphy,	Wilson of Wash.
Clark,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Wolcott.
Daniel,	Hoar,	Platt,	

NAYS—24.

Allen,	Cullom,	McLaurin,	Pofter,
Allison,	George,	McMillan,	Quay,
Bate,	Gray,	Mitchell of Wis.	Sherman,
Berry,	Kyles of Ark.	Morgan,	Teller,
Call,	Johnson,	Palmer,	Turpie,
Cockrell,	Landis,	Pasco,	Vina.

NOT VOTING—29.

Blackburn,	Gorman,	Mills,	Squire,
Blanchard,	Hansbrough,	Morrill,	Vest,
Caffery,	Harris,	Peters,	Washburn,
Candeen,	Higgins,	Power,	White,
Coke,	Hill,	Pritchard,	Wilson of Iowa.
Delph,	Jones of Nev.	Ransom,	
Gallinger,	McPherson,	Shoup,	
Gordon,	Martin,	Smith,	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The point of order is overruled, and the question now is: Agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Carolina to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. Why not put all the claims in, Mr. President? I think the Senator had better move to insert them all in the bill.

Mr. BUTLER. I thank the Senator for his suggestion, but I shall stand on the amendment I have offered.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that all the cases which have been reported to the Senate under the Bowman Act be included in the list proposed to be inserted. The clerks can get the lists and insert them. It is not right that one class should be put in and not another, and there is quite a large number of these claims. I move that they be inserted as a portion of the amendment. Justice, equity, and fair dealing require that all claims of that class should be placed on the same footing.

Mr. BUTLER. Very well, Mr. President.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator will not press that amendment.

Mr. FRYE. If the Senator makes that motion he may as well move to include all the French spoliation claims.

Mr. COCKRELL. I say they all ought to be included.

Mr. VILAS. Including the insurance claims as well?

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes, all of them.

Mr. CULLOM. If that were done it would load this bill down so that it would sink in spite of anything that could be done to save it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The pending question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Carolina to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PALMER. Let me call the attention of the Senator from Missouri—

Mr. GORMAN. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COCKRELL. Just one moment. I wish to know if the modification, in line 7 of page 61, which I proposed has been disposed of.

Mr. GORMAN. That was passed over.

Mr. HOAR. I understood the rule requires the committee amendments to be first considered.

Mr. COCKRELL. That was the understanding, but I supposed when this question was called up that we could dispose of it very quickly, and therefore I made no point about it.

Mr. FRYE. It was disposed of.

Mr. COCKRELL. I know it was disposed of very quickly.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President—

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to have a committee amendment put in there and agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. Will the Senator from Missouri permit me on this particular amendment? I understood the Senator from South Carolina to offer an amendment to come in at the end of the amendment in line 14, appropriating \$1,809,339.70 to the Southern Pacific Company. Only the amendment to the amendment was adopted. Now the question comes up on the whole proposition.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the pending question.

Mr. GORMAN. Yes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

Mr. SHERMAN. I should like to have that read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will again be stated.

The SECRETARY. After line 10, on page 64, add the following: For payment of the judgment rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of the Southern Pacific Company, \$1,809,339.70.

Mr. SHERMAN. I should like to have a statement made in regard to that judgment. What is it for?

Mr. BUTLER. The amendment I offered simply provides that there shall be appropriated three hundred and odd thousand dollars—I do not remember the exact amount—to pay the French spoliation claims, and three hundred and odd thousand dollars for claims under the Bowman Act. The original amendment which I offered provided for \$1,408,242.29. I have modified the amendment, and I do not remember the amount stated, but it is six hundred and odd thousand dollars instead of one million four hundred thousand; and that sum is to be divided up between the two classes of claims.

Mr. FRYE. That amendment has been adopted.

Mr. BUTLER. It has been adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. GORMAN. As an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. As an amendment to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand the amendment in lines 11 to 14, on page 64, has already been agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. Nobody knows.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not been agreed to, the Chair will state.

The amendment of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] to the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. Was not the committee amendment agreed to before the amendment to it was offered?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question on the amendment as amended has not been submitted to the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. I should like to ask the Senator from South Carolina a question, so that I may understand his amendment. In respect to the payment of the French spoliation and Bowman Act claims, does the Senator provide for paying one-half of each claim, as found by the court, or does his amendment appropriate a specific sum to pay the whole of certain claims, paying nothing on others?

Mr. BUTLER. That is it.

Mr. FRYE. Question!

Mr. SHERMAN. The amendment just read at the desk relates to an entirely different subject-matter. I want to know what we are voting upon.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask for a division of the two propositions.

They are separate and distinct questions, and I desire to have a separate vote.

Mr. FRYE. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] asks the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] what the Southern Pacific Company judgment is.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is a judgment of the Court of Claims which was rendered some years ago. It is not connected in any shape, manner, or form with any of the Government obligations, and I think it is as honest and just a debt as any judgment which the Court of Claims has rendered upon a full hearing on both sides. I have no sympathy—

Mr. FRYE. It is drawing 4 per cent interest.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is drawing 4 per cent interest, and it will continue to do so until it is paid. I can see no reason on earth, except a mere sentimental one, because it is a railroad company, why the judgment ought not to be paid.

Mr. SHERMAN. There are great and I believe just claims on the part of the United States due from this railroad company, if it is the one I speak of, the Southern Pacific Company; and although the judgment may be rendered for a particular claim, I think there are counter claims to be made by the United States against the company in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad. I do not think it is right for us to appropriate money to pay this large sum of money when these claims on the part of the United States are still pending and in controversy. That is the way it seems to me. I suppose it is for that reason that the delay has occurred.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no controversy about the matter at all.

Mr. FRYE. Can the Senator from Ohio name a claim of the United States against the Southern Pacific Company?

Mr. SHERMAN. I think the Southern Pacific Company is responsible for a large portion of the claim that will be made by the United States.

Mr. FRYE. Not a single dollar, in any way.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is a question.

Mr. FRYE. I had the honor of investigating that question very thoroughly. The Southern Pacific Company owes the United States nothing. The Central Pacific does. It is simply leased by the Southern Pacific.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Southern Pacific is a mere offshoot of the Central Pacific, and when the question comes to be determined I have no doubt the Southern Pacific will be made responsible for a large part of the losses which the Government has sustained through the Central Pacific.

Mr. FRYE. Does the Senator from Ohio give it as his opinion as a matter of law that the Southern Pacific Company can be held responsible for any debt of the Central Pacific?

Mr. SHERMAN. My impression is it can be.

Mr. FRYE. That is utterly impossible.

Mr. SHERMAN. Therefore, I ask—

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Maine—

Mr. PALMER. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

Mr. PALMER. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will give me the benefit of the recognition I had.

Mr. HOAR. I did not know that the Senator from Illinois was entitled to the floor.

Mr. PALMER. I desire to say that I think the claim in favor of the railroad ought to wait a final adjustment of the matters between the States and the United States. I protest that there is a large number of claims against the United States under the Bowman Act and other acts, including judgments of the Court of Claims, and there ought to be some general arrangement for their settlement. I can think of nothing more unjust than the selection of certain of these claims for immediate payment, and I am somewhat surprised that the Senator from Missouri, who is usually so cautious and just, should favor the selection of particular claims of these various classes and appropriation for their present payment. They ought to be disposed of by some general scheme of adjustment. I insist that the selection of particular claims—

Mr. COCKRELL. Will the Senator from Illinois let me say one word more right here?

Mr. PALMER. With great pleasure.

Mr. COCKRELL. To-day, as for years past, we are paying the Southern Pacific Company every dollar on account of the same class of indebtedness as that for which the judgment was rendered. We are not pretending to dispute our liability now. We have been paying it for years. Payment was suspended for a while, and that compelled the company to sue. They have their judgment, and after they get judgment the United States goes on and pays them month by month. But we will not pay this claim. The others are drawing no interest, while this is drawing 4 per cent interest every year; and yet the Government will not pay it. We pay all other judgments of the Court of Claims. Right here we put in a provision paying all the judgments which are ren-

States, reentered the service and continued in the active discharge of his duty until his death.

Mrs. Tassin, after the death of her husband, made application for a pension, and the same was allowed under the general laws at \$17 per month—the Pension Office holding that his fatal disease (disease of kidneys) originated while he held the rank of first lieutenant in the Regular Army, although his widow contends that the disease had its origin in an attack of typhoid fever while a colonel of the volunteer forces.

The beneficiary in this bill accompanied the soldier during his service in the Regular Army, she having married when quite young, and remained by his side until his death. She was left, I am creditably informed, comparatively penniless, and is encumbered by a young daughter who is now in school. I am convinced that no more meritorious case has come before Congress for special legislation, and I trust it will receive the favorable consideration of this House.

Mr. HOOKER of New York. Has that bill been reported from the committee?

Mr. TAYLOR of Indiana. It has been.

Mr. HOOKER of New York. Has it been considered at a Friday evening session?

Mr. TAYLOR of Indiana. No, sir; I could not reach it last night.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR of Indiana, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT OAKLAND, CAL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 2754) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Oakland, in the State of California.

Mr. ENGLISH of California. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this bill.

The bill was read.

Mr. HOOKER of New York. Before consent is given—

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. HOOKER of New York. Before consent is given for the consideration and passage of this bill I think it no more than fair to ask some gentleman on the other side to back me in my charge.

The SPEAKER. That is a matter with which the Chair has nothing to do. The question is on granting consent for the consideration of this bill.

Mr. HOOKER of New York. If this bill is to be taken up and passed I think it should be with the understanding that a similar bill of some gentleman on this side of the House shall be permitted to go through the same course through the House in my charge for the erection of a public building at Jamestown, N. Y., in my district, a bill equally meritorious with the one which the gentleman from California is seeking to pass; and if his bill passes I want consideration for mine.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. ENGLISH of California. I ask that this bill remain on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it can lie on the table.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the joint resolution (S. R. 141) to extend the time for taking testimony in relation to the value of the improvements of the Monongahela Navigation Company on the Monongahela River in Pennsylvania.

Mr. DALZELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this joint resolution.

The joint resolution was read.

Mr. DUCKERY. Reserving the right to object, I should like to hear some explanation.

Mr. DALZELL. The last river and harbor bill provided that the Secretary of War should inquire and report to this House as to the terms on which the Monongahela Navigation Company's works could be purchased, and should also take testimony and report to the House as to the commercial value of those works, to the end that Congress might determine upon the expediency of making the purchase. This joint resolution simply extends the time for taking such testimony. It involves no charge upon the Treasury. It authorizes the Secretary of War to report on this subject at the next session of Congress, instead of this Congress.

Mr. DUCKERY. Has this measure the approval of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors?

Mr. DALZELL. That committee approves the measure.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Mr. Speaker, by a provision of the last river and harbor bill it was made the duty of the Secretary of War to take testimony regarding the value of these works. For some reason he has been unable to complete the taking of the testimony during the time allowed. The only object of this resolution is to extend the time within which the Secretary of War may do what

he was directed to do in this matter. The resolution carries no appropriation whatever, and it ought to pass.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to consider the joint resolution; which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DALZELL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT OAKLAND, CAL.

Mr. ENGLISH of California. I understand that objection is now withdrawn to my request for the consideration of the bill (S. 2754) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Oakland, in the State of California.

Mr. DUCKERY. I wish to say that after much persuasion on the part of the gentleman from California I have agreed that, so far as I am concerned, I will not object to the consideration of this bill if an agreement can be reached by which one gentleman on the other side can be reconciled.

Mr. DINGLEY. That is all right, if such an arrangement can be made.

Mr. HERMANN. I represent to-day the capital of the only State in this Union for which a public building has not been provided; and if this request is granted, I claim similar consideration for my State.

Mr. KIEFER. My case is precisely similar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

The Clerk again read the title of the bill.

Mr. WELLS. I object.

HARBOR REGULATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (S. 1508) to establish harbor regulations for the District of Columbia.

Mr. HEARD. I desire to ask that this bill be considered now. I wish to state that a House bill, a precise counterpart of this, was passed by the House on the 9th of April last, was sent to the Senate, and was there favorably reported.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of this bill.

The bill was read at length.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been prepared by the District authorities and was forwarded to the committees of the House and Senate at the beginning of the session of Congress. It was favorably reported in both branches of Congress and passed the House unanimously on the 9th day of April. The Senate passed a similar bill; and now I ask, in order to complete the legislation, that the House take up and pass the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered and ordered to a third reading; and being read the third time, was passed.

Mr. BYNUM. I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is proceeding with the regular order now.

BRONZE STATUE OF PROFESSOR GROSS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the joint resolution (S. R. 117) granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of the late Prof. Samuel D. Gross, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

The SPEAKER. This is a Senate resolution. The House amended the resolution, which amendment was disagreed to by the Senate, and a conference is now asked on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. CLARKE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana, and Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania as conferees on the part of the House.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT, TEXAS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7151) to provide for terms of the circuit and district courts of the western judicial district of the State of Texas to be held at the city of Laredo, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REFERENCE OF A SENATE FILE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 2519) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Morris; which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

REPORT ON DECEASED.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following concurrent resolution of the Senate:

Resolved, That there be printed and reported to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on cotton, Thursday submitted, or which

500 shall be for the use of the said committee, 200 for the State Department, 500 for the Bureau of Statistics, 1,500 for the Senate, and 3,500 for the House of Representatives.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this resolution, which meets the approval of the Committee on Printing.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered, and concurred in.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish to the House of Representatives, in compliance with its request, a duplicate copy of the amendments to the bill (H. R. 3246) for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the bill referred to there is a House bill with Senate amendments. I hope consent will be given for the present consideration of the amendments of the Senate, as the District Commissioners desire that legislation shall be had on this matter at this session of Congress. The amendment of the Senate meets the approval of the House committee.

The amendment of the Senate was read at length.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this amendment provides, as will be seen, for a better system of law governing the duties and emoluments of the sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia. The amendment of the Senate does not increase the cost to the public, and the Commissioners recommend, and urgently recommend, the passage of the bill now. The present law is sadly deficient.

I insert in this connection, as explaining the whole matter, the report of the Senate committee, prepared by Senator McMillan, upon this subject.

It is as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3246) "for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," after consideration, report the bill back with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and recommend that the bill, when so amended, do pass.

The necessity for more action on the subject is shown by a letter addressed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the present inspector, who says:

The bill, as prepared by the present sealer of weights and measures, and introduced by the Commissioners, was passed by the House of Representatives. It has seemed best to your committee, however, to change the House act in some essential features, while at the same time providing remedies for the defects in the existing law.

It has been the aim of Congress to do away with the fee system of payment for the services of District officials, and to substitute the salary system. The present sealer of weights and measures now receives fees amounting to more than \$4,000; and it has been estimated that the act as it came to the committee would increase the amount to from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per annum. Out of his income he pays his assistants and a laborer, and he also provides a horse and wagon when necessary. His net receipts are about \$2,000, the amount of salary provided for in the amendment submitted.

Inasmuch as the correctness of weights and measures is a matter of public concern, the committee believe that no fees should be exacted. Moreover, they believe that the best interests of the service require that there should be no money relations between the officers and the owners of scales and measures.

The committee has also inserted several sections for the better protection of the buyers of coal by providing for tests at the instance of either the purchaser or the sealer of weights and measures.

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1893.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I transmit draft of a bill providing for the annual measurement of yardsticks, the annual correction of counter scales, the inspection of butter in market, and the inspection and sealing of bucketers' weights and measures, with the request that you will ask for its enactment by Congress.

The law at present does not permit the sealer of weights and measures to inspect a yardstick upon which his official stamp has already been placed, notwithstanding he may have reason to suspect that it has been shortened. Legislation is therefore required which will allow of a yearly inspection of yardsticks.

While I am permitted to examine spring scales four times a year, counter scales, like yardsticks, may not be examined after they have been declared correct, and the same necessity exists for their periodic inspection as in the foregoing case, for it is very evident that such scales are frequently tampered with after they have been officially stamped.

There does not at present seem to be any adequate law for the protection of purchasers against short-weight butter, and although I find large quantities of butter having a shortage in weight of from one ounce to two and a half ounces in the pound, I am powerless to take any action in the matter. It is at the earnest request of many citizens that I include the provision for the inspection of butter.

All hucksters, without exception, have false measures. Every one I meet on the street has a peck or half-peck measure with a false bottom, or he has false stave out of it, and the result is the same. The system is so well known to prohibit this nefarious practice, and hence these men are daily imposing upon the public. To take their measures from them has no effect other than to cause them to procure others equally deficient, and the enactment of some punitive legislation is therefore urgently required.

Respectfully,

FRANK A. BOND,
Sealer of Weights and Measures.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I ask that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to withdraw papers in the following cases:

To Mr. HARRIS, in the case of Daniel Woodson and the estate of Eli Moore, Fifty-third Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

To Mr. TRACEY, in the case of Margaret F. Brannan, Fifty-third Congress; no adverse report.

Also to Mr. TRACEY, in the case of John V. Behan, Fifty-third Congress; no adverse report.

To Mr. FITHIAN, papers before the Committee on Invalid Pensions in the case of James A. Crouch.

ELIZABETH MOORE ENGLISH.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit a conference report.

The SPEAKER. The report will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (H. R. 6385) granting a pension to Elizabeth Moore English, having met after a full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same.

C. L. MOSES,

J. F. STALLINGS,

J. A. TAWNEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

JOHN M. PALMER,

J. H. GALLINGER,

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The House managers submit the following statement:

The managers on the part of the House submit the following statement: H. R. 6385, as reported to the House by the Committee on Pensions, granted to the widow of Earl English, late rear-admiral United States Navy, a pension at the rate of \$50 per month. This amount was reduced by the House, and the bill was passed at \$30 per month. The Senate amendment increases the amount to \$40, the original amount reported by the House committee. The effect of the report of the managers on the part of the House is to increase the amount to be paid to the beneficiary in the bill named from \$30 to \$50 per month.

C. L. MOSES,

J. A. TAWNEY,

J. F. STALLINGS.

Mr. TAWNEY. I move the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. TAWNEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On February 28, 1895:

An act (H. R. 8272) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896;

An act (H. R. 2066) for the relief of Charles A. Edwards;

An act (H. R. 3724) for the relief of Dennis McIntyre;

An act (H. R. 4475) to amend section 4434 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and

An act (H. R. 8246) for the relief of the First State Bank of Mound City, Ill.

On March 1, 1895:

An act (H. R. 4597) for the relief of Witherby & Gaffney;

An act (H. R. 962) for the relief of Capt. Ceran St. Vrain's Company of New Mexico Mounted Volunteers;

An act (H. R. 8237) for the relief of William W. Buckley, late first lieutenant One hundred and ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers;

An act (H. R. 1314) for the relief of Mathew S. Priest;

An act (H. R. 7384) for the relief of the bona fide purchasers of land in section 36, township 1 north, range 9 west (San Bernardino meridian), in the State of California;

An act (H. R. 8572) for the relief of Glenmore Distilling Company of Davies County, Ky.

An act (H. R. 8459) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Biloxi and Back Bay Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge over that portion of the bay of Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi, known as Back Bay;"

An act (H. R. 8387) relative to Rock Creek Railway Company of the District of Columbia;

An act (H. R. 6870) for the relief of James Phelan, internal-revenue collector at Detroit, Mich.;

An act (H. R. 8689) granting the Mount Vernon Barracks Military Reservation to the State of Alabama for public uses;

An act (H. R. 2377) to amend "An act to amend section 4400 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the regulation of steam vessels," approved August 7, 1882, and also to amend section 4414, Title LII, of the Revised Statutes, "Regulation of steam vessels;"

tance of one-eighth of a mile. It is recommended that steps be taken to purchase an additional lot and also to build an iron coaling wharf in front of the coal shed.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Secretary speaks of a coal shed, but he does not make it very clear that a pier could not be built on the land we now own. Here is a very large appropriation for an additional lot for the coal shed. Forty thousand dollars for the pier itself and \$20,000 for the land. If we have several acres of land at Key West, it would seem that it would be good enough to build the pier on our present land instead of buying more. But then I yield my opinion on the subject to that of the Secretary of the Navy, because beyond all question there ought to be ample coaling facilities at Key West.

Mr. HIGGINS. I should like to ask a question. Is this station a mere coaling station or is it a naval station for any other purpose?

Mr. PASCO. It is there for other purposes, if desired.

Mr. HIGGINS. What other purpose?

Mr. PASCO. The United States has a fort there.

Mr. HIGGINS. Is that a part of the naval station?

Mr. PASCO. It is there for the purpose of protection.

Mr. CHANDLER. There is no naval workshop there.

Mr. PASCO. There is no naval workshop there. There are some tools there, and there is some Government work there, as stated in another part of the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I will read it if the Senator desires.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PASCO. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the Senator will not ask for the yeas and nays. I hope he will not persist in this matter. We have a small wharf down there. It is true that it is not all that the Navy Department desires. The Department wants to enlarge it by buying a lot for \$20,000 and putting up an additional wharf.

If the Senate had paid attention to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy it would have observed that he does not say this is necessary now for naval purposes. It is desirable looking ahead to occurrences that may come hereafter; we ought to have it. Next year, in the judgment of the committee, it would be just as well as now; probably a year or two later. In view of the immense appropriations carried in the bill I trust the Senate will not permit the item to go in the bill.

Mr. PASCO. The Senator from Maryland forgets that this is an economical matter. Money will be saved by it. The coal will be bought at less than half its present price. We are now getting foreign coal from foreign ports. With this facility we will be able to use coal from our own mines, at our own ports, and take it upon our own vessels. It seems to me that those reasons ought to prevail with the Senator from Maryland and cause him to leave the matter stand as the House of Representatives left it.

Mr. CALL. I desire to say a single word. Key West is one of the most important stations on the whole coast of the United States. Every vessel that enters the Gulf of Mexico, whether foreign or domestic, touches at Key West. The purchase of this lot has been recommended for many years as an additional accommodation and a necessary one. I hope if any of these appropriations are retained in the bill this provision will be.

Mr. GORMAN. I wish to say to the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] that all the like appropriations for all these yards have been stricken out in the bill. If we give a coaling wharf at Florida, we will have to give similar appropriations in all the other cases.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. GORMAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PALMER].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (when Mr. HARRIS's name was called). The present occupant of the Chair is paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL]. Otherwise would vote "yea."

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUR].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] to the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANTLE], and vote "nay."

Mr. DUBOIS. Inquire whether the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. He has not voted.

Mr. DUBOIS. I announce that my colleague [Mr. SHOUR] is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BLANCHARD].

Mr. WHITE. I will now vote, as my pair with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUR] has been transferred. I vote "nay."

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon (after having voted in the negative). I voted under a misapprehension. I am paired with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], and withdraw my vote. If the Senator from Wisconsin were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask to make an announcement, and I shall not repeat it during the session. The junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WASHBURN].

Mr. CAREY. I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MITCHELL]. I therefore withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 25; as follows:

YEAS 24.		NAYS 25.	
Aldrich,	Clark,	Gray,	Manderson,
Allison,	Cockrell,	Hale,	Murphy,
Berry,	Callahan,	Huntton,	Pettigrew,
Blackburn,	Cray,	James of Ark.	Smith,
Brace,	Gibson,	Landis,	Teller,
Chandler,	Gorman,	McMillan,	

Bate,	Faulkner,	Pasco,	Wash,
Butler,	Gallinger,	Pender,	White,
Callery,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Wilson of Wash.
Cantrill,	Hill,	Phair,	Woolcott.
Cameron,	Lea,	Quinn,	
Daniel,	Lea,	Squire,	
Dubois,	Morgan,	Stewart,	

NOT VOTING—39.

Allen,	Gordon,	Mantle,	Ransom,
Blanchard,	Hansbrough,	Mills,	Sherman,
Burrows,	Harris,	Mitchell of Ore.	Simpson,
Caulfield,	Lea,	Mitchell of Wis.	Turner,
Carey,	McMillan,	Morris,	Verrill,
Coke,	Kyle,	Palmer,	Vilas,
Davis,	James of Nev.	Powers,	Voorhees,
Dixon,	Lea,	Pritchard,	Washburn,
Dolph,	McLaurin,	Proctor,	Wilson of Iowa.
Geoghegan,	McPherson,	Unger,	

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FRYE. I ask the Senator from Maryland to allow me to offer an amendment to come in at the end of the bill in order to correct a mistake made in a bill which became a law yesterday.

Mr. GORMAN. By unanimous consent that can be done. There is no objection to it.

Mr. FRYE. In a bill which became a law yesterday the words "Jacksonville, Florida, Bangor, Maine, New Haven, Connecticut," were ordered to be inserted after the word "Illinois." The word "Illinois" unfortunately occurs in two places, and the insertion was made in the wrong line. I offer this amendment simply to correct it.

The SECRETARY. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add:

That entitled "An act to amend section four of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the regulation of steam vessels, approved August 7, 1882, and to amend section 41, Title LII of the Revised Statutes, regulation of steam vessels, approved March 1, 1885, is hereby amended by striking out the words 'Jacksonville, Bangor, Maine, New Haven, and New Britain, Connecticut,' where said words occur in the third paragraph of the second section thereof, following the word 'Illinois,' and inserting thereunto in the second paragraph of section 2 of said act after the word 'Ill.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I move to insert the amendment I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SECRETARY. After the word "President," in line 16, page 36, insert:

Provided, That every Representative or Delegate in Congress whose district of Territory is not now represented at the Naval Academy, for any cause by which he shall be prevented and authorized to recommend a candidate for appointment as a cadet at the Naval Academy of the United States, such recommendation to be made on or before the 31st day of March, 1895, subject to the qualifications now prescribed by law, shall be in writing, and shall be countersigned by the commanding officer of the Naval Academy, as now provided by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reading of the bill will be proceeded with.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 45, in line 23, to strike out "three" and insert "two"; so as to read:

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 27, 1895.

That to the said sum of twelve hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the United States Treasury, hereunto appropriated, there be and there is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, to enter the present session and until provided otherwise.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suggest to the Senator from Maryland that the amendment be passed over for the present without action.

Mr. HALE. It is all there is left.

Mr. ALDRICH. No, there are two or three other pages of the bill.

Mr. HALE. They are on the other subject, "Increase of the Navy."

Mr. GORMAN. All of the amendments, except one on page 50, relate to this subject. I will, for the moment, ask that we may pass over all the amendments in relation to the increase of the Navy, down to the amendment on page 50, and consider that for the time being.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection that course will be pursued.

The SECRETARY. The Committee on Appropriations report an amendment on page 50 after line 5 to add:

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and required to remit to N. F. Palmer, jr., of the City of New York, City, the time penalties exacted by the Navy Department under the contracts with said company for the construction of gunboat numbered 3, known as the *Concord*, and gunboat numbered 4, known as the *Benjamin*, the United States having suffered no damage by the delay in the construction of the said gunboats.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not propose to oppose the amendment, but I do wish to call attention to the fact that when we began to build our new ships we adopted a system of premiums and penalties. We have premiums for excessive speed and other extraordinary performances of the vessels—

Mr. HALE. Which we pay.

Mr. CHANDLER. And penalties for various failures on the part of the contractors. I believe the practical result is that we have paid premiums in nearly every case, and we never yet have exacted a penalty. I wish to ask the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] to be kind enough to tell us whether we have ever exacted a penalty in any case?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I shall not say that we have received a penalty, but I will say that the Committee on Naval Affairs at the present session of Congress has refused to recommend the remission of penalties upon four ships. I will state further, with the permission of the Senator from New Hampshire, that the remission of the penalties upon these two ships is recommended by the Committee on Naval Affairs, and passed the Senate unanimously in the shape of an independent bill, but failed of consideration—it was not rejected, as I remember—in the other House. That relates to the two vessels named here. But there are four ships upon which the penalties have been exacted to be remitted. The Committee on Naval Affairs has declined to recommend to the Senate their remission.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have no doubt that a good equitable case was apparently made out here. The Government did not suffer money loss, and the contractors were entitled to consideration. But all the time while we have been remitting these penalties we have been paying enormous premiums. I am glad to say that I think the premium system has been ended. Perhaps some member of the committee can inform me on that subject. I believe the Navy Department has concluded to discontinue the system of premiums for excessive speed.

Mr. HALE. There is no provision of that kind in bills providing for other ships.

Mr. CHANDLER. I understand not. The naval constructors have come to the conclusion that we can now estimate in this country what a ship will accomplish and be so accurate in their estimate that there is no need of undertaking to stimulate the builders of ships by promising the premiums which have cost the Government so much.

I am glad this conclusion has been reached. I only wish to emphasize the fact that we never yet have succeeded in collecting penalties that have been provided for in any contract.

Mr. BLACKBURN. It is true, in answer to the question of the Senator from New Hampshire, the ships provided for in the bill do not carry any offer in the shape of premiums for speed in excess of that provided for. It is true that the Navy Department has determined to abandon the practice of offering premiums as hitherto followed; but in the case of these two ships the Navy Department did state in its communications to the Committee on Naval Affairs that the Government had not only suffered no harm but that the Government had gotten better ships than the contract called for, and that the failure to comply with the terms of the contract was not the fault of the contractor. Upon that a report was made from the Committee on Naval Affairs to the Senate recommending the remission of the penalties in these two cases, and that was a bill which passed the Senate unanimously and failed to receive consideration in the other House. Now it is offered in the shape of a paragraph to the pending bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. That statement I understand to be exactly correct. I have no doubt that the equities are with the contractors in this case.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to know (if it may have been stated when I was not paying attention to the discussion) what amount is involved in the amendment?

Mr. BLACKBURN. My recollection is that it is about \$30,000.

Mr. HALE. About \$30,000.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I am corroborated in that recollection by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE].

Mr. ALDRICH. Another Senator, who said he was familiar with the facts, said it was \$96,000.

Mr. BLACKBURN. No; the Senator from Maine, who is a member old in service of the Committee on Naval Affairs—not old in years—agrees with me in his recollection that it is about \$30,000.

Mr. ALDRICH. Has the money been paid into the Treasury?

Mr. HALE. That is my recollection.

Mr. ALDRICH. Or does it exist merely in the form of a claim?

Mr. HALE. I think about \$32,000 has been paid, though I may be wrong in my recollection.

Mr. BLACKBURN. That is my recollection. I do not think it

has been paid into the Treasury. Otherwise it would require a special appropriation here to take it out of the Treasury.

Mr. ALDRICH. It seems to me on general principles we ought to know something about the amount.

Mr. BLACKBURN. As I stated in answer to the question of the Senator from New Hampshire, there is now pending an application to remit all time penalties on four other ships, amounting in the aggregate to about \$40,000.

Mr. HUNTON. Forty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. BLACKBURN. But the Committee on Naval Affairs has not recommended that remission, nor has the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. ALDRICH. Then the contract which was entered into with these gentlemen was a one-sided contract. If the Government lost, the gentlemen were not obliged to pay.

Mr. BLACKBURN. In answer I would say it was left entirely in the discretion of Congress. If any harm had come by reason of the fault of the contractor, then I should say Congress ought not to remit the penalties; but in this case we have the authority of the Government for the statement that the Government suffered no harm by reason of the failure to comply with the terms as to time, but that, upon the contrary, the Government got better ships than the contract called for. Upon that statement the Secretary recommended these remissions, and the Committee on Naval Affairs so recommended, and the Senate passed the bill.

Mr. HUNTON. Mr. President, I agree to all that has been said by the Senator from Kentucky, but I must insist that the same is exactly true of the other four vessels alluded to by the Senator from Kentucky, to wit, the *Yorktown*, *Baltimore*, *Philadelphia*, and *Newark*, and that the time penalties on those four vessels, amounting to \$40,350, should be remitted. In the contract for those four vessels there was no time premium, but only the time penalties. The same state of facts exists as to those four vessels that exists as to the two mentioned by the Senator from Kentucky. I have in my hand a copy of an answer made by the chief of the construction division of the Navy Department, which I will read for the information of the Senate:

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 14, 1893.

1. Respectfully returned to the Department.
2. The amount named in the first statement, \$40,350, is correct. In regard to the third question, the Bureau is of opinion that the Government sustained no loss or damage by reason of the delay in completion of the vessels referred to, beyond the loss of their service during the increased time of their construction; also, that the changes made in these vessels, which undoubtedly delayed their construction, improved their character and efficiency, and were made for that purpose alone.
3. The amendment (inclosure 1) is returned herewith.

PHILIP HICHBORN,
Chief Constructor U. S. N., Chief of Bureau.

Now, whatever is true of the two ships mentioned in the bill is true of these four. The time penalty which was incurred by the contractor for the building of these four vessels grew out of the fact that the Government changed the plan. By the change the Government got better vessels; and that change in the plan was the cause of the delay in completing the contract. Therefore, if these two vessels are to be released from the time penalty I appeal to the committee, and especially to the Senator from Maryland, who has charge of the bill, to allow the time penalties upon those four other cruisers to be remitted also. I appeal to the Senator from Maryland, who has charge of the bill, to allow these four vessels to go in also.

Mr. HALE. That is not like the case under consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, will the Senate agree to the amendment reported by the committee?

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will report the amendment passed over on page 45.

The SECRETARY. On page 45, line 23, before the word "seagoing," the committee report to strike out "three" and insert "two," so as to read:

That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract two seagoing coast-line battle ships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about ten thousand tons, etc.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I desire to detain the Senate for only a moment on this proposition. The Senate understands perfectly what it is. The provision as it comes from the House authorizes the construction of three battleships at a cost of \$4,000,000 each, exclusive of the armament, and the amount of the appropriation \$12,000,000. The Senate committee, after a careful consideration of all the provisions of the bill and all the conditions that surround the Treasury, reported an amendment to strike out "three" and insert "two."

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the Senator from Maryland allow me?

Mr. GORMAN. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is very evident that we can not complete the discussion of this amendment to-night. I suggest to the Senator from Maryland that we take a recess for half an hour, with an understanding that at that time we shall take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. GORMAN. There is no objection to the consideration of the bill, I understand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill indicated by the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. PEPPER. I move to amend the bill by adding at the end of the last line what I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Maryland will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of the bill—

Except that part of said agreement contained in the following paragraph: "Nothing in this settlement and agreement is intended to shall in any construction be held to preclude the right of the State of Arkansas to assert and establish her title to any lands which were granted or claimed to her by the said act, approved September 28, 1850, March 2, 1853, and March 3, 1857, in so far as the same is disputed by those Indians, among any subsequent grant made or claimed to her, and the scope and purpose of this settlement being hereby declared to be the adjustment of all disputes between the United States and the State of Arkansas, and to leave undisturbed inasmuch controversies between said State and other parties in which the United States is not beneficially interested."

Mr. BERRY. Will my colleague yield to me for a moment?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. BERRY. In the first place, there can be no amendment in regard to this matter because it is an agreement based upon the act that was passed in August, which authorized the agreement and which might be ratified by Congress. The State has already ratified it, and the governor has already signed the agreement, and any amendment, of course, would not be binding upon the State of Arkansas. In the second place—

Mr. GORMAN. Now, Mr. President—

Mr. BERRY. Just one moment, if the Senator from Maryland will permit me, I hope we can get a vote.

Mr. GORMAN. A vote can be had in a moment I will yield.

Mr. BERRY. Very well.

Mr. CALL. I ask the Senator from Arkansas to allow me to present a conference report.

Mr. BERRY. I hope the Senator from Florida will not interpose now.

Mr. CALL. I will withhold it for a moment.

Mr. BERRY. As I was going to state, in the second place, what would simply be the effect of the amendment. This is a full settlement of all claims between Arkansas and the United States Government of every character and description. There is a contest between the Iron Mountain Railroad and the State of Arkansas with which this Government has nothing whatever to do, and the agreement leaves the rights and claims of the Iron Mountain Railroad and the State precisely as though this bill and this agreement never had existed.

There is a contest between Arkansas and the Iron Mountain Railroad, not between Arkansas and any of her citizens, as to whether the Iron Mountain Railroad shall pay her State for certain lands that the Iron Mountain Railroad obtained, and which the State claimed, and it is solely this bill that it is not affected by this bill. Whatever the railroad company have without the passage of this bill the company will still have after its passage. Arkansas gets no pay from the Government, nor no offset for any lands lying within the Iron Mountain grant. The swamp lands for which the State receives credit are not the lands claimed by the Iron Mountain Railroad.

I trust that the amendment will not be adopted, because that contest is not a matter in which the United States is interested in any way, directly or indirectly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. PEPPER. I desire to be heard very briefly on this question.

Mr. GORMAN. Now, Mr. President—

Mr. CALL. If the bill is going to be debated I must insist upon presenting a conference report. At all events, the report ought to go back to the other House immediately.

Mr. GORMAN. It must go back at once.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CALL submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 47, 65, 97, 125, 138, 144, 148, 150, and 201 of the bill (H. R. 470) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, having met, full and complete conference have considered the amendments and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 18 and 149, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line of the said amendment insert the following: For compensating the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation for loss sustained by those Indians in receiving less land per capita in their diminished reservation than is received by the Indians of the same reservation, the amount to be added to the share of the permanent fund of the said Crow Creek Indians and to draw interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum, \$187,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 7 of said amendment strike out the word "six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "one" and the end of said amendment be changed to the following: "To be immediately available," and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of

said amendment strike out the word "four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "two" and strike out all after the word "That," in line 18, down to and including the word "Survey," in line 22 of said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line of the said amendment insert the following: "and the Senate agree to the same."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 200, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line of the said amendment insert the following: "and the Senate agree to the same." That the amendments of law made to the (Crow Indians in the Indian Territory, in pursuance of an act of the Cheyenne national council, approved March 23, 1894, be and the same be hereby ratified and confirmed, subject to revision, correction, and approval by the Secretary of the Interior. Provided, however, that any allottee who may be dissatisfied with his allotment shall have all the rights to contest the same provided for in subject of the Cheyenne national council, subject to revision, correction, and approval by the Secretary of the Interior. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue patents to said allottees within the period of twenty days after the date of said allotment, and shall be liable for a period of twenty years from and after the date of said patents; and provided further, that the surplus lands sold reservation, if any, may be allotted, from time to time by treaty, to its members, under the above-entitled act, and the Senate agree to the same.

On the amendments of the Senate numbered 47, 136, and 144 the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

WILKINSON CALL.

F. M. COCKRELL.

H. M. TELLER.

Managers on the part of the Senate.

W. S. HOLMAN.

J. M. ALLEN.

J. A. PICKLER.

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. CALL. I move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments disagreed to by the House of Representatives and agree to the further conference asked by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. CALL, Mr. COCKRELL, and Mr. TELLER were appointed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the amendment that I have proposed to the bill called up by the Senator from Arkansas brings up all that there is in dispute between the Senator from Arkansas and myself about this matter. I am not certain that it is altogether a dispute, either; but I want the Senate to understand what we are doing.

Mr. GORMAN. If this bill is to lead to discussion it is not possible for me to give way to it or any other measure at this time. If the Senate can not agree to come to a vote upon the measure I shall have to call for the regular order.

Mr. PEPPER. I will say to the Senator from Maryland that I shall not occupy more than five minutes, and after that I shall make no further objection.

Mr. GORMAN. If we can have a vote on the bill in five minutes I shall give way.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask the Senator from Maryland to give us ten minutes.

Mr. BERRY. I ask unanimous consent that we may have ten minutes, and that at the end of that time the vote be taken.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. CHANDLER. I objected to this bill several days ago. I am unwilling to prevent consideration of it, but since I objected to it I am unwilling to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate concurred in its passage. I shall find it necessary to make a statement of facts as I understand them. It will not be a long statement, but I am not willing to confine myself to ten minutes in stating the case as I understand it.

Mr. GORMAN. Then I feel compelled to demand the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BERRY. If there is an opportunity some time before adjournment to-night I hope we can finish the bill then.

SUPPRESSION OF LOTTERY TRAFFIC.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I move to proceed to the consideration of a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill (S. 1620) for the suppression of lottery traffic through national and interstate commerce and the postal service subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the United States. I propose if that is taken up to move to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the Senator from Massachusetts will withdraw that motion and let us proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill. That would displace the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. HOAR. I understand it.

Mr. GORMAN. The appropriation bill has not yet been considered, and I can not give way to that or any other business.

Mr. HOAR. I wish to ask the Senator from Maryland if it is his purpose to hang up the lottery bill on the formal amendments.

Mr. GORMAN. It is my purpose to try and pass the naval appro-

priation bill, and I must decline to give way for any motion whatever.

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Senator whether he will arrange for a time for a vote on the lottery bill.

Mr. GORMAN. I have no objection to the Senator calling it up, but I can not yield until after the appropriation bill is concluded. I must decline every proposition. The Senate is perfectly well aware that the great questions involved in the naval appropriation bill have yet to be considered, and with the conference reports on the other appropriation bills coming in it will be utterly impossible to get the naval appropriation bill through unless its consideration is concluded by the Senate at a very early hour. I appeal to the Senator from Massachusetts that there is ample time between now and the next twenty-two hours for the motion he wants to enter or for any other bill that may be considered.

Mr. HOAR. I am not asking any consent from the Senator from Maryland. I am making a motion in my own right. But as the Senator has spoken to it, perhaps I may be permitted to say a word.

This is an important measure. It passed the Senate unanimously after a great deal of consideration. It has passed the other House. It is what is known as the antislavery bill, to prevent the agents of the lottery companies getting into a boat off the shore of our country and flooding us with lottery tickets. The other House adopted several merely verbal amendments, which do not change the substance or meaning of the bill one particle, and the Senate concurred in those amendments. The Senator from Maryland entered a motion to reconsider that concurrence.

Mr. GORMAN. No; I did not.

Mr. PASCO. It was the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE].

Mr. HOAR. It was the Senator from Ohio, but I suppose the Senator from Maryland understands it very well. Now I do not think that the appropriation bill should be used by that Senator or any other to defeat a measure of that kind which has passed both Houses, where there is only a mere technicality in the way. I propose, therefore, to move that the Senate proceed to consider that bill, and then to move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. If my honorable friend from Maryland will agree that that motion may be taken up, as far as he is concerned, after the appropriation bill is over, I shall not interfere. Otherwise I shall insist on my motion.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I object to any such agreement being made.

Mr. HOAR. Very well, then; I move to proceed to the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendments of the House were concurred in. If the motion is agreed to I shall then move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. GORMAN. If the Senator persists I shall ask for yeas and nays, and the Senate may decide whether the appropriation bill shall be displaced or not.

Mr. PASCO. It will take but a few minutes.

Mr. GEORGE. We could have passed it in the last few minutes while Senators have been quarreling about it.

Mr. GORDON. May I ask, in order to guide my vote, whether the Senator from Massachusetts intends to make a motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table?

Mr. HOAR. I do. It will take no time.

Mr. GORDON. Then I appeal to the Senator from Maryland to let that vote be taken.

Mr. HOAR. I will withdraw the motion if there can be an agreement to take it up after the appropriation bill is disposed of.

Mr. GORMAN. I object to debate. Let the motion be put.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. GORMAN. Let us have the yeas and nays. It displaces the appropriation bill. That is the result of an affirmative vote.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MANDERSON. Before the roll is called I desire to say that this colloquy in the center of the Chamber was conducted in the midst of so much confusion that, seated here and trying to pay attention, I am unable to ascertain what the question is. I hope it will be stated so that it may be understood.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts to take up the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to Senate bill 1620.

Mr. HOAR. I shall immediately move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table if it is taken up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE when his name was called. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. GORDON when his name was called. I am paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. HILL when his name was called. I am paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LOTTEN].

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin when his name was called. I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I am paired with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. VILAS], or I should vote "yea."

Mr. BATE (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN]. I learn that he has not voted, and I withdraw my vote.

Mr. WHITE. I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SMITH], but I will transfer that pair to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] whom I do not see in the Chamber, and I will vote "nay."

Mr. GIBSON (after having voted in the negative). I voted, not observing that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS], with whom I paired, is absent. I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 28; as follows:

YEAS—17.			
Call,	Hansbrough,	Pasco,	Pugh.
Caudwell,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Sherman.
Clark,	Hear,	Pettigrew,	
Gallinger,	Kyle,	Platt,	
George,	Morrill,	Proctor,	
NAYS—28.			
Berry,	Cullum,	Lindsay,	Peffer,
Blackburn,	Faulkner,	McMillan,	Quay,
Blanchard,	Gorman,	McQuinn,	Ransom,
Butler,	Gray,	Martina,	Teller,
Caffery,	Harris,	West,	White,
Campbell,	Huntton,	Morgan,	Woolcott.
Chambers,	Jones of Ark.	Palmer,	
NOT VOTING—43.			
Aldrich,	Dixon,	Lodge,	Smith,
Allen,	Dolph,	McLaurin,	Squire,
Allison,	Dubois,	McPherson,	Stewart,
Ames,	Frye,	McPherson,	Turpie,
Brice,	Gibson,	Mitchell of Wis.	Vilas,
Burrows,	Gordon,	Mitchell of Wis.	Voorhees,
Carver,	Hale,	Murphy,	Wash,
Cockrell,	Higgins,	Power,	Washburn,
Coke,	Hill,	Pritchard,	Wilson of Iowa,
Daniel,	Ives,	Rosen,	Wilson of Wash.
Davis,	Jones of Nev.	Shoup,	

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to give notice that I shall renew the motion when the naval appropriation bill is disposed of, or before, if I can get the opportunity.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bill:

A bill (S. 2342) granting a pension to Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland;

A bill (S. 2385) for the relief of Fred Korman; and

A bill (S. 2463) to grant a township of land to the State of Mississippi for the use of the Institute and College for Girls.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1201) to provide for reimbursement of claims and claims for property lost or destroyed in the naval service of the United States, disagreed to by the Senate, agreed to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. BUNN, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. LOUD managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill (H. R. 1310) for the relief of John H. Willis.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8665) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

Mr. DANIEL. I desire to offer an amendment to come in on page 50, after line 13. It is an amendment reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. I call the attention of the Senator from Maryland to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 50, after line 13, insert:

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to audit and adjust the claim of the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works, of Richmond, Va., against the Government of the United States for damages and losses sustained by the said Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works in the execution of the contract to construct and deliver thereunto required by the United States in the construction of the hull of said battleship *Texas*, and to report to Congress at the next session what amount may be due to said Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works.

Mr. GORMAN. There is no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PLATT. Let the amendment be stated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 45, line 23, before the word "seagoing," it is proposed to strike out "three" and insert "two;" so as to read:

That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the

"Let that poor devil alone." We have done it before. Are we going to sneak out and run away from all these opportunities of gallant and chivalrous things, and for the defense of high purposes, because of the question of economy?

I do not wish to sneer at economy. I do not want a dollar wasted nor a dollar stolen; but I find if I know anything of the American people (and I have been for forty-five years and more making speeches to them), there is nothing to which they respond with more sincerity and heartiness than they do to appeals like the one I have just been making.

I never knew an American citizen—perhaps I did not see all of them—come to this city and pass through these noble streets, look out upon these fine prospects, and look through this and the other very noble buildings, without plainly in his or her face showing their pride in their country. Did anyone of them ever go through here and say to you: "Oh, this is so good, so good. Do you not think it is very magnificent?" They would not care if you put \$10,000,000 more, it would not waste it. That is what our people are. We make a little mistake. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] says that there is danger of a reaction. I do not think there is. So long as our plans are well laid by skillful engineers and experienced officers and approved by wise officers in the Cabinet, I have no fear of a reaction. But reactions come in all sorts of unexpected ways in political affairs, and reactions or no reaction all have convictions and I have certain convictions as to what we ought to do in this regard. We ought to have not a Navy large enough to engage in aggressive work, but abundant for manly and safe defense. We ought to have a Navy considerably larger than we have now. Of that proposition I have no doubt whatever.

I picked up the report of the Secretary of the Navy just now, and by accident turned to page 25. England has 49 battle ships, and 10 building. France has 18 battle ships and 12 building. Germany has 15 and 1 building. Poor Greece has 3 battle ships. Italy has 9, and 9 building. Russia has 8, and 9 building. Turkey, the unspeakable Turk, has 7 good battle ships.

Now, is it unreasonable to say that we ought to have six or eight or ten at least? We have a good Navy, somebody says. That is about correct. For the size of it, and the number of it, and the weight of it, it is about as good as any nation has. But you must realize that that it is very largely composed of lighter classes of vessels that go at a very considerable speed about the world, and that endanger an enemy's commerce or act as picket posts to warn us of the coming of a heavy squadron.

They form the light cavalry, the Uhlans out in front of the sea, and come in warning us that there is a great squadron coming up from Bermuda or from Kingston or somewhere else upon our coast. Then the vessels come up and these smaller vessels can not join battle in regular form with them. Then come necessity for a heavier, if you choose a clumsier, class of vessels that are not expected to sail at the rate of 20 knots an hour, but to make 12, 14, 15, or 16 knots—well-armed vessels, with the most powerful guns known—and they are, to use the expression of a soldier on shore, to draw up elbow to elbow and give battle. Unless you have something of that kind you may as well admit that you have no Navy in certain emergencies. A pretty one in time of peace, an excellent cavalry outpost, but nobody could conduct a great battle with it.

I shall not detain the Senate longer.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8518) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution:

A bill (S. 707) for the relief of Orin R. McDaniel; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 19) authorizing the Secretary of War to correct the military record of Capt. Edward Wheeler, Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 6841) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary E. Wyse, widow of Lieut. Col. F. O. Wyse; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 286) to extend time in which members of the Fifty-third Congress may signed documents.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 2463) to grant a township of land to the State of Mississippi, for the use of the Institute and college for girls; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8665) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, the pending question being on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, on page 45, line 23, before the word "seagoing," to strike out "three," and insert "two," so as to read:

That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract two seagoing, first-line battleships designed to carry the heaviest guns and most powerful ordnance then a displacement of about 10,000 tons.

Mr. GORMAN (at 10 o'clock p. m.). The yeas and nays have been ordered on the pending amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAFFEY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. POWER].

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]. If he were here I should vote "yea."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. LIXON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE] upon this question. I understand that he would vote "nay," and therefore I take the liberty of voting. I vote "nay."

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], but I am informed by his colleague that I am at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM].

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] and vote "nay."

Mr. HILL (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. HILL (when the name of Mr. VOORHEES was called). I beg to announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] is paired on this question with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. LIXON (after having voted in the negative). I will withdraw my vote and announce my pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. GALLINGER. I inquire whether the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] has voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with that Senator and will withhold my vote.

Mr. BRICE. I inquire if my pair has been announced with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES]?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has been announced.

Mr. BRICE. If the Senator from Indiana were present I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 29; as follows:

YEAS—33.

Allen,	Cullum,	McMillan,	Ransom,
Atkinson,	Daniel,	Martin,	Rich.
Bates,	Funkhouser,	McMillan of Wis.	Yeller,
Berry,	Gorman,	Morrill,	Vest,
Blackburn,	Gray,	Pulmer,	Wills,
Boies,	Harris,	Reed,	Wolcott,
Canfield,	Johnson of Ark.	Reid,	
Chandler,	Kyle,	Reid,	
Cockrell,	Lansley,	Reid,	

NAYS—29.

Alford,	Payne,	McLaurin,	Squire,
Blanchard,	Quinn,	McLaurin,	Stewart,
Burrows,	Quinn,	McLaurin,	Stewart,
Cates,	Quinn,	McLaurin,	Stewart,
Cameron,	Quinn,	McLaurin,	Stewart,
Canby,	Quinn,	McLaurin,	Stewart,
Clark,	Quinn,	McLaurin,	Stewart,
Dallas,	Quinn,	McLaurin,	Stewart,

NOT VOTING—33.

Brice,	George,	Marble,	Smith,
Caffery,	Harrison,	Marble,	Smith,
Hill,	Harrison,	Marble,	Smith,
Davis,	Hill,	Marble,	Smith,
Dixon,	Hill,	Marble,	Smith,
Dolph,	Hill,	Marble,	Smith,
Gallinger,	Hill,	Marble,	Smith,

So the amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 46, line 3, after the word "each," to strike out:

And nine torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, at a cost not to exceed an average of \$100,000; and the Secretary of the Navy is further directed to construct three additional torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, at a cost not to exceed an average of \$170,000, one of which shall be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., one at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, Norfolk, Va., and one at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

And insert:

And six light-draft composite gunboats of about 1,000 tons displacement, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy, and no one of which shall cost more than \$250,000, or in all for said six gunboats \$1,350,000, exclusive of armament, and more than two of said gunboats shall be built in one yard, or by one contracting party, and in each case the contract shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best responsible bidder; and three torpedo boats at a cost not exceeding \$150,000 each, subject to the provisions hereinafter made, one seagoing battle ship, and one of said torpedo boats shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and in the waters connecting therewith, and one torpedo boat on the Mississippi River, and one torpedo boat on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment proposed by the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment of the committee on page 46, line 23, after the word "bidder," by inserting:

And one torpedo boat shall be built at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, Cal., at a cost not to exceed \$100,000.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, I desire to explain the amendment.

Mr. FRYE. You can not explain under the agreement.

Mr. GORMAN. Under the agreement there was to be no debate.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask unanimous consent to explain the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. I object, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. PERKINS. I am sure that the Senator from South Carolina will not object when I ask for unanimous consent to say half a dozen words.

Mr. BUTLER. The reason I object is that I think the Senator will get his amendment through if he does not talk, and if he does that he will lose it. [Laughter.]

Mr. PERKINS. I do not desire to make a speech.

Mr. BUTLER. I will draw the objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. HARRIS. If we allow the Senator from California to debate this amendment there is no reason why we shall not allow every other Senator to debate any other amendment.

Mr. HOAR. I call the Senator from Tennessee to order, Mr. President.

Mr. HARRIS. I object.

Mr. GORMAN. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maryland to lay the amendment of the Senator from California on the table.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUNTON. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Maryland, in charge of the bill, to what seems to me to be a contradiction in terms in the amendment in line 18, which reads "and not more than two of said gunboats shall be built in one yard, or by one contracting party;" and then it proceeds to say that "in each case the contract shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best responsible bidder." It may be that the best responsible bidder may have made two or more bids.

Mr. GORMAN. That will be attended to when the bill gets into conference. I think there will be no conflict in relation to it.

The next amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 47, line 14, after the word "manufacture," to strike out:

In making proposals for contracts for building the vessels authorized by this act it shall be required that one of such battle ships and three of such torpedo boats shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or in the waters connecting therewith, and two torpedo boats shall be built on the Mississippi River. *Provided*, That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for such contracts, when the same are opened and examined by him, that the said vessels can not be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and that the torpedo boats aforesaid authorized can not be constructed at a fair cost on the Mississippi River, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels, or any of them, elsewhere in the United States; and if the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to contract at reasonable prices for the construction of any of said vessels, then he may procure the vessels in such navy-yards as he may designate. *And provided further*,

And insert:

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for the contracts for either of said torpedo boats and one of the foregoing battle ships to be built on the Pacific coast, when the same shall be opened and examined by him, that the said torpedo boats or battle ship can not be constructed at a fair cost at the places fixed in the proposals and biddings, he may authorize the construction of said torpedo boats, or any of them, elsewhere in the United States, subject to the limitations as to cost hereinbefore provided; and any of the ships, gunboats, and torpedo boats provided for in this act may be constructed of steel or other metal, or of alloy, except where it is otherwise provided in this act, and

Mr. HALE. I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment of the committee in line 13, on page 48, after the words "torpedo boats," by inserting:

Or the battle ship, the biddings for which provide for building upon the Pacific Coast.

Mr. HALE. That is all right. It is only to conform to the rest of the bill.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was amended was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 49, line 9, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five million two hundred and eighty-seven" and insert "four million eight hundred and thirty-seven;" and in line 10, after the word "available," to strike out:

Provided, That no higher price shall be paid for armor and gun steel than is paid by the contracting firm for like armor and gun steel furnished private parties or other governments.

So as to make the clause read:

Armor and armament: Toward the armament and armor of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized by the act of August 3, 1886; of the vessels authorized by the act approved March 2, 1889; of those authorized by the act of June 30, 1890, of the one authorized by the act of March 2, 1891, of those authorized by the act of July 19, 1892; and of the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1893; and of the three torpedo boats, each of which one of the vessels authorized under said act \$4,837,670, of which sum \$2,000,000 is to be made immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON. I offer an amendment to come in after line 13, on page 50.

Mr. FRYE. Are the committee amendments completed?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The committee amendments are completed. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 50, after line 13, it is proposed to insert:

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and required to remit the time penalties on the *Yorktown*, *Baltimore*, *Philadelphia*, and *Newark*, and such other vessels appropriated for this purpose.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I move to insert, on page 6, after the word "dollars," in line 20, the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 6, after line 20, it is proposed to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay, should he consider such payment desirable, for the exclusive rights to and for ordnance appliances now in use on naval vessels, and protected and covered by patent No. 533,171, and patent being embraced in a contract dated January 28, 1893, and signed by the Secretary of the Navy and the patentee, as authorized in the "act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and for other purposes," \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PASCO. I report an amendment which has been referred to the Committee on Claims, and reported favorably by that committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After line 13, on page 50, it is proposed to insert:

To pay to the parties who may be found entitled to receive the same any balance that may be due and unpaid on account of the purchase money of the *California*, *Idaho*, and *Benard*, authorized by the United States from the New York and New Orleans Steamship Company, by authority of an act of Congress approved July 18, 1861, \$41,000.00.

Mr. GORMAN. Now I trust the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I submit at this time a conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the next fiscal year.

The REPORT is pro tempore. The report will be read.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Under protest?

Mr. MANDERSON. Under duress?

Mr. BRICE. Under duress.

Mr. MANDERSON. There is precedent for the defeat of deficiency appropriation bills, and I think this is an instance where it would be very safe to follow the precedent. I believe that so much has been given away in conference of righteous, just, and honest amendments placed upon the bill by the Senate that the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio, one of the conferees, is an excellent one, and that this deficiency bill had better fail, even at the risk of an extra session of Congress, although I have no idea that that disastrous result would obtain.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Not at all.

Mr. WHITE. I simply desire to say that the mere fact that some of us have lost the claims that we thought should have been allowed (and I feel extra poor myself since the report has been read) should not induce us to defeat a bill which may bring solace to some one else. Therefore I shall vote to adopt the report.

Mr. HIGGINS. I do not know but that this is a shrewd movement upon the part of some of the astute Senators upon the other side to put this side in the Calvinistic dilemma; and that if we defeat this appropriation bill under Democratic auspices the Republicans will have to take up the load in the next Congress.

Mr. STEWART. Has it passed the jurisdiction of the Senate, so that we can not disagree to the report and ask for a further conference?

Mr. MANDERSON. No; we can still further insist.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Of course the Senate can agree or disagree; and when it has disagreed the Senate will decide whether it will ask for a further conference or not.

Mr. STEWART. I do not think there is any necessity to kill the bill. There is plenty of time to have the amendments submitted to the House and the Senate be treated with due consideration in form if we gain nothing in fact. I think it is an exceedingly bad practice to bring in the bill in the first instance, leaving one side without a reason many of whom Senators believe meritorious. I think we ought to disagree to the report and ask for a further conference. I move that the Senate disagree to the report and ask for a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion of the Senator from Nevada is not necessary, because the question is, Will the Senate concur in the report? If the Senate refuses to concur then motion for further insistence and further conference will be in order.

Mr. STEWART. Is not my motion in order?

Mr. HAWLEY and others. No.

Mr. MANDERSON. It is already before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is not in order. The question is, Will the Senate concur in the report of the committee of conferees?

Mr. STEWART. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. GORDON (when his name was called). I learn that I can vote without any inconsistency, and I vote "yea."

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON] to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] and vote "nay."

Mr. PALMER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH].

Mr. CULLOM and others (to Mr. PALMER). Vote.

Mr. PALMER. I vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SHOUPE]. I will transfer my pair to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS] to the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANTLE] and vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 14; as follows:

YEAS—37.

Albrich,	Faulkner,	Lodge,	Ransom,
Allen,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Reacher,
Baird,	Gordon,	Martin,	Teller,
Berry,	Gorman,	Mitchell of Wis.	Vilas,
Burns,	Mary,	Morris,	Wells,
Butler,	Harris,	Palmer,	White,
Caffery,	Hill,	Pasco,	Wolcott.
Chandler,	Keane,	Peffer,	
Cockrell,	Jones of Ark.	Platt,	
Cullom,	Lindsay,	Quay,	

NAYS—14.

Blanchard,	Clark,	McMasters,	Squire,
Brice,	Dutwile,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Stewart.
Cameron,	Hawley,	Pettigrew,	
Carrey,	Higgins,	Power,	

NOT VOTING—37.

Allen,	George,	Mankie,	Smith,
Burrows,	Gibson,	Mills,	Turpie,
Call,	Hale,	Morrill,	Vest,
Canden,	Hansbrough,	Murphy,	Voorhees,
Daniel,	Huntin,	Nichols,	Washburn,
Davis,	Irby,	Prentiss,	Wilson of Iowa,
Dixon,	Jones of Nev.	Reed,	Wilson of Wash.
Dolph,	Kyle,	Rugh,	
Frye,	McLaurin,	Sherman,	
	McPherson,	Shoup,	

So the report was concurred in.

SUPPRESSION OF LOTTERY TRAFFIC.

Mr. HOAR. I move to take up the motion for the reconsideration of Senate bill 1620.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The title of the bill will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1620) for the suppression of lottery traffic through national and interstate commerce and the postal service subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts moves to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the bill the title of which has been stated. The question is on that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I now move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

ACCOUNTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ARKANSAS.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2892) to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. President, it occurs to me that there has been a unanimous-consent agreement that pension bills should be considered, and I think we are proceeding under that agreement.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent to consider the bill I have indicated.

Mr. HIGGINS. How much money does it carry?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. It proposes that the State of Arkansas shall pay to the Government \$165,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment heretofore proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of the bill it is proposed to insert

Nothing in this settlement and agreement is intended to or shall in any connection be used to prejudice the right of the State of Arkansas to assert and establish its title to any lands which were granted or confirmed to her by the said acts approved September 28, 1850, March 2, 1855, March 3, 1857, in so far as the same is disputed by those claiming under any subsequent grant made or claimed to have been made, the scope and purposes of this settlement being hereby declared to be the adjustment of all disputes between the United States and the State of Arkansas, and to leave undisturbed incidental controversies between said State and other parties in which the United States is not beneficially interested.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I have no desire to delay action upon this bill, but I can not give it my support. I know nothing of the question raised between the Senators from Arkansas and the Senator from Kansas about land settlements, but I find that the United States by this bill is going to release to the State of Arkansas a very large sum of money.

The State owes to the United States on account of the Smithsonian fund \$500,000, the interest on which up to October 26, 1861, thirty-four years ago, was \$425,000.

The State of Arkansas also owes to the United States \$252,000, money due to the Chickasaw Indians. The interest on those bonds up to January 1, 1893, is \$317,000. The total amount of those bonds and interest which is to be released to the State of Arkansas according to the statement I hold in my hand, is \$1,611,893.61.

It will be noticed that the interest on the \$500,000 of Smithsonian bonds is only reckoned up to 1861. There is said to be an opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States that no interest is due upon those bonds since 1861, thirty-four years. By what process the Attorney-General reached the conclusion that no interest was due upon those bonds I do not know.

No one is pressing Arkansas for this release. There is no disposition to crowd the State of Arkansas to make her pay this money; and there is therefore no haste about this settlement. The State of Arkansas is to pay for this release \$160,000 in money, and beside that, it is to surrender to the United States some swamp lands, the complications of which I do not understand; but I do not believe, when there is no pressure being brought to bear upon the State of Arkansas in connection with this loan, that we ought at this hour of the session to take up so important a bill as this and pass it. I am therefore against its passage.

Mr. HIGGINS. Is the consideration of the bill still open to objection?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. No.

Mr. BERRY. The bill has already been taken up.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question has been presented to the Senate, and by unanimous consent the bill has been taken up for consideration, the pending question being on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEPPER].

Mr. BERRY. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. STEWART. I do not like so much discrimination in treating different sections of the country in relation to the claims which they present. I am tired of it. When the claims of California, Oregon, and Nevada, which are more meritorious than those which have been allowed to Texas and Missouri, and the nonpayment of which has embarrassed my State so much, a claim for money expended in a time when they were called upon by the officers of the Government to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, we are told that those claims can not have the dignity of being allowed to go before the House of Representatives for consideration, and that, too, after all the efforts we have made for the same time, under the same bill, other States secure large amounts of money; Texas, for example, getting a million dollars for its Indian war claims subsequently to the rebellion. I think it pretty hard that these claims should be continually granted to other States and such discrimination made against the Pacific Coast. In view of that I do not think that this case, which does not come before us with the report of a committee—

Mr. BERRY. Oh, yes, it does.

Mr. STEWART. What committee of the Senate has reported it?

Mr. BERRY. The Committee on Public Lands has unanimously reported it.

Mr. STEWART. The Committee on Public Lands of the House did not report it.

Mr. BERRY. I beg the Senator's pardon; they did report it.

Mr. STEWART. Not unanimously.

Mr. BERRY. The Committee on Public Lands of the House reported in its favor.

Mr. STEWART. But there is a minority report. I am not in the habit of obstructing legislation, but I can not be ignorant.

Mr. CULLOM. I do not think we can settle this bill to-night.

Mr. BERRY. I hope the Senator from Nevada will allow us to take a vote.

Mr. STEWART. There are times when I feel it my duty to call attention to the discrimination and the injustice with which my section has been treated after having labored so long.

Mr. BERRY. Does the Senator think I am in anywise responsible for the report of the committee of conference to which he has referred?

Mr. STEWART. No, you are not responsible, but the Congress of the United States is responsible; somebody is responsible for turning a deaf ear to a whole section of the country, and it is time that that section should take care of itself.

We have sat here and voted money to other sections without interfering with their requests. The Senators from the Pacific Coast have been most liberal to those of other sections, and have been most uncomplaining; and it is an outrage that that section should be treated in the way it has been by this Congress and by preceding Congresses. At every session claims come in from other States which receive favorable consideration.

In this case the minority report of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, which to me seems very important and which ought to challenge the attention of the Senate, is signed by six members of the committee, and I think the Senate had better understand the objections to this bill before it is passed. I find in the minority report the following:

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Public Lands, feel constrained to dissent from the report of the majority of the committee on the bill H. R. 8911. We regret to do this, because we have not had an opportunity for the time to consider the matter such an examination as its importance demands. The legislation involved in the settlement of the claims of the Indians and the acquisition of the lands involved in the transactions between the State and General Government from the time of the admission of the State into the Union. It is a subject of great importance and one which should be considered with due care by the Congress. Congress only authorized the settlement of the claims, which should have no binding effect until approved by Congress.

This resolution was put in the act in order that the proper committee and Congress might give the transaction a suitable and full examination. We have now to report on this, as the matter was first heard in the committee on the 10th of March, 1894, with only three days remaining of the session. It is a subject of great importance and one which should be considered with due care by the Congress. Congress only authorized the settlement of the claims, which should have no binding effect until approved by Congress.

The Government has put in the act in order that the proper committee and Congress might give the transaction a suitable and full examination. We have now to report on this, as the matter was first heard in the committee on the 10th of March, 1894, with only three days remaining of the session. It is a subject of great importance and one which should be considered with due care by the Congress. Congress only authorized the settlement of the claims, which should have no binding effect until approved by Congress.

acre, and a large part was given to settlers as homesteads for nothing. The contract assumes that the State is now entitled to select other public lands in lieu thereof and that the said lands should be secured to the State by stopping the interest on the bonds and computing that the value of the lands have increased fourfold the rights of the Government have been cut off both ways.

The report shows that 7,532,565 1/2 acres of swamp land have all been patented to the State, amounting to nearly 12,000 square miles. The enormous quantity of land thus patented as swamp lands would indicate that Arkansas has not been unkindly dealt with in the certification of such lands being available for the purpose of the time given to consider the matter it is impossible for us to examine the question.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. STEWART. I will.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I want to ask the Senator if his purpose is to prevent action upon the bill. I do not want to put the bill in the way of other Senators. This is the fifth time I have asked for its consideration, and I should be glad to have a vote upon it; but I do not want to be unkind to other Senators, and I will not be in the way of others, anxious as I am to have the bill passed, and earnest as I am to have it done. If it is the purpose of the Senator to prevent the passage of the bill I will ask leave to withdraw the request for its consideration; but I hope the Senator will not insist upon his objection, but will allow us to have a vote.

Mr. STEWART. I do not think this bill ought to pass without more consideration. I think it ought to have been brought here earlier in the session so that we might have had an opportunity to examine and discuss it.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Then let us have a vote. If other Senators are ready to vote let us vote on the bill, and if it is voted down that will be the end of it.

Mr. BERRY. All we ask is a vote.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I do not wish to stand in the way of other Senators.

Mr. STEWART. I think Senators would like to know something about the bill before they vote upon it. I think a bill of this kind ought to be maturely considered.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I withdraw the request for unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill, but I want to say it is an outrage of the gravest kind against the sovereign State of Arkansas in the interest of a corporation, and that it is an inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request for the consideration of the bill is withdrawn.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 8983) to admit antioxyne free of duty; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

OUTER BAR OF BRUNSWICK, GA.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. President, I wish to appeal to the Senate to allow a bill to pass which is of great moment to the State of Georgia and to commerce generally. It is Order of Business 1052.

I wish to say, as I said yesterday, that I have not troubled the Senate, and I have yielded time and time again, when I had the right to the floor, in order to facilitate the public business. This is a very important bill. It is simply for the widening of the bar at Brunswick on the same basis precisely agreed to by the Senate at its last session, without changing one particle the basis of remuneration, and without advancing one dollar by the Government for the work.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The title of the bill will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2721) to amend the river and harbor act of August 7, 1894, providing for improving the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Let the bill be read for information.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read.

The SECRETARY read the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STEWART. Is it a House bill or a Senate bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A Senate bill.

Mr. STEWART. I thought the understanding was that we should not consider Senate bills.

Mr. GORDON. I should not have consented to that, because there was an understanding between the Senate and myself four days ago that this bill should be considered.

Mr. STEWART. I am not going to object. I wanted to know what the bill was.

Mr. GORDON. It is simply for widening the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga.

Mr. FAULKNER. This bill was included in the agreement.

Mr. GORDON. I called attention to it at the time the agreement was made, and I am satisfied there is no objection to the bill.

Mr. STEWART. I do not make any objection.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, on page 2, line 2, before the word "act," to strike out "this" and insert "said;" after the word "act," to insert "of 1894," and in line 5, before the word "reaches," to strike out "depths" and insert "channel;" so as to read:

"That an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes,' received by the President August 7, 1894, and which became a law without his signature, be amended so that the item of said act providing for improving the outer bar of Brunswick Ga. by adding after the words 'outer bar,' in the third line of said item, on the fifth page of said act, the words: 'For each additional width of 100 feet at the least as great depth as the least depth existing in the channel 100 feet wide, across said bar at the date of the passage of said act of 1894, procured and certified as hereinafter provided, additional sums of \$3000 shall be paid, until the total width of such channel reaches 500 feet.'

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, on page 3, line 5, before the word "act," to strike out "this" and insert "said;" and in the same line, after the word "act," to insert "of 1894;" so as to read:

"And that said item be further amended by striking out the words 'and not over 50 feet' in the twenty-fifth line of said item, and by adding after the word 'bar,' in the twenty-sixth line of said item, the words 'and removing material therefrom,' so that the item as amended shall read as follows: 'For each additional width of 100 feet at the least as great depth as the least depth existing in the channel 100 feet wide, across said bar at the date of the passage of said act of 1894, procured and certified as hereinafter provided, additional sums of \$3000 shall be paid, until the total width of such channel reaches 500 feet.'

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CASH ENTRIES OF OFFERED LANDS.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4344) to confirm cash entries of offered lands.

Mr. ALDRICH. I object to the consideration of that bill, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Senate take a recess until 9.30 o'clock.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the Senator will allow me to ask the Senate to consider and pass a small pension bill for an old Indian woman.

Mr. STEWART. The understanding was that we should pass pension bills.

Mr. CULLOM. The bill is for the benefit of an old Indian woman who was captured when she was a child.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is it a House bill?

Mr. CULLOM. Yes.

Mr. MANDERSON. Let me suggest that the motion to take a recess is in violation of the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. COCKRELL. Senators have stated to me that it was not.

Mr. MANDERSON. The unanimous-consent agreement was that after the Indian appropriation bill was disposed of unobjectioned House bills should be taken up on the call of Senators, and House bills where Senate bills of the same character had been passed by the Senate. That was the distinct understanding, and I appealed to Senators to allow the unanimous-consent agreement to be carried out.

Mr. COCKRELL. It will be impossible, then, for the Senate to take a recess.

Mr. ALDRICH. We should have to stay in session all night under that construction of the agreement.

Mr. FAULKNER. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that I do not think there was such an agreement as he has indicated.

Mr. MANDERSON. Let the agreement be read and then we shall see what has been agreed to.

Mr. FAULKNER. I am satisfied there is no such agreement as that.

Mr. MANDERSON. Let it be read and that will be better than the Senator's remembrance.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The agreement will be read. The Secretary read as follows:

The PRESIDENT OFFICIAL. The Senator from Maryland asks the unanimous consent of the Senate that the vote upon the amendments to the naval appropriation bill and on the bill be taken not later than 10 o'clock, but that if the amendments be retained before that time the vote shall proceed, and that all House bills shall be considered.

Mr. GORMAN. Unobjectioned House bills.

The PRESIDENT OFFICIAL. Unobjectioned House bills shall be considered. Mr. GORMAN. And all Senate bills that have come from the other House.

Mr. DANIEL. I merely wish to say this: Suppose Senators should desire to

bring up a new bill that has not passed either House. I understand that such an agreement would cut him off. It seems to me that it would be better to leave it to the discretion of the Senate, without ruling out any bill.

Mr. GORMAN. Let me appeal to my friend from Virginia to permit us to make a recess. I have been here as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and others, practically for the last two days.

Mr. HARRIS. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Maryland, or rather to ask, why we should extend the time to 10 o'clock. Why not let us have a recess until 9 o'clock, with the understanding that it will be disposed of at that time?

Mr. GORMAN. My request is not later than 10. If we can reach a vote at 9 or half past 9 or a quarter of 10 it will be taken.

Mr. DANIEL. I do not object to that, but I object to cutting Senators off from having bills considered.

Mr. HARRIS. Then let us take a recess until a quarter after 6 o'clock, and Mr. GORMAN. Let us have an agreement to take the vote upon the bill at the earliest hour that Senators can consent to it.

Mr. DANIEL. Not earlier than half past 9.

Mr. GORMAN. I will say to the Senator from Virginia that if he would ask unanimous consent to have his bill considered he would no doubt secure it, and that is the only way he can get his bill through.

Mr. DANIEL. I merely did not wish to agree to anything which might stop me from asking unanimous consent.

Mr. GORMAN. That would not prevent the Senate from proceeding by unanimous consent. Anything can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. DANIEL. I make no further objection.

Mr. GORMAN. I hope that will be accepted.

Mr. ALDRICH. Would the agreement prevent the calling up of the question of the appointment of the delegates to the international monetary conference?

Mr. GORMAN. I understand it would not preclude any business that is confined to the Senate itself. I only referred to bills.

Mr. HAWLEY. Unobjectioned bills.

Mr. GORMAN. Unobjectioned bills.

Mr. WOLCOTT. This is not an unobjectioned bill.

Mr. GORMAN. But it is a matter pertaining to the Senate itself as the matter of selecting a committee.

Mr. HOWE. I want to be quite sure that I believe the Senator from Maryland stated very clearly as I understand it myself that his word "unobjectioned" applies to House bills but is not included in that part of the stipulation which relates to Senate bills that have been acted on by the other House.

Mr. GORMAN. Any bill of the Senate that has been acted on by the House and is pending here for amendment. That is what I mean.

The PRESIDENT OFFICIAL. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is nothing against a recess.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that the first page of the report be read. The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. GORMAN. I now ask unanimous consent that at or before 10 o'clock the debate upon the pending bill, the naval appropriation bill, shall close. It may cease prior to 10 o'clock, but I insist that not later than 10 o'clock the vote shall be taken without further debate upon all the amendments and upon the bill.

Mr. SHELMAN. Why not vote now?

Mr. COCKRELL. That is impossible. We must take a recess for an hour or two.

Mr. LODGE. We can vote now.

Mr. GORMAN. And I ask that after that House bills unobjectioned to and Senate bills that have been acted on by the other House may be considered.

Mr. LODGE. Why can we not vote now on the appropriation bill?

Mr. GORMAN. It is impossible to do it now. I will say to the Senator. I ask the Senate to agree that those unobjectioned bills shall be considered, together with what other business pertaining to the Senate may come in, after the appropriation bill is passed. If it is agreed to I shall ask that a recess may be taken until half past 5 o'clock.

Mr. MANDERSON. Enough has been read. It shows exactly what I stated, that after the naval appropriation bill was finished unobjectioned House bills and Senate bills, like bills having passed the House, should be considered. There was no proposition in the agreement.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no proposition against a recess.

Mr. MANDERSON. Wait one moment until I finish the sentence. There was no proposition that in the midst of carrying out the unanimous consent agreement there should be a recess.

Mr. DANIEL. There was not.

Mr. COCKRELL. There was no proposition that there should not be a recess.

Mr. DANIEL. Will the Senator from Missouri allow me?

Mr. ALDRICH. The interpretation put upon the unanimous-consent agreement by the Senator from Nebraska would keep the Senate in continuous session until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. DANIEL and Mr. GALLINGER. There is no harm in that.

Mr. ALDRICH. It would do harm to the clerks and to those who take care of the bills.

Mr. MANDERSON. They have frequently stood the strain before under like circumstances.

Mr. CULLOM. If the Senator from Missouri is going to make his motion I hope he will make it. If he is not, I ask the Senate to take up the bill I have indicated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that it has no power to enforce the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. COCKRELL. I made the motion to take a recess, but some Senators appear to think it is opposed to the agreement. I will state that the bill will not get to the President to be signed. It is

time thrown away for nothing. There will not be anything gained by it.

Mr. DANIEL. I hope the Senator will allow us to go on and try.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the Senate will take up the bill I have indicated.

Mr. ALDRICH. I rise to a question of order. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island will state his question of order.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to have a construction put upon the agreement under which we are now proceeding. I understand that the bills are to be considered under the eighth rule. If it is not so understood they certainly should be considered under that rule in order that objection may be interposed at any time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no provision in the consent agreement that the bills are to be considered under Rule VIII. If there had been it would have been announced.

Mr. ALDRICH. Then I ask that all bills hereafter taken up shall be considered under the eighth rule.

Mr. MANDERSON. All right. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. COCKRELL. If we are to transact business it must be in an orderly and methodical way. I do not know but that I shall want to talk more than five minutes. It depends entirely upon what the bill is.

Mr. MANDERSON. The Senator can object to the consideration of any bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri objects to the request of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH].

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill [H. R. 6516] to amend the title of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company.

Mr. ALDRICH. I shall object to any bill of that character.

Mr. DANIEL. That is all agreed upon by everybody.

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not care. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island objects.

Mr. DANIEL. I hope the Senator will reconsider the matter. (CREDENTIALS.)

Mr. POWER. I present the credentials of Hon. Thomas H. Carter, chosen by the legislature of the State of Montana a Senator from that State for the term commencing March 4, 1895. I will state that these are the corrected credentials, and I wish to withdraw those formerly presented.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed.

ISSUANCE OF BONDS.

Mr. POWER presented a memorial of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Telegram.]

HELENA, MONT., March 2, 1895.

[House joint memorial No. 9. Introduced by Mr. Tallant.]

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.: We, your memorialists, the four legislative assemblies of the State of Montana, respectfully represent that—

Whereas the President of the United States and other prominent officials of our country have suggested the issuance of a large amount of United States bonds and

Whereas the country is now in a condition of peace and the most productive and recuperative nation on earth; and

Whereas the believing such issue of bonds would be detrimental to the prosperity of the vast majority of the citizens of the country, and would eventually lead especially hard upon the most numerous and poorer class of our people who were residing throughout the land, and could only in any event lead to the advantage of the wealthy capitalists and money powers of this country and Europe. Therefore

Be it resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That we solemnly and earnestly protest against the Government of the United States issuing such bonds as has been recommended, and be it

Resolved, That we request the Senators and Members of Congress from this State to use their best efforts and all honorable means to prevent the issuance of any and all bonds authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to issue United States bonds at this time, and under existing circumstances.

W. H. SWEET,
Speaker of the House.
ALEXANDER C. BOTKIN,
President of the Senate.

Senator LEE MANTLE,
Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. GALLINGER. I understand the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] is willing to withdraw his objection to the bill. I asked leave to call up a few moments ago.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am willing to withdraw the objection upon the solicitation of a large number of Senators who seem to be interested in the measure.

Mr. GALLINGER. I call up the bill [H. R. 6516] to amend the title of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to submit a substitute for the bill as it was reported.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The substitute will be read.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert—

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the whole bill be read, so that we may know what is to be stricken out. I want to understand it. It is a very important measure. I want to have the bill read.

Mr. DANIEL. Will the Senator from Missouri allow me to make a statement?

Mr. COCKRELL. With pleasure. We have plenty of time.

Mr. DANIEL. This is the matter of the suburban road bill which I called up several nights ago, and which was objected to by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY]. It has been examined by the Committee on the District of Columbia; it is recommended by the District Commissioners, and there were certain objections to it on the part of Senators which are now withdrawn because of changes in the route of the railroad and the limitations put upon its passage into the city, which obviate all the criticisms and objections heretofore made to it. I hope the Senator from Missouri will not retard its passage.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have not had an opportunity to read it. I generally read such bills before they come up.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator of course has no interest in the original House bill, which it is not proposed to pass.

Mr. COCKRELL. I want to know what the Senator proposes to strike out. I may prefer what is to be stricken out to what is proposed to be substituted for it.

Mr. HARRIS (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). I wish to state to the Senator from Missouri that we have had some controversy here between two or three railroad companies as to the charter that should be granted. Every one of the contending parties has agreed upon a line; it is perfectly satisfactory to the Commissioners of the District, to the District Committee, and to every party in interest, and it is reflected in the substitute which the Senator from New Hampshire asks may be read.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask the Senator from Tennessee whether there will be any injury to the public interest in passing the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is what we ought to protect.

Mr. HARRIS. The Committee on the District of Columbia, so far as I have known its objects and purposes, and I have been connected with it for eighteen years, has consulted the public interest rather than the interest of any other party or parties.

Mr. CHANDLER. And the Senator from Tennessee makes those remarks applicable to this particular bill?

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from Tennessee intends to make them absolutely applicable to this subject.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am not objecting to the bill, but I want to understand what is going on.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the original bill be read.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator from Missouri wants all of the original bill read, of course he has that right, and I shall not object.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. I appeal to the Senator from Missouri to allow the substitute that the District of Columbia Commissioners recommended—that all the parties in interest agree to and that the District Committee has agreed to—be read.

Mr. COCKRELL. The Senator from Tennessee and other Senators know perfectly well that the Senate is not in a condition at this late hour to pass bills indiscriminately. Senators say we can not take a recess. A question was raised which prevented the Senate from taking a recess. Now, I do not know of any better business that the Senate could be engaged in than reading the bill. I want it to go through, but there is plenty of time to read the original bill and to read the substitute, and then it will go through. I think the Senate will employ its time much better in doing that than it would be in doing something else.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator from Missouri will allow me to say so, I have sat here for days and nights, and in respect to a great many matters that I have had no opportunity to thoroughly examine for myself I have trusted him and his committee in respect to those matters which pertain to their jurisdiction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

Mr. PALMER. I had supposed that some two hours ago there was an understanding that the pension bills should be considered to-night.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is mistaken as to the unanimous consent that was given.

Mr. PALMER. I ask it now.

Several SENATORS. Regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is called for and the reading of the bill will proceed.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives upon the bill and amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Presiding Officer was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. FAULKNER, Mr. McMILLAN, and Mr. GALLINGER were appointed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8665) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes.

CHARLES DEAL.

Mr. PARSCO. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 7603) for the relief of Charles Deal.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Charles Deal, late a deputy collector of customs at Champlain, N. Y., \$240.04, for expenses incurred by him in the case of Hugh O'Hara against the said Deal.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. M. BILLINGS.

Mr. WHITE. I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 995) for the relief of J. M. Billings.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay J. M. Billings, of Santa Clara County, State of California, \$550, for money, money orders, and stamps, and other property stolen from the post-office while he was postmaster in the town of Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, State of California, on the night of September 11, 1877.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POTOMAC RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President—

Mr. PLATT. I wish to inquire whether Senate bills that have not been acted on are within the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They are not within the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. DANIEL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 2673) to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River. It is a matter which has been much considered. It is recommended by the Secretary of War and much desired by him.

Mr. ALDRICH. Is it a Senate bill?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir; and I ask that it be considered by unanimous consent. I have had no recognition in all the days of recognition, and I have stayed here all night long.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to suggest that the Senator had most signal recognition this very evening.

Mr. DANIEL. I apologize for the fact.

Mr. HARRIS. I beg to suggest to the Senator from Virginia that it is a Senate bill, and the attempt is fruitless. I hope he will not insist upon its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. PLATT. The Senator ought to withdraw it.

Mr. DANIEL. It is a very short bill. It would be very gratifying if it could be passed.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, and others. Consent.

Mr. HAWLEY. I shall be obliged to object to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia.

EMORY AND CLINCH RIVER BRIDGES, TENNESSEE.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8659) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Emory and the Clinch rivers, in the State of Tennessee.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KATE EBERLE.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7645) for the relief of Kate Eberle, an Indian woman.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Kate Eberle, her heirs and representatives, \$672.08 out of the trust fund held and credited by the Government to the Sac tribe of Indians, the same being the approximately estimated cash value rightfully due her instead of her pro rata share of the provision in land or otherwise made by the Government according to the

treaties, which would have accrued to her had she remained with the Sac tribe.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

SUITS AGAINST UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Several days ago I introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 192) authorizing the employment of counsel for the purpose of bringing suits against the directors and stockholders of the Union and Central Pacific railroads. As I think my remarks in connection with that resolution will be more appropriate when a settlement comes up next winter, I ask to have the joint resolution referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be so referred.

* ALLOTMENT OF LANDS TO INDIANS.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to inform the Senate how many allotting agents have been employed in allotting lands to Indians in the State of South Dakota during the years 1881 and 1882, the amount paid said allotting agents and their assistants, the number of allotments made by each agent, also the duties performed by said agents, and the reason and necessity for their employment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BATE. I do not object to its consideration, but is it according to the agreement of the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is in accordance with the order of the Senate. The question was made, when the order was adopted, whether resolutions which were controlled entirely by the Senate could be taken up, and the Senator who made the unanimous-consent request answered in the affirmative.

Mr. BATE. If it is within the rule, I have no objection.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

JOHN H. WILLIS.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Wisconsin. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions that it was referred the bill (H. R. 1516) for the relief of John H. Willis, to report it favorably, and I ask for its present consideration.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COPYRIGHTS OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Mr. PLATT. I ask that House bill 8407, which is on the table, be now laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 8407) to amend section 4965, chapter 3, Title LX, of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to copyrights.

Mr. PLATT. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut if that bill or a similar one has been considered by the Committee on Patents.

Mr. PLATT. If the Senator and other Senators will listen to me I think they will understand the bill.

By the present law of copyright, if a daily paper, by mistake or inadvertence, publishes a photograph or an engraving, it is technically liable for a dollar for each sheet. In the case of a daily newspaper in New York the liability would be two or three hundred thousand dollars. Newspapers are constantly being blackmailed owing to this provision of the law, and this is to mitigate the severity of the penalty.

Mr. LANDERSON. It simply makes a new penalty.

Mr. PLATT. It makes a new penalty. The bill has not been formally considered by the Committee on Patents, but the subject-matter has been considered all the past winter, with the understanding that we should favor the passage of the bill when it reached here from the House of Representatives.

Mr. HILL. Is it satisfactory to publishers?

Mr. PLATT. It is satisfactory to the owners of newspapers, to the press associations, to the Copyright League, and to everybody who has an interest in it. The bill should be passed.

Mr. CHANDLER. What is to be the penalty hereafter?

Mr. PLATT. Not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 in case of the violation or infringement of a photograph; for a statue, etc., it is not less than \$200, but the penalty is satisfactory all around to those who are interested.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY JANE LYNN.

Mr. QUAY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 6565, which I think is the last pension bill on the Calendar.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6565) granting a pension to Mary Jane Lynn.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to hear the report read in that case.

Mr. QUAY. That bill was objected to, I believe, by the chairman of the Committee on Pensions, but he withdrew his objection, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. COCKRELL. I must hear the report read, or otherwise I must stop to the bill.

Mr. QUAY. Let the report be read.

Mr. COCKRELL. I think it a bad precedent for the Senator from Pennsylvania to be sitting.

Mr. QUAY. I certainly thought that when the bill had passed the scrutiny of the chairman of the Committee on Pensions it would not offend the sense of propriety of the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the following report, submitted by Mr. QUAY March 1, 1895:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6565) granting a pension to Mary Jane Lynn, have examined the same and report: The report of the Committee on Pensions of the House of Representatives, hereto appended, is adopted, and the passage of the bill is recommended.

HOUSE REPORT.

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6565) granting a pension to Mary Jane Lynn, and appropriating money therefor, having had the same under consideration, submit the following report:

Mary Jane Lynn, the applicant, is now over seventy-six years of age, and resides in the city of Altoona, Pa. She was born in Union County, Pa., November 23, 1817, and is the only surviving child of John R. Lynn and Jane Lynn. John R. Lynn, her father, enlisted as a private in Captain Gill's company of Colonel Moylan's regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers in 1860, to serve during the war, and resided at the time of his enlistment at Lancaster, Pa., and was honorably discharged from service. At the age of 63 years he was granted a pension as a Revolutionary veteran, his application being dated April 6, 1818. He died in Union County, Pa., September 28, 1847, and left to survive him a widow and the applicant, who continued to reside with her mother until her mother's death.

Mrs. Lynn, the applicant, is a maiden lady and is in indigent circumstances, and has made her living as a seamstress. She is now of such an age and is so infirm that she is unable to follow her employment, and is dependent to very large degree upon her friends (she having no relatives) for support.

All the facts relative to the service of the soldier are shown in the papers on file at the Pension Office, and in conformity to its regulations, and the relationship, age, and dependence of the beneficiary.

There are several precedents for the proposed legislation, and in the light of the claimant's necessities and circumstances your committee believe that the small pension proposed in the bill should be allowed to her. The passage of the bill is therefore recommended.

Mr. COCKRELL. I enter my vote on the record against that bill and the principle involved in it.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OBION RIVER BRIDGE, IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. BATE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3873) authorizing the Dyersburg and Mississippi Railway and Improvement Company to bridge the Obion River, in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (H. Res. 286) to extend time in which members of the Fifty-third Congress may distribute documents. It has been reported favorably by the Committee on Printing.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be read the third time, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. KENNEDY.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4162) for the relief of John W. Kennedy.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BASIL MORELAND.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4704) for the relief of Basil Moreland.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Basil Moreland \$2,312 in full on all claim he may have against the United States for his land and improvements in Blue Earth County, Minn., taken by the United States for the Winnebago Indians.

Mr. COCKRELL. Has that bill been referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs?

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. It has been before the Committee on Claims. The bill passed the House of Representatives and went to the Committee on Claims, and was reported a few days ago.

Mr. COCKRELL. The Committee on Claims of the Senate?

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon. Yes; and after it came to the Senate I sent the case to the Department, and obtained an answer. It is a very meritorious claim.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. E. WYSE.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a House pension bill which is on the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 6831) granting a pension to Mrs. E. Wyse, widow of Lieut. Col. F. O. Wyse.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATION BILLS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. DUBOIS. I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read. The Secretary proceeded to read the resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That paragraph 1 of Rule XVI of the standing rules of the Senate be amended by striking out the words "All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors, which shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce," and inserting the following:

"The general appropriation bills shall be referred to committees as follows:

"To the Committee on Appropriations: The bills for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, for sundry civil expenses, and for all deficiencies.

"To the Committee on Agriculture: The bill for the Agricultural Department.

"To the Committee on Foreign Relations: The consular and diplomatic bill.

"To the Committee on Military Affairs: The bill for the military establishment, including the Military Academy.

"To the Committee on Naval Affairs: The bill for the naval establishment.

"To the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads: The Post-Office appropriation bill.

"To the Committee on Indian Affairs: The bill for Indians and Indian tribes.

"To the Committee on Commerce: The bill for rivers and harbors.

"To the Committee on Coast Defense: The fortifications bill.

"To the Committee on the District of Columbia: The bill making appropriations for the District; and

"To the Committee on Pensions: The pension appropriation bill."

Mr. ALDRICH. I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Idaho has asked unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being made, the resolution goes over.

Mr. CHANDLER. The reading of the resolution has not been completed yet.

Mr. ALDRICH. I have heard enough to satisfy me.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator may have heard enough, and I have no doubt he has.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution goes over, being objected to.

Mr. DUBOIS. I give notice that I shall call up the resolution on the first Monday of the next session.

Mr. COCKRELL. At 12 o'clock the resolution dies.

JOSEPH M'GUCKIAN.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution to place Joseph McGuckian on the messenger roll of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. I object.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask the Senator from Missouri not to object, but to allow the resolution to pass. It is for the relief of an old employee of this body, Joe McGuckian, who is known very well to all Senators, and the resolution has been favorably reported by the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. COCKRELL. This is not the time to consider it.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move that the Senate take a recess for six hours.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask that that motion may be withdrawn,

as I desire to call up a joint resolution which will occupy but a moment.

Mr. ALDRICH. I withdraw the motion for a moment.

MEDAL OF HONOR.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (H. Res. 199) relative to the medal of honor authorized by the acts of July 12, 1862, and March 3, 1863.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after line 9, in the following words:

Resolved, That the wearing of said medal or ribbon by any other than the persons above specified shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject, on conviction, to a penalty of \$100.

So as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc. That any person who has been, or may hereafter be, awarded the medal of honor authorized by the acts of July 12, 1862, and March 3, 1863, respectively, may wear, in lieu of said medal, a bowknot of ribbon of a pattern used under regulations to be prescribed by the President of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. ALDRICH (at 4 o'clock a. m., Monday, March 4). I now renew my motion, that the Senate take a recess for six hours.

Mr. MANDERSON. Fix the time.

Mr. ALDRICH. Until 10 o'clock.

Mr. COCKRELL. It may be necessary for the Presiding Officer to be in the chair at an hour earlier than that in order to facilitate the final passage of bills.

Mr. CHANDLER. I suggest to the Senator from Rhode Island to say 9 o'clock.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will name 9 o'clock, with the understanding that there is to be no general business transacted until 10.

Mr. FAULKNER. Nothing except in connection with enrolled bills.

Mr. ALDRICH. With that exception.

Mr. PLATT. We could not pass any measure after that hour and get it to the President in time to be signed.

Mr. ALDRICH. We might as well say 11 o'clock.

Mr. MANDERSON. There may be some matter which it is important to act on. There will be the usual formal matters incident to the closing hours of a session.

Mr. ALDRICH. Such business certainly can be done in two hours.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am sure it is better to say 9 o'clock.

Mr. ALDRICH. Very well, with the understanding that no business shall be transacted, except such as I have indicated, before 10 o'clock.

Mr. WHITE. Then Senators need not come here until 10 o'clock.

Mr. COCKRELL. Why not make it 11 o'clock? That will give us an hour longer.

Mr. MANDERSON. All right.

Mr. ALDRICH. Very well; I will modify my motion so as to extend the time until 11 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What is the motion?

Mr. ALDRICH. I propose that we now take a recess until 9 o'clock, and that no business shall be transacted until 11 o'clock except in connection with bills which have already passed the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the understanding which the Senator attaches to his motion?

Mr. FAULKNER. It is a request for unanimous consent, I understand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island asks unanimous consent that the understanding be that no business shall be done in the Senate until 11 o'clock, except in connection with conference reports on appropriation bills.

Mr. STEWART. I object to that.

Mr. COCKRELL. And all other bills that have been passed.

Mr. CHANDLER. And engrossed bills.

Mr. FAULKNER. And bills that have passed either House.

Mr. STEWART. Not to take up new bills, but to finish the business partly done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. With the understanding that the President of the Senate shall sign bills and announce his signature before that hour.

Mr. MANDERSON. That is all right.

Mr. STEWART. Suppose there is a little amendment of the House to a Senate bill; let that be concurred in also.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the Sen-

ate concurring in a little amendment of the House of Representatives?

Mr. HAWLEY. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request of the Senator from Nevada is objected to. The agreement will stand as stated by the Chair, in the absence of objection.

RECESS.

Mr. ALDRICH. I now move that the Senate take a recess until 9 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 7 minutes a. m., Monday, March 4, 1895) the Senate took a recess until 9 o'clock a. m.

At the expiration of the recess (at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, March 4) the Senate reassembled.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 333) for the relief of Margaret Kennedy;

A bill (S. 336) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge the Sulphur River in the State of Arkansas or in the State of Texas," approved April 21, 1894;

A bill (S. 2503) for the relief of James Curran;

A bill (S. 1232) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the terms of the United States courts in the State of Washington," and

A bill (S. 3721) to amend the river and harbor act of August 7, 1894, providing for improving the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1841) to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, and manufactories in the District of Columbia shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed, with amendments; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 8518) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

RECESS.

Mr. MANDERSON (at 9 o'clock and 5 minutes a. m.). In view of the fact that there seems to be no business to be transacted (the unanimous-consent agreement excluding all except that which is merely formal), and the further fact that the other side of the Chamber seems to be in a most dismal minority, I move that the Senate take a recess for fifteen minutes.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes a. m.) the Senate reassembled.

SEATS FOR FEMALE HELP IN STORES, ETC.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1841) to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, offices, or manufactories shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed.

The amendments of the House of Representatives were read, as follows:

In section 1, line 1, after the word "them," insert "in the District of Columbia."

In section 2, line 1, after the word "help," insert "in the District of Columbia."

In section 2, line 3, strike out the words "their shops, stores, or other places of business" and insert "his shop, store, or other place of business."

In section 2, line 6, strike out "they" and insert "he."

A amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, offices, or manufactories in the District of Columbia shall provide seats for the same when not actually employed."

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives. They are simply verbal.

The motion was agreed to.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 8479) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. CALL. If there is no business before the Senate, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate

the operations of the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company in the United States.

Mr. MANDERSON. It can not be that the Senator from Florida is aware of the unanimous-consent agreement under which the Senate took its recess at 4 o'clock this morning.

Mr. CALL. I was not present.

Mr. MANDERSON. That unanimous-consent agreement was that no business whatever should be transacted by the Senate except the signing and the announcement of the signature of the Vice-President to enrolled bills until the hour of 11 o'clock was reached.

Mr. HARRIS. And action upon conference reports.

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes; action, of course, upon conference reports.

Mr. CALL. I understood before I left that it was to be agreed that Senate resolutions might be considered, and especially this one.

Mr. MANDERSON. This agreement was made at 4 o'clock this morning and after a good deal of contest.

Mr. CALL. There could not have been a quorum here to make such an agreement.

Mr. HARRIS. There were a great many here, quite enough to agree that we would do nothing except consider the reports of conference committees and sign and announce the signature of enrolled bills until 11 o'clock.

Mr. CALL. What then?

Mr. HARRIS. Then it is supposed the Senate will be here and do what it pleases.

Mr. CALL. That supposition is a very extraordinary one, because the Senate never does what it pleases.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 8665) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes; and
A bill (H. R. 8892) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of sundry citizens of Bloomington, Ill., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Bloomington, Ill., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States;" which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon presented a petition of 60 citizens of Astoria, Oreg., and a petition of 150 citizens of North Portland, Oreg., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "no State shall grant the right of franchise to any person who is not a citizen of the United States;" which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 150 citizens of North Portland, Oreg., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of moneys for sectarian institutions; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TELLER presented memorials of sundry citizens of Colorado, remonstrating against the suspension of annual work on mining claims; which were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hinsdale County, Colo., praying for the suspension of the annual work on mining claims; which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of Progress Assembly, No. 899, Knights of Labor, of Durango, Colo., praying that certain changes be made in the monetary system; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Creede, Colo., remonstrating against granting the elective franchise to persons who are not citizens of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WHITE presented a petition of sundry letter carriers of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 3523, to regulate the removal of letter carriers, post-office clerks, and railway mail clerks; which was referred to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

MATTHEW M'GUIRK.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1389) for the relief of Matthew McGuiRK, of Los Angeles, Cal., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 838) for the relief of Margaret Kennedy;
A bill (S. 707) for the relief of Orin R. McDaniel;
A bill (S. 1201) to provide for the reimbursement of officers and seamen for property lost or destroyed in the naval service of the United States;

A bill (S. 1090) for the relief of telegraph operators during the war of the rebellion;

A bill (S. 1876) to provide for the payment of accrued pensions;

A bill (H. R. 1810) for the relief of John H. Willis;

A bill (S. 2503) for the relief of James Curran;

A bill (S. 2731) to amend the river and harbor act of August 7,

1894, providing for improving the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga.;

A bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company;

A joint resolution (S. R. 19) authorizing the Secretary of War to correct the military record of Capt. Edward Wheeler, Fifty-sixth New York Volunteer;

A joint resolution (S. R. 134) calling on the President to take such measures as he may deem necessary to consummate the agreement between the Governments of Spain and the United States for the relief of Antonio Maximo Mora, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. VOORHEES submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Chair, to join a similar committee appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the committee on the part of the Senate, and Mr. VOORHEES and Mr. SHERMAN were appointed.

PROTECTION OF FUR-SEAL HERD.

Mr. GRAY. I ask unanimous consent to take from the table the bill which came from the House of Representatives the other day, to protect the American fur-seal herd from further destruction, which was passed by the House with practical unanimity. And I think there is a very strong sentiment here in its favor.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, after a night and day of great fatigue, I sat up nearly all night last night for the purpose of objecting to the passage of that bill under any and all conditions. I regard it as a surrender on the part of the Administration upon a question which is of very great importance to this country, a surrender to British demands without the slightest foundation in fact, law, or justice, and so I object to it.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. There is objection.

OBION RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. HARRIS. I offer a concurrent resolution to authorize the Clerk of the House of Representatives to correct the enrollment of a bill, one section being omitted.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House concurring), That the Clerk of the House be authorized and directed to make such changes in the engrossed copy of the bill (H. R. 8535) entitled "An act authorizing the Dyersburg and Mississippi Railway and Improvement Company to bridge the Obion River, in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes," as will cause said engrossed copy to conform with the said bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE GUARD.

Mr. RANSOM. I ask unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution, for which I ask present consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 143) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to deliver to the First Regiment North Carolina State Guard two pieces of condemned cannon was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deliver to the First Regiment North Carolina State Guard two pieces of condemned cannon: *Provided*, That the same can be spared without detriment to the service, and that no expense is thereby incurred by the Government.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VENTILATION OF SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolution, which was read; and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be directed to report at the next Congress whether any law or enactment can be made in the ventilation of the Senate Chamber, and in their discretion to obtain the opinion of experts on the subject, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

CONTINUATION OF STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the standing and select committees of the Senate, as now constituted, be, and they are hereby, continued, and the power to act and hold the first Monday in December, 1895, or until their successors are appointed; and that the Committee on Printing as it may be constituted on the 31st day of March, 1896, be, and it is hereby, authorized during the recess of the Senate to perform such duties as may be required by law.

BERING SEA SEAL FISHERIES.

Mr. CAMDEN. If there is no objection, I have a little business from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate which I will ask permission to have acted on now. I report favorably with an amendment the resolution I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. MORGAN on the 1st instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the message of the President received by the Senate on February 13, 1895, relating to the payment by the United States of the claims of Great Britain arising out of the Bering Sea controversy, is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instruction that such committee examine into the question of such liability to Great Britain and the amount thereof, if any, and of any liability on the part of Great Britain or Canada arising out of said controversy, and that said committee shall have authority to report by bill or otherwise, and, in making such examination, may sit in the vacation of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the committee will be debated.

The SECRETARY. Insert at the end of the resolution:

Said committee shall have authority to send for persons and papers, administer oaths to witnesses, and to employ the services of a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed \$100.

Mr. GRAY. What is the parliamentary situation of the resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution is reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. GRAY. I object to its adoption. Does it require unanimous consent?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Being reported at this time, one objection carries it over until to-morrow.

Mr. GRAY. I object. The present consideration of the resolution is objected to.

Mr. MORGAN. I hope my colleague on the Committee on Foreign Relations will allow that body to investigate this very important subject.

What remained of the Bering Sea controversy, if the Senate will allow me for a moment, after the tribunal at Paris had passed upon it, was a negotiation that was provided for in the fifth article. I believe it was, of the treaty under which the tribunal was organized and sat. The consideration of the question contained in the fifth article was withdrawn expressly from the tribunal by the consent of the two Governments. I did not believe that they had the jurisdiction to withdraw it. Yet that was the order of the tribunal, and it was referred to these two Governments as a subject of negotiation upon an agreed basis of fact, which facts were related to the number and the names of ships that were taken, and the points at which they were taken. No liability of the United States was discussed or decided, but that was reserved as a question for negotiation, not for arbitration.

The Secretary of State has informed us that he or the President has made an arrangement with Great Britain of a diplomatic sort to pay these alleged damages upon an agreed basis of fact, which facts were related to the number and the names of ships that were taken, and the points at which they were taken. No liability of the United States was discussed or decided, but that was reserved as a question for negotiation, not for arbitration.

If this matter had gone before the tribunal at Paris upon the evidence submitted, and upon the argument of Judge Blodgett that he made there, it would not have been possible, as I conceive, that the Government of Great Britain could have recovered a cent upon it.

In the strongest point in the claim, on the strongest view of this question, there can not be due to the Government of Great Britain more than \$98,103.50; but no time remains this morning for me to state the account. Three vessels of the lot which were included in the claim of Great Britain were required to be appraised by the Government, either at the time when Mr. Bayard was Secretary of State or his successor, Mr. Blaine, was, I forget which, and they were appraised by Mr. Tingle, the commercial agent of the United States, at the seal isles, and another gentleman, Mr. Redpath, as

I remember. Those appraisers valued the three ships at \$12,000, and so reported to their Government. The Government of Great Britain claims \$173,000 for those three ships, and this agreement allows it.

Now, I wish to investigate that subject. The message of the President is already referred to the committee. The committee is, in duty bound, of course, to make an investigation and report, but I want the opportunity of taking the testimony of two gentlemen. I want that testimony brought into the Senate. I want an investigation and a report made, and I do not wish that the Secretary of State shall avoid his constitutional duty and his privilege of making the negotiation as is required by that treaty and devolve it upon a set of commissioners who may perhaps not have any embarrassment in a negotiation.

I want this work to be done straight and right and by the diplomatic authorities, and I am more particularly interested in it because representations through the press, uttered, I have made the Paris tribunal responsible for the condition of affairs in the Bering Sea, which has been produced by the fact, as I believe, that this feature of the arbitration was withdrawn from them, and by the additional fact that the special regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the general regulations adopted by the Bering Sea tribunal, have assisted in destroying the seals in the North Pacific Ocean by permitting a violation of the restriction of that law in the present case, have been made to carry guns and ammunition on board of their licensed crafts under a seal that anybody can break at any time without detection. I wish to have these special regulations examined.

More than that, Mr. President, the Paris tribunal required that a log should be kept on board of each licensed sealer, and on that log should be entered the date and place of every killing and the sex of the seal killed. Those logs were required to be reported when each of these licensed ships returned to port. The Secretary of the Treasury informs us that they have not reported. He informs us that there are some papers, of what sort I do not know, which he withholds from the Senate because they relate to matters of a public character not proper to be known. I can not understand how the Secretary of the Treasury could have any fact in the archives of his Department which the Senate has not a right to.

Unless those logs are presented under the requirements of the award, it is impossible to determine how many seals have been killed, or the latitude and longitude in which they were killed, or the time of the year in which they were killed. Those vessels usually outfit in January. They first fish up 35° of north latitude. They then seal or pretend to have sealed up their guns and ammunition, cross the waters within which a close season prevails, go over the Commander Islands, where the vicinity where Japan and Russia have their seal herds, poach upon them until the time arrives for their entrance into Bering Sea, and come back without discharging their guns and enter Bering Sea. There, of course, the herds, closely concentrated, are exposed to slaughter at their hands, and the only security which is possible against the use of those guns and the maraud across the 60-mile limit is the log which the award requires to be produced and which has not been produced. I want them.

Mr. GRAY. Has the Senator from Alabama the letter he speaks of?

Mr. MORGAN. It is the letter of February 11, 1895, in which Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, says:

The papers above referred to constituted all the reports and documents in the possession of the Treasury which were compatible with the public interests to transmit to Congress at this time.

Great Britain in agreeing to this arbitration professed, as it had done in the whole course of its diplomatic correspondence with the United States, the greatest interest in and the most serious concern for the preservation of the seal herd. It may well have done so, because Great Britain gets more profit out of the manufacture of seal skins in London than the Government of the United States gets out of the seal islands which it owns. Great Britain has 10,000 people in London engaged in the manufacture of seal skins and at high wages. Those professions were accepted by the tribunal as being made in good faith, and were acted upon.

They were repeated in the arguments of counsel and they are the basis of the decree of the tribunal in a large part.

Now, each of these Governments, Great Britain having the greatest monetary interest in the seal herd, placed themselves against everybody else amenable to their laws. What was the result last year? Eighty per cent of the outfitting is done at Vancouver and 90 per cent of the profit of the poaching upon Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean goes to Canada. The wrongs that have been done the seal herd have come from Canadians and not from Americans to any large extent. Great Britain sent one ship during the last fishing season to restrain the poachers and watch and guard those seals against the marauds of her own people, and the ship spent the entire summer outside of Bering

Sea in port. The United States had 10 ships there and had to maintain them at a heavy expense, to do what? To watch the subjects of Great Britain, to prevent them, as far as they could, from transgressing the law laid down between these Governments in the award of the arbitrators.

The administration of the law on the part of the Government of the United States has been slack. The administration of that law on the part of the Government of Great Britain has been absurdly inefficient. No attention, as I have observed before, of any valuable sort was paid to the requirement that the sealers shall furnish logs indicating what I have already referred to as to the location of their ships at the time when they took the seals. The result is that no evidence was presented to the Government of the United States upon which we can hold Great Britain to account for the conduct of her sealers. The whole thing is left under a cloud of uncertainty and doubt and darkness, and yet the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that there are papers in his Department which he does not send to us because he deems it incompatible with the public service to do so.

I think that under those circumstances it is due to this Government, and due to this body also, that the Committee on Foreign Relations should make a fair and impartial but thorough investigation of the subject, and that is the object of my motion.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. President, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] has asked me to withdraw the objection. I owe it to him as I owe it to the Senate and to myself to state why I can not withdraw it.

The House of Representatives passed with practical unanimity a day or two ago, I think it was on Friday, a bill to protect the American fur-seal herd from further devastation and destruction. That bill lies upon our table. Its purpose, as is apparent upon its face, is to proceed by the only intelligent method by which that end can be accomplished, and provides for the appointment of a joint commission composed of delegates from Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Russia, the countries that are immediately interested, and whose citizens and subjects are concerned in the fur-seal fisheries, in order to investigate what has been the destruction of that herd, what have been the causes, and what are the defects in the present regulations under the arbitration of Paris adopted for the protection of that valuable animal.

The bill I speak of ought to be taken up by the Senate for consideration. The Senator from Alabama has objected to this consideration. I believe there is a majority in favor of passing it. I am afraid that my honorable and distinguished friend from Alabama feels that in the passage of the bill there would be some imputation or reflection upon the tribunal of which he was an ornament and an honored member. The tribunal at Paris did, so far as the American members of it were concerned, all that was possible to be done to obtain such regulations as would protect the seal herd. The Senator from Alabama himself signed, with his associate member, Mr. Justice Harlan, and with one of the foreign members of that arbitration tribunal, I think Baron de Courcey, a declaration that in their opinion it was necessary, in order to thoroughly protect the herd and accomplish the end all had in view in adopting those regulations, to make a close season of three years, or two years at least.

Now, all that the bill to which I have referred proposes to do is that we shall have, through the expert commissioners of the commission, a further investigation of what regulations are necessary, and during the period that that investigation is being had there shall be a *modus vivendi*, which shall stop the destruction of the herd until better regulations can be formed.

Mr. President, it is no reflection on the Senator from Alabama that he was not able to obtain from the seven other delegates, or five other delegates, I forget which, of foreign countries, a better code than he has been able to obtain. All that the Administration is endeavoring to do, all that this bill proposes, is to supplement, after a year's experience of those regulations, the efforts that he has already made by another endeavor to obtain efficient regulations.

Mr. MILLS. Will the Senator from Delaware yield to me? I want to call up a little bill and put it on its passage.

Mr. GRAY. I shall be through in a moment.

There is not a particle of evidence which has been called to my attention showing that there has been any lax administration of these regulations on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. We have had ten vessels crossing the waters. But one seizure has been made, and in that case the vessel was released. There is no evidence that seals have been destroyed to the extent that they have been during the past year—55,000. I think, of them—except by pelagic hunters in the open season that was allowed by the Paris regulations. The difficulty is that in the months preceding May and succeeding July, to wit, the months of March and April and the months of August and September, the pelagic hunters are licensed by these regulations to hunt and destroy the seals at their pleasure, and there has been a destruction to the extent that I have mentioned in that way. There is not a particle of evi-

dence to show that there has been any destruction due to poaching upon the closed season provided by those regulations.

Now, Mr. President, in regard to the \$425,000 that was offered to be paid by the United States as a lump sum in the settlement of claims for the seizure of British vessels on the high seas, the liability for which was admitted by the Paris Tribunal. That amount was far within the estimates made by the British claimants and the best estimates that could be made by the agents of the United States. When that matter was presented to the Foreign Relations Committee of this body, it is no impropriety to say that it was received with almost universal favor. I suppose the Senator from Alabama did not agree to it; but it seemed to us then a settlement very advantageous to the United States.

But that is out of the question now, and the Senate has had the opportunity to provide for the only alternative of settling this matter by a lump sum—that is, to provide for a convention between Great Britain and the United States in which the claims could be adjudicated and the amounts determined. That has been refused. Now, the bill from the House is before us, designed to prevent the lamentable destruction of this valuable herd of fur-bearing seals, and we refuse to act upon it, or at least the Senator from Alabama refuses to permit us to act upon it. I do not think, with all due deference to him, that the responsibility that he takes in this matter is a very light one.

Mr. President, in the minute that is left to me I desire to say that there is absolutely no ground for the imputation that the Secretary of the Treasury suppresses the logs of licensed sealing vessels or other documents which could throw light on the administration of the Paris regulations, as a perusal of the letter of the Secretary to which the Senator refers will show.

I am sorry that I am not permitted in these closing moments to say more.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution having been reported to-day and objected to, it goes over under the rule.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask the leave of the Senate to place in the RECORD a statement of the actual condition of the account between Great Britain and the United States, which I have had carefully prepared, showing how much we would be liable for, even upon the principles that they contend for.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the statement will be read in the RECORD.

Mr. TURPIE. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears objection.

Mr. GRAY. I ask to have printed as a part of my remarks the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to which the Senator from Alabama alludes as the foundation of his statement that there have been logs of these vessels suppressed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. MORGAN. I wish ask permission with like consent to put into the RECORD the letter of Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, showing what this award was and what its consequences are.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. TURPIE. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is objected to.

DECISIONS AND PRECEDENTS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] on the 28th of February, to report it with amendments; and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed 50 additional copies of Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 275, 57th session (Fifty-third Congress, Digest of Decisions and Precedents of the Senate and House of Representatives, etc.), for the use of the Senate.

The amendments of the Committee on Printing were, in line 1, before the word "hundred," to strike out "five" and insert "six," in line 4, before the word "for," to insert "500," and to add to the resolution "and 100 for the use of the special committee, to be bound in paper covers," so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That there be printed 60 additional copies of Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 275, 57th session (Fifty-third Congress, Digest of Decisions and Precedents of the Senate and House of Representatives, etc.), 600 for the use of the Senate and 100 for the use of the special committee, to be bound in paper covers.

Mr. TURPIE. I should like to inquire of the honorable Senator from Maryland what is the subject-matter of this document?

Mr. GORMAN. I ask the Secretary to read the title of the document which is mentioned in the resolution. It is a digest of election cases.

Mr. GRAY. Continuing them up to date. But let the Secretary state the title of the document.

The SECRETARY. A Digest of Decisions and Precedents of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. TURPIE. I understand that it is to print a digest of the decisions of the House of Representatives and of the Senate. On what subject?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana addresses the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TURPIE. I call the attention of the honorable Senator to the fact that the resolution as read does not show the subject-matter of the document, and I ask, what is the subject-matter?

Mr. GRAY. The Senator from Maryland has asked me to explain it, as being within my personal knowledge, for I submitted the resolution.

The special investigating committee of last summer had, during the progress of the work, to consult a great many precedents in regard to the powers and duties of the Senate in the matter of dealing with recalcitrant witnesses and corporations. During that examination a great many interesting precedents, both of this body and the other, and also decisions of the Supreme Court and of cases in the district courts of the United States, were collected. The clerk of that committee has made a most interesting volume of about a thousand pages of digest, with a table of contents, which will be of almost as much value in use as Taft's Election Cases. It is an exceedingly interesting volume, going back to the foundation of the Government, historical in its value and practical in its use. The resolution is to provide for the printing of a hundred copies of that digest. It is already in type.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The Senate by unanimous consent proceeded to consider the resolution.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to suggest to the honorable Senator from Delaware to add 25 copies for the use of the compiler. The gentleman who did the work ought to have some copies.

Mr. GRAY. I am willing that that amendment shall be made.

Mr. HOAR. I move to amend the resolution by adding:

Twenty-five copies in addition thereto for the use of the compiler.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

PATENT OFFICE GAZETTE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GORMAN. I submit the report of the Committee on Printing on the investigation of the Patent Office photolithographing contracts, authorized by a resolution of the Senate of February 19, 1894. I also present the testimony taken by the committee; which I ask may accompany the report and be printed. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be so ordered.

THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate what revision of or amendments to the rules, if any, should be adopted to secure a more efficient and satisfactory disposition of the business of the Senate, and for this purpose the said committee is authorized to sit during the coming recess of Congress at the city of Washington.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. STEWART. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution, being objected to, goes over.

Mr. STEWART subsequently said: I desire to withdraw my objection to the resolution offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] with regard to the rules.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The objection being withdrawn, the Secretary—

Mr. PETTIGREW. I renew the objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The objection is renewed.

THANKS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. MORRILL. I offer a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That, as thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. ADAM E. STEVENSON, Vice-President of the United States, for the ability, dignity, courtesy, and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations during the present session of Congress.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to.

INVESTIGATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, some time ago I introduced a resolution in this body asking that the Committee on Commerce be authorized to make a trip to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of making certain investigations regarding the location of a deep-water harbor. There has been difficulty concerning that subject experienced by the members of the Committee on Commerce of such a character that they were unable to determine where the harbor

should be located, and it was resolved by the committee at the last session of Congress that it was necessary to visit the ground. Adequate powers were conferred, but owing to matters over which the members of the committee had no control it was impossible to make the trip.

At the present session I had a similar resolution referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, but it has never been reported. The committee came to the conclusion, I understand, after consulting with various members of the Senate upon both sides of the Chamber, that it was inadvisable that any of these trips should be made. There has been some change in the membership of the Committee on Commerce, so that at the next session not more than two-thirds of those who now compose the committee will be members of the Senate.

After making considerable investigation I have ascertained that members of that committee design visiting the coast improvements during the recess; and finding it impossible to procure the authority to make the necessary expenditure I will extend to the members of the committee my earnest invitation to visit the work, and believe that, by so doing we shall have no difficulty at the next session of Congress in making a proper location for the proposed improvement.

I referred in a short address which I made on the 18th of February to a petition filed by my constituents here, those who live close to the region most particularly affected by this improvement, signed by some 20,000 taxpayers, regarding the work, and while at this time it appears impossible to procure the passage of the resolution I refer to, I repeat that in view of the promises of those who will remain members of the committee at the next session I believe the necessary inspection will be had.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr. RANSOM. Mr. President, the Joint Committee on Printing will have a great deal of business to do during the vacation. I am a member of that committee; and in order that the committee may have a full membership I tender my resignation as a member of it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina asks to be excused from further service on the Committee on Printing. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask that the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Senator from North Carolina from the Committee on Printing may be filled by the Chair.

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was authorized to fill the vacancy, and Mr. BLACKBURN was appointed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. KERR, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate directing the Clerk of the House to make and have in the engrossed copy of the House bill (H. R. 8773) authorizing the Dyersburg and Mississippi Railway and Improvement Company to bridge the Obion River, in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes, as will cause said engrossed copy to conform with the said bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. Res. 287) authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives borne on the annual rolls their respective salaries for the month of March on the 9th day of said month; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had appointed Mr. CATCHINGS, Mr. OCHWAITE, and Mr. REED a committee on the part of the House to join such committee as had been appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and to inform him that Congress, having finished its business, was ready to close its session by adjournment.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and a joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 1811) to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, or manufactories in the District of Columbia shall provide seats for the same when not actually employed.

A bill (S. 1252) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the term of the United States courts in the State of Washington;

A bill (H. R. 8873) authorizing the Dyersburg and Mississippi Railway and Improvement Company to bridge the Obion River, in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 114) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to deliver to the First Regiment, North Carolina State Guard, two pieces of condemned cannon.

LOUISIANA OR HONDURAS LOTTERY COMPANY.

Mr. CALL. I move that the Senate proceed to the considera-

tion of the resolution creating a special committee for the investigation of the operations of the Honduras Lottery Company.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CALL February 9, 1893, as modified, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate. That a special committee be, and is hereby, created, which shall be charged with the duty of inquiring and reporting to the Senate whether the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company has been established and is now operating in the United States and is engaged in business therein and the names of the names of the interstate commerce corporations or companies in violation of the laws of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. GORMAN. There have been introduced quite a number of resolutions to continue committees during the coming recess of Congress. After a conference of the committees on both sides of the Chamber it was thought to be wise that no privilege of this kind should be in a few hours; indeed, it has already passed away, although we are nominally in charge of the organization. The distinguished Senator from California on my left [Mr. WHITE] secured at the last session of the Senate the passage of a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to visit the Pacific Coast to look at the very important work which he alluded to a moment ago. The committee for various reasons, with which the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] is perfectly familiar, were unable to go there and perform that duty.

Mr. RANSOM. There was no chance. The chairman of the committee made every effort to get the committee to make the investigation, but it was impossible for them to go to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. GORMAN. I am perfectly aware, of course, as the Senator from California stated a few moments ago, that he has been anxious for the members, those of us who are on the committee in the next Congress, to visit the Pacific Coast, knowing the importance of that work; but recognizing the propriety of the suggestion which has been made on both sides of the Chamber that it would not do to continue committees and encroach upon the small contingent fund during the coming recess, we have been compelled to refuse the Senator from California and all other Senators; and so far no authorization of any committee to remain in session or to sit during the recess has been granted except the Committee on Printing, which under the statute is required to perform certain duties during the recess, the approval of bonds and contracts, and so on, which committee during the coming recess—and this is true of that committee in every recess in the past—will not expend a single dollar of the public money for the performance of the duties imposed upon them during the recess. That was the agreement on both sides of the Chamber represented by the respective committees.

Mr. HOAR. I call the attention of the Senator from Maryland at this time, in order that in the confusion of this last hour there may be no misunderstanding, to the fact that I introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to report at the next session of Congress whether the ventilation of this Chamber may be improved, and for that purpose to employ an expert at a cost of not exceeding \$200. It will not involve any session of the committee in the vacation; and as it is a matter which affects the health of all of us, I am sure every Senator will regard it as an exception and not within the prohibition to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, there is a common understanding on both sides of the Chamber, in view of the facts to which I have alluded, that it will be unwise and impolitic to authorize any committee of the body, either standing or special, to remain in session during the recess of Congress if it shall become a charge upon the contingent fund of the Senate.

I desire to say to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], in answer to his inquiry, that I trust in the resolution to which he alludes, which is important to the health and convenience of all Senators, he will strike out any provision for an appropriation.

Mr. HOAR. I will modify the resolution in accordance with the suggestion of the Senator.

Mr. GORMAN. One other word. I desire to say to the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] that so anxious are we that there shall be no variation from the understanding to which I have referred that those of us who are members of the Committee on Commerce, and who were unable to execute an order of the Senate made at the last session, propose at our own expense, and without any expense whatever to the Senate, to visit the Pacific Coast and to perform the duty then assigned to that committee.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President—

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator from Florida allow me to say a word about the resolution on which the Senator from Maryland has been speaking?

Mr. CALL. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CULLOM. By leave of the Senator from Florida, I desire to say that the Committee on Commerce has twice, I think, been authorized by the Senate to make an investigation on the Pacific coast. It is well known that the extra session of Congress, and various matters concerning the public interests, have heretofore interfered with the committee making that investigation, but I agreed with the Senator from Maryland, and joined with him in arriving at the determination, that no committees should be authorized to sit during the recess or to travel at the public expense.

There has been a great deal of discussion for years past with reference to the location of a deep harbor on the southern Pacific coast. Some members of the committee have visited various places there heretofore, and claim that from their investigation they are satisfied as to the course which should be pursued, while others of us have not had that opportunity, and there has been a desire on the part of those who have not visited the coast and examined those harbors to do so for the purpose of determining what their duty requires them to do in the premises. I have been one of those, and I hope that I may have the opportunity during the vacation of going to the Pacific coast and seeing those places for myself at my own expense, and without any expense to the Government of the United States.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, the resolution I have moved to take up asks for no appropriation of money and involves no expense. The religious and moral people of this country will contribute the necessary means for that investigation, which the Senator from Maryland desires to suppress. The considerations which are alleged by him have no reality; they do not relate to the subject. It is known that a great and powerful organization, a foreign corporation, is striking at the very vitals of republican government, and the moral and religious sentiment of the people of this country has been aroused against it. I have done all in my power. Let the division be made, Mr. President. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida to take up the resolution. [Putting the question.] The "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. CALL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COKE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE].

Mr. DIXON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. HIGGINS (when his name was called). From the character of my pair with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON] I feel free to vote on this question, and I vote "yea."

Mr. McLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY].

Mr. PASCO (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD].

Mr. WILSON of Iowa (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GORDON], and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MILLS. I am paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 18; as follows:

YEAS—35.

Bate,	Cullom,	Lodge,	Roach,
Berry,	Cutlers,	McMillan,	Shoemaker,
Blanchard,	Frye,	Mitchell of Oreg.	Squire,
Burrows,	Hale,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Burton,	Higgins,	Myers,	Teller,
Caffery,	Hill,	Pittigrew,	Vest,
Call,	Hoar,	Platt,	Voornhes,
Chandler,	James of Nev.	Polk,	Washburn,
Clark,	Lindsay,	Quay,	

NAYS—18.

Aldrich,	Gibson,	Huntton,	Ransom,
Brice,	Gorman,	James of Ark.	Smith,
Cameron,	Gray,	Manderson,	Wolcott,
Faulkner,	Harris,	Morrill,	
	Hawley,	Murphy,	

NOT VOTING—35.

Allen,	Dolph,	Mauls,	Pugh,
Allison,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Shoup,
Blackburn,	George,	Mills,	Turpie,
Carney,	Gordon,	Mitchell of Wis.	Vilas,
Casswell,	Hansbrough,	Palmer,	Walsh,
Coale,	Irvine,	White,	Wilson of Iowa,
Davis,	Kyle,	Polfer,	Wilson of Wash.
Dixon,	McLaurin,	Power,	
	McPherson,	Pritchard,	

So the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is. Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. MANDERSON. Let it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

Mr. CULLOM. Before that is done, will the Senator from Florida allow me to call up a resolution in reference to the employment of an old messenger of this body?

Mr. CALL. I will yield for that purpose.

JOSEPH MCGUCKIAN.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution for the employment of Joseph McGuckian as a messenger of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate on the 19th ultimo, as follows:

Resolved, That Joseph McGuckian be placed on the messenger-roll of the Senate at a salary of \$200 per annum, to be paid monthly out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that he be assigned to one of the committees of the Senate now without a messenger.

Mr. COCKRELL. That resolution was called up last night; I objected to it, and I enter my objection to it now. It can not pass at this time.

Mr. CULLOM. I was not aware that the resolution had been objected to last night.

Mr. COCKRELL. It was.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to say that it is for the employment of a poor old man, who was long in the service of the Senate and who ought to be employed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is objection to the present consideration of the resolution.

VENTILATION OF SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred a resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], to report it with an amendment. I ask the Senate to consider the resolution at this time.

Mr. CALL. I demand the regular order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Florida demands the regular order, which is the consideration of the resolution submitted by him.

Mr. HOAR. I hope the Senator from Florida will allow the resolution, which relates to the ventilation of the Senate Chamber, to be now considered.

Mr. CALL. I yield for that purpose.

By unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be directed to report at the next session of Congress whether any improvement can be made in the ventilation of the Senate Chamber, and in their discretion to obtain the opinion of experts on the subject, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The amendment reported by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate was, after the words "Senate Chamber," to strike out:

And in their discretion to obtain the opinion of experts on the subject, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

SALARIES OF CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. Res. 287) authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to place on the rolls of the House of Representatives to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives borne on the annual rolls their respective salaries for the month of March on the 9th day of said month.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. KERR, its Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 2362) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Texas and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge the Sulphur River in the State of Arkansas and in the State of Texas," approved April 21, 1894;

A bill (H. R. 995) for the relief of J. M. Billings;

A bill (H. R. 6365) granting a pension to Mary Jane Lynn, the daughter of John R. Lynn, who served as a private soldier from Pennsylvania in the war of the Revolution;

A bill (H. R. 4162) for the relief of John W. Kennedy;

A bill (H. R. 7663) for the relief of Charles Deane;

A bill (S. 1620) for the suppression of lottery traffic through

national and interstate commerce and the postal service subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the United States.

A bill (H. R. 4704) for the relief of Basil Moreland;

A bill (H. R. 8659) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Emory and the Clinch rivers, in the State of Tennessee;

A bill (H. R. 7645) for the relief of Kate Eberle, an Indian woman;

A bill (H. R. 8407) to amend section 4965, chapter 3, Title LX, of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to copyrights;

A bill (H. R. 6831) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary E. Wyse, widow of Lieut. Col. F. O. Wyse; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 286) to extend the time in which members of the Fifty-third Congress may distribute documents,

HONDURAS OR LOUISIANA LOTTERY COMPANY.

Mr. CALL. I now ask for a vote on my resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolution of the Senator from Florida.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That a special committee be, and is hereby, created, who shall be charged with the duty of inquiring and reporting to the Senate whether the Louisiana or Honduras Lottery Company has been established and is now operating in the United States and is engaged in business thereon in the interest of the mails and of the interests of the insurance corporations or companies in violation of the laws of the United States.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I have no purpose of opposing the resolution of the Senator from Florida, but I desire before the Senate votes upon it to make a single statement. It was unanimously agreed by committees representing both political sides of this Chamber that no consent of the Senate should be given for the sitting of committees during the recess.

I asked but a few moments ago for authority, when I saw that that agreement was not being carried out, for the Committee on Rules to sit in the city of Washington during the coming vacation, without making any charge upon the contingent fund of the Senate, with a view of submitting at the next session of Congress such revision of the rules as it might deem proper to offer to the Senate for its consideration. That request was not agreed to, and was not allowed.

I wish to bear witness to the correctness of the statement made by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] that the steering committees of the Senate did agree, and agreed unanimously, that no committee should be given the power which the resolution now before the Senate carries to the committee proposed to be raised from the Senator from Florida.

One thing more, Mr. President, before I close. It is true that no charge is made upon the contingent fund of the Senate by the terms of the resolution of the Senator from Florida, but we know very well that if this resolution is adopted, and this committee goes to Florida to prosecute the inquiry with which it is charged, when the Fifty-fourth Congress meets a demand will be made in the shape of a resolution to pay the expenses incident to the execution of this order.

Mr. MANDERSON. Will the Senator kindly yield to me to offer a resolution with which I know he will be in entire accord?

Mr. BLACKBURN. I have said all I care to say. Mr. President, on this subject.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. MANDERSON. I submit a resolution that I ask be read for information, and I shall then ask unanimous consent for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered, to Hon. ISAM B. HARRIS, President of the Senate pro tempore, for the ability, dignity, courtesy, and unswerving loyalty with which he has discharged the duties of the chair during the present session.

Mr. MANDERSON. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senators, your indulgence and kindly aid have made the duties of the President pro tempore easy and pleasant. Accept my profound thanks for the resolution that you have just agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PROPPER, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on this day approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 2539) granting a pension to Marian C. Gurney;

An act (S. 2362) to grant a pension to Ida C. Martin;

An act (S. 1280) for the relief of Maria T. Kage;

An act (S. 4238) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Martha Custis Carter, widow of the late Rear-Admiral S. P. Carter;

An act (S. 1280) to bestow a pension on Mrs. Mary Tassin;

An act (S. 454) for the relief of Washington College (now

known as Washington and Lee University), located at Lexington, Va.

An act (S. 1539) granting a pension to Josephine Foote Fairfax; An act (S. 1503) to establish harbor regulations for the District of Columbia;

An act (S. 1969) granting a pension to Harrison C. Hobart, brevet brigadier-general of volunteers;

An act (S. 2790) to amend section 1 of chapter 393 of the laws of 1882, entitled "An act to provide for deductions from the gross tonnage of vessels of the United States;"

An act (S. 1656) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. L. Eastman;

An act (S. 1921) for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks, cross walks, and gutters in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and for other purposes;

An act (S. 491) granting a pension to Alice K. Potter, widow of Gen. Joseph H. Potter, deceased;

An act (S. 2388) for the relief of Fred Kormann;

An act (S. 2342) granting a pension to Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland;

An act (S. 2463) to grant a township of land to the State of Mississippi for the use of the Institute and College for Girls;

An act (S. 577) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Chilly;

An act (S. 2511) granting an increase of pension to Eugenia R. Sweeney;

An act (S. 2199) granting a pension to Charles F. Holly;

An act (S. 3788) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a Government building at Chicago, Ill.," approved February 13, 1895;

An act (S. 1841) to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, or manufactories in the District of Columbia shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed;

An act (S. 2503) for the relief of James Curran;

An act (S. 1201) to provide for the reimbursement of officers and seamen for property lost or destroyed in the naval service of the United States;

An act (S. 1876) to provide for the payment of accrued pensions;

An act (S. 1620) for the suppression of lottery traffic through national and interstate commerce and the postal service subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the United States;

A joint resolution (S. R. 117) granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of the late Prof. Samuel B. Gross, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L.;

A joint resolution (S. R. 140) authorizing Second Lieut. F. D. Rockenbach, of the Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, to accept the position of commandant of cadets at the Virginia Military Academy, Lexington, Va.;

A joint resolution (S. R. 91) to provide for the printing of a digest of the laws and decisions relating to the appointment, salary, and compensation of officials of the United States courts;

A joint resolution (S. R. 19) authorizing the Secretary of War to correct the military record of Capt. Edward Wheeler, Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers;

A joint resolution (S. R. 134) calling on the President to take such measures as he may deem necessary to consummate the agreement between the Governments of Spain and the United States for the relief of Antonio Maximo Mora, a naturalized citizen of the United States;

A joint resolution (S. R. 139) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to citizens' general committee on the twenty-ninth national encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Louisville, September, 1895, condemned cannon;

A joint resolution (S. R. 141) to extend the time for taking testimony in relation to the value of the improvements of the Monongahela Navigation Company on the Monongahela River, in Pennsylvania; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 142) continuing the present officers of the courts in the Indian Territory until the bill for the reorganization of the judiciary of that Territory, which has passed both Houses of Congress and awaits the signature of the President of the United States, becomes a law.

LOUISIANA OR HONDURAS LOTTERY COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate agree to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] proposing an investigation by a special committee of the operations of the Honduras Lottery Company?

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I desire to confirm the statement made by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] as to the agreement between the committees representing the two sides of the Chamber in regard to such resolutions. I do not claim, nor does the Senator from Maryland, I understand, that we could bind the Senate in the matter, but we could bind our individual action

and prevent a resolution of this kind from being considered by unanimous consent.

The reason for the agreement on the part of these two committees must be obvious, I think, to the Senate. I can see no public interest that can be served by making this investigation. It is to be made at all, however, it should be made by a committee of standing and a committee which can make it in an impartial and a thorough manner, and it should be made by one of the standing committees of the Senate.

Under the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] we yesterday concurred with the other House in the amendments to the antilobby bill, so called, which is a measure of the most stringent character. We have taken steps by legislation to do everything in the power of Congress to stamp out the lottery business in the United States, and I have no doubt it will be done.

Does any Senator expect that this committee, if it is appointed, under the leadership of the Senator from Florida, is to have any effect upon the business of this lottery company? It is well known to every member of the Senate that it is to be simply a political committee, appointed for its effect upon the politics of Florida, and that it would serve no public purpose whatever. If this investigation is to be had let it be made thoroughly by a standing committee of the Senate already appointed, and without any expense to the United States.

I move to amend the resolution of the Senator from Florida by striking out the words "a special committee" and inserting "the Judiciary Committee of the Senate."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island.

The SECRETARY. In the first line of the resolution strike out the words "a special committee" and insert "the Judiciary Committee of the Senate."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate agree to the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President—

Mr. CALL. Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me to say a word?

Mr. HOAR. Certainly.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I pronounce the statement made by the Senator from Rhode Island as being without foundation. He has no warrant, except his desire to promote the lottery in the United States, in saying this. He speaks without the warrant of truth or justification. There is no such knowledge with anyone, either in Florida or elsewhere, that this is a mere political resolution.

Mr. WOLCOTT obtained the floor.

Mr. QUAY. I rose to move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator from Colorado allow me to say one word? I do not wish to detain the Senate.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I do not propose to enter upon any discussion of the merits of this resolution or any other discussion within ten minutes of 12 o'clock to-day; but I wish to say as a vindication for myself that there has been some grave mistake somewhere, if any committee has undertaken to bind this side of the Chamber, certainly to bind me, by any agreement about this matter. I never knew there was such an agreement, and never authorized anybody to make it.

Mr. ALDRICH. In justice to the committee, I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that he must have been inattentive to my statement.

Mr. HOAR. I spoke of the statement of the Senator from Maryland. I did not hear the statement of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. I stated that it simply bound the members of the committees.

Mr. HOAR. Very well. I merely want to put myself right.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, for myself I am very glad indeed to be bound by any agreement by anybody who stands for during recesses. There was a distinct understanding between the two committees. It does not matter whether it is legally or not legally bind everybody is legally bind anybody. That it does Senator from Florida has made here on the sort of appeal the morally binds me, and in my opinion that which only binds non-morally should in this case affect every man who cares for the preservation of the public funds and is unwilling that the money of the in nine cases out of ten are intended to further somebody's political fortunes.

Mr. President, the attack which the Senator from Florida has made on the Senator from Rhode Island is utterly unwarranted. The Senator from Rhode Island can take care of himself. I know the general sentiment throughout this body is that such an investigation is needless and useless. Only yesterday we passed a law

reported favorably the bill (H. R. 8389) to amend paragraph 1 of section 1 of an act approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1863," which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

JAMES CURRAN.

Mr. FIELDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2503) for the relief of James Curran.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster-General be, and is hereby, authorized to direct to give credit to James Curran, postmaster at Hoboken, N. J., in the sum of \$5,560 for postage stamps stolen from said office on the 31 day of December, 1894, through no fault of the said James Curran.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object; but if the gentleman desires to make a statement I will reserve my objection.

Mr. FIELDER. Mr. Speaker, I will state that there are affidavits in connection with the Senate bill of two inspectors, one of whom was in the circuit in which the city of Hoboken is situated. The Postmaster-General, not being satisfied with the examination given by the inspector of the circuit, took an inspector from the West, who had never been on the circuit, and his report is still more favorable to the postmaster at Hoboken, showing that there was no carelessness on the part of the postmaster in connection with the burglary that was committed on his office. One of the burglars has been arrested. The other three have escaped to Europe. It is not asked that this amount shall be paid in money, but that it shall be placed to his credit in postage stamps. The amount, \$5,560, says to be a very large sum, but still the loss resulted from no carelessness on his part. The inside lock of the safe was broken. It occurred during the day and was a sneak-thief robbery; and unless reimbursement is made in this way it will operate as a great hardship on this gentleman. I hope the gentleman will not object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. A credit is given to him for this amount on his account?

Mr. FIELDER. Simply credit is given as to this. I hope the gentleman will allow the bill to pass. I have not made many requests or asked unanimous consent in Congress for the passage of any bill that I did not believe was honest.

Mr. DOCKERY. I will say to my friend from New Jersey that the appropriations in this Congress are now probably, although I am not able to state the exact amount, over \$500,000,000. For several days I have been objecting to the passage of every bill that carried any money, with the exception, a moment ago, of one, and I notified the House before I withdrew my objection then that I would be subject to criticism on that ground, but because of the peculiar circumstances I did not object. I stated that I would object to bills carrying money because our financial situation is such, in my judgment, as not to warrant incurring any further liability on the Treasury.

Mr. PAYNE. This would not add much to it. It is only about \$5,500, and is a meritorious case.

Mr. DOCKERY. It does. It is an asset of the Treasury.

Mr. FIELDER. It does not carry any appropriation of money.

Mr. PAYNE. It is to be paid in postage stamps.

Mr. WELLS. It is put to his credit in postage stamps.

Mr. FIELDER. I will state that this gentleman, when the police asked if he would contribute toward the capture of the thieves, who he supposed to have gone abroad, he put his hand out and signed a check for \$500 in order to have justice done. One of these thieves has been captured and is now in jail in New Albany.

Mr. DOCKERY. I know that these seem to be very hard cases. The gentleman from Chicago [Mr. GOLDZIER] has a claim almost as meritorious as this. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIBLEY] had one the other day, and it is a most ungracious thing for me to have to object.

Mr. GOLDZIER. What reason is there that they should not be fixed up in the interest of the Government? Why is it not a proper thing that they are not to be continued all through the years; and is it necessary that these things should be continued and brought on here before Congress for twenty-five years before they can be settled?

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not see why the claim should not be paid. I understand the Government bonds are made for the purpose of securing the Government.

Mr. GOLDZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. In the last Congress thousands came here to secure relief in which the Government was concerned, and there would seem to be but little use of taking bonds.

Mr. GOLDZIER. The gentleman from Missouri evidently does

not understand fully the scope of these official bonds given by postmasters. An official bond is not given to secure the Government against an accident to the officer, such as robbery or theft without any fault on his part; and the Government has never attempted to recover on any such bond unless it could prove there was some negligence on the part of the postmaster or some one of his employees. Unless that is the case the Government can not recover.

Mr. DOCKERY. Does the gentleman mean to say that the Government can not recover on this bond?

Mr. GOLDZIER. That is exactly what I mean to say.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then it is absolutely unnecessary for the postmaster to come in here and ask for this relief.

Mr. GOLDZIER. No, sir; it straightens out his accounts.— Mr. DOCKERY. The law on this subject provides that where the amount of the loss does not exceed \$2,000 the Postmaster-General, upon investigation, can grant relief. A recent investigation of matters of that kind in suit in that Department shows enormous losses on the bonds of postmasters.

Mr. FIELDER. When the bonds are good the Government can recover; but let me also state—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will the gentleman allow me to suggest what is the trouble in regard to the position taken by my colleague [Mr. DOCKERY]. Being a member of the Committee on Claims, I have found out how these things are done. I had a case of this kind from my own district. One of these strolling post-office inspectors came around to a post-office, and if he finds any loss or deficiency for which he thinks the postmaster is liable, he makes that postmaster settle the same and close that account before he will make return to the Department. Then, the postmaster, having paid what this inspector requires him to pay, must apply to the Department to get his money back. If the claim is less than \$2,000, the Postmaster-General is authorized to settle it; if it is over that amount, the man must come here and worry his claim through the Committee on Claims and through this House in order to get his money.

Mr. GOLDZIER. And frequently he does not get it.

Mr. FIELDER. Allow me to say that the Government was somewhat responsible for this burglary, for this reason: After the inspector had made his examination he went to the Hall Safe Manufacturing Company, in New York City, and asked if they could make him a duplicate key like the one he exhibited. The safe people answered: "Yes." "What," said he, "do you make duplicate keys for everybody who asks you to do it? You do not know who I am. That is very strange." Then he asked them how many keys they had made of the sort he exhibited.

They could not tell him how many they had made. He then told them he was an inspector examining in relation to this burglary in Hoboken; and they said they had no idea of the number of keys they had made for this inspector, and they gave him the safe.

The outer door of the safe was closed, but the combination was not set. This burglary was committed in the day time; and the key of the door of the private office of the postmaster was simply an ordinary latchkey. This building was owned by the Government, and the safe was placed there by Government officials.

Mr. SPRINGER. Allow me to ask whether the Committee on Claims found that this burglary occurred without any fault on the part of the postmaster?

Mr. FIELDER. Yes, sir. The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads has reported in favor of the bill; the bill has passed the Senate; and in this House it has been favorably reported, the House committee concurring in the report of the Senate committee.

Mr. SPRINGER. What does the Post-Office Department say about the case?

Mr. FIELDER. Through its inspector the Department has reported favorably upon the claim, reciting the fact that there was no carelessness on the part of the postmaster, and that there was actually a robbery. That must have been so, because one of the burglars is now in jail, having confessed that he was one of four, and the other three have gone to Europe.

Mr. SPRINGER. The passage of this bill will not take any money out of the Treasury.

Mr. FIELDER. Not at all. It provides simply for reprinting the postage stamps.

Mr. SPRINGER. The bill to which reference has been made limiting the amount which the Post-Office Department may allow in these cases was the result of efforts of my own in this House since I have been a member. The object was to obviate the necessity of claims being brought to Congress. That bill was introduced by me, I think, in the Forty-seventh Congress, when I was a member of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

As first introduced it authorized the Department to adjudicate all claims of this kind, and to make settlement with the postmasters concerned. But some one, out of abundant caution, insisted

on a limitation as to the amount of the claims which might be settled in the Department, and that limitation was fixed at \$2,000. Whenever a claim is in excess of that amount the law requires that it shall come to Congress. This case, involving a greater amount than the Department can allow, comes here for adjudication. It seems to me we should treat all these cases alike. Whether a burglary or theft occurs, without any fault on the part of the postmaster, the Government ought not to require him to suffer the loss.

MR. DOCKERY. Is this bill recommended by the Postmaster-General?

MR. FIELDER. Under the law he can make no recommendation in such a case; but the Postmaster-General, not being satisfied, as I have said, with the first investigation which was made in reference to this case, ordered another inspector to go upon the ground, one who had never been in that circuit, it being thought that possibly the inspector who usually traveled on that route might need Mr. Curran some special favor on account of being personally acquainted with him. Mr. Curran was postmaster at that city under Mr. Cleveland's former Administration.

MR. DOCKERY. When did this robbery occur?

MR. FIELDER. Within the last two or three months. I forgot the exact time—I think in January.

MR. DUNPHY. Mr. Speaker, I was on the subcommittee investigating this matter, and I have no doubt the facts stated by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FIELDER] are absolutely correct. It was in a Government building, and without the fault of the postmaster.

MR. DOCKERY. Well, Mr. Speaker, I can not stand against everybody. I withdraw objection to the bill.

There being no further objection, the bill was ordered to a third reading; and being read the third time, was passed.

On motion of Mr. FIELDER, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

SEATS FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

MR. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1841) to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, offices, or manufacturing as clerks, assistants, operatives, or helpers in any business, trade, or occupation carried on or operated by them, shall be required to procure and provide proper and suitable seats for all such females and to permit the use of such seats, or, if seats, as may be necessary, and shall not make any rules, regulations, or orders preventing the use of such stools or seats when any such female employees are not actively employed in their work in such business or employment.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all persons who employ females in stores, shops, offices, or manufacturing as clerks, assistants, operatives, or helpers in any business, trade, or occupation carried on or operated by them, shall be required to procure and provide proper and suitable seats for all such females and to permit the use of such seats, or, if seats, as may be necessary, and shall not make any rules, regulations, or orders preventing the use of such stools or seats when any such female employees are not actively employed in their work in such business or employment.

Sec. 2. That if any employer of female help shall neglect or refuse to provide seats, as provided in this act, or shall make any rules, orders, or regulations in their shops, stores, offices, or business requiring females to remain standing when not necessarily employed in service or labor therein, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be liable to a fine therefor in a sum not to exceed \$50, with costs, in the discretion of the court.

The Committee on the Judiciary recommend the adoption of the following amendments:

Amend by inserting between the words "them" and "shall," in line 6 of section 1, and also between the words "help" and "shall," in line 1 of section 2, the words "in the District of Columbia," and by striking out the words "their shops, stores, or other places of business," in lines 3 and 4 of section 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "his shop, store, or other place of business," and by striking out the word "they," in line 6 of section 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "he."

Amend the title of the bill by inserting the words "in the District of Columbia" between the words "manufacturing" and "shall."

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

MR. PICKLER. This is a very important bill, and ought to be passed. I would ask the gentleman if, in his judgment, it will endanger the passage of the bill by adopting the amendments?

MR. DE ARMOND. I think not. The Senate bill failed to contain a provision to make this applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia, and unless that amendment be adopted it would seem to apply to every State.

MR. PICKLER. The gentleman understands that I am not objecting to it. I was only apprehensive that to amend it now might result in the failure of the bill.

MR. DE ARMOND. I think not. I do not believe that there will be any contest over the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; and being read the third time, was passed.

The title was amended in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

On motion of Mr. DE ARMOND, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

JOSEPH H. THOMPSON.

MR. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. **MR. SPEAKER,** I ask unani-

mous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3398) for the relief of Joseph H. Thompson.

The bill was read at length.

MR. DOCKERY. Reserving the right to object, I ask the gentleman to make an explanation of the bill. I would suggest, however, that it is in order to suspend the rules at this time.

MR. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. **MR. SPEAKER,** this bill is for the relief of a constituent of mine, who was appointed consul to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, by President Johnson, in 1865. He sailed on the 26th day of October of that year, and was notified of the appointment at his home in Tennessee, and came on to Washington to receive instructions, his commission, and passport. I read from the report:

He received his instructions and passport on the 26th day of November, 1865, and on that day announced his readiness to depart for his post of duty. He sailed on the 27th day of November, 1865, and on the 28th day of December, 1865, he arrived at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. He did not delay his departure until further order, but assured him his salary would be paid as though he was at his post of duty.

In obedience to this wish or order of the Secretary, and with the assurance that his salary would be paid, he left on the 28th day of December, 1865, and remained in Washington or at his home in Tennessee until the receipt of a letter from the State Department bearing date April 20, 1866. On the receipt of that letter Mr. Thompson at once came to Washington, saw the Secretary of State, and announced his readiness to depart for his post of duty. The Secretary again said that he had just received important information from the State Department, which rendered it important that Mr. Thompson should still defer his departure until he (the Secretary) was better prepared to give final instructions. Again assuring Mr. Thompson that his salary was still to be paid on this wish of the Secretary, and with the assurance given as to salary, Mr. Thompson did remain either at Washington or at his home in Tennessee until the 23d of June, 1868, when for political reasons his appointment was rejected by the Senate.

This bill has been reported unanimously, I will state, by the Committee on Claims, and the fact is that he was paid one month on account of this appointment, but the remainder of his salary was refused.

I read further from the report of the Committee on Claims of the House:

He has made repeated efforts to collect the sum claimed by him, but without success.

In a letter dated January 4, 1876, the Acting Secretary of State, F. W. Seward, said that while there was an equitable basis for the claim, the Department could not adjust it, as there was no fund in hand or under control of the Government with which it could be paid. It is therefore recommended that the consideration of Congress.

The papers on file show that Henry O'Connor, attorney for the Department, uses the following words in reference to this claim: "Taking the facts as stated by Mr. Thompson, and there appears no reason to doubt their truth, I think he has an equitable claim against the Government—not a legal claim; but the Government will not adjust it, and the only remedy is to find out what it can be paid," and he added, "It is a case in which claimant must resort to Congress for relief."

He also states that all the facts in this case are set forth in detail by claimant himself in an affidavit dated July 21, 1894, which they append hereto as a part of this report.

The affidavit to which reference is made is embodied in the report.

Now, these are the facts: He was appointed consul and came to Washington four or five times from his home in Tennessee, and was assured that the payment of his salary would continue, while he was here on waiting orders, and although he was ready to go to his post of duty, he was detained here by the Secretary of State, and no compensation was paid him excepting for the one month. He lost the remainder of the time.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee to consider this bill at this time?

MR. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, I dislike very much to object to any claim; and especially to one proposed by my friend from Tennessee, but I am constrained to object to this.

UNITED STATES COURTS, WASHINGTON.

MR. DOOLITTLE. I ask unanimous consent to consider the bill (S. 1232) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the times and places to hold terms of the United States courts in the State of Washington."

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth sections of an act approved April 20, 1866, entitled "An act to provide for the times and places to hold terms of the United States courts in the State of Washington," be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

That the United States courts in the District of Columbia and for the district of Washington shall be held at the times and places provided by law for the holding of the United States district court in and for said district, and that at each of the terms of said circuit and district courts one grand and one petit jury only shall be summoned to serve in both said courts; *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed to deprive either court of power to issue special venire for additional jurors whenever, during a term, or at any adjourned term, a sufficient number shall not be in attendance.

Sec. 4. That said circuit and district courts shall be circuit and district courts for the entire district. Criminal cases and cases of seizure and forfeiture of property under the laws of the United States in said courts, may be commenced, tried, and finally determined in either of said divisions. Civil suits not of a local character which shall be brought in the district or circuit court of the United States for the district of Washington against a single defendant, or where all the defendants reside in the same division of said district, shall be brought in the division in which the defendant or defendants reside; or if the defendant or defendants reside in the district, or if the defendant is a corporation other than a domestic corporation of the State of Washington, suits not of a local character may be brought in the division in which the plaintiff, or one of several plaintiffs, resides; suits and

proceedings in rem, or to recover possession of specific property, or involving or affecting the title to real estate, or in which the object of the suit is to change the title thereto, or to enforce an order or judgment, shall be brought in the division within which the property, or some part thereof, is situated; civil suits removed from courts of the State of Washington to the district court shall be brought in the division in which the cause of action arose, including the county in which the same may be pending at the time of such removal. All issues of fact in civil causes, cognizable in either of said courts, shall be tried and final judgments thereon rendered in the division in which the cause may be commenced pursuant to this section, unless by consent of both parties, the case shall be removed to some other division.

Sec. 4. The clerk of the district court and district courts for said districts shall each appoint a deputy clerk at the place where their respective courts are required to be held in the division of the district in which such clerk shall himself reside, each of whom shall, in the absence of the clerk, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the clerk within the division for which he is appointed. It shall be the duty of the clerk in which such deputy clerk shall be appointed to see that the clerk in each division is respectively appointed, and may be accumulated by such court at its pleasure; and the clerk shall be responsible for the selection and the negligence of all such deputies. Separate juries are essential to be kept, and a jury commissioner, to meet with the clerk in the selection of grand and petit juries, shall be appointed for each division, and shall be sworn and summoned by the clerk of each division from the counties composing the divisions for which the term are to be held at which they are to serve; but each grand jury shall be a grand jury for the whole district, with power to act upon any case cognizable therein under the laws of the United States.

Sec. 5. That two terms of the district court for the district of the State of Washington shall be held annually in each of said divisions and the district judge for the State of Washington shall have power to fix, and from time to time change, the times for commencing said terms by written orders, to be entered upon the minutes of the court, and the same shall be binding upon the provisions of statute now existing for the holding of said courts on the first Monday of April and November in each year is hereby repealed, and all suits, processes, recognitions, and attachments pending in the district court on or returnable to said court on the days last named are hereby transferred to, and shall be made returnable to, and have force in the said respective terms of this act provided in the same, and shall be treated with the same effect as they would have had as if the same were returnable to or pending in the terms of said courts provided for by this act.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to a third reading; and, being read the third time, was passed.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 8578) authorizing the Dyersburg and Mississippi Railway and Improvement Company to bridge Obion River in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 8659) authorizing the construction of bridges across the Emory and Clinch rivers in the State of Tennessee;

A bill (H. R. 985) for the relief of J. M. Billings;

A bill (H. R. 1240) for the relief of John W. Kennedy;

A bill (H. R. 4797) for the relief of Basil Moreland;

A bill (H. R. 6565) granting a pension to Mary Jane Lynn, the daughter of John R. Lynn, who served as a private soldier from Pennsylvania in the war of the Revolution;

A bill (H. R. 7693) for the relief of Charles Deal;

A bill (H. R. 7645) for the relief of Kate Eberle, an Indian woman;

A bill (H. R. 4162) for the relief of John W. Kennedy;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 286) to extend the time in which members of the Fifty-third Congress may distribute documents;

A bill (H. R. 6831) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary E. Wise, widow of Col. F. O. Wise; and

A bill (H. R. 8407) to amend section 4965, chapter 3, Title LX, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to copyrights.

Also, that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1639) for the suppression of heretofore made.

Also, that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 6816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company, asked a conference with the House on the bill and amendments, and had appointed Mr. FAULKNER, Mr. McMILLAN, and Mr. GALLINGER as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Also, that the Senate had passed with amendment joint resolution (H. Res. 199) relative to the medal of honor authorized by the acts of July 12, 1862, and March 3, 1863; in which the concurrence of the House was requested.

OUTER BAR, BRUNSWICK, GA.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2731) to amend the river and harbor act of August 7, 1894, providing for improving the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga.

The bill was read at length.

Mr. DOCKERY. I understand from the gentleman from Georgia that this bill makes an appropriation, but it simply enlarges the limit within the appropriation heretofore made.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question. I should like to know if this has been considered by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. This bill came to the House last night about 3 o'clock from the Senate, having passed that body

unanimously. An effort was made to submit it to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors at that late hour, but it was of course impossible. I want to say further to my friend from Virginia that the entire project is simply enlarged by this bill so as to have a wider channel if Mr. Goodyear shall succeed, and the entire scheme, as my friend from Virginia will remember, was considered by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors at the last session.

Mr. JONES. I am very familiar with this subject, Mr. Speaker, and I know that it was not the opinion of the engineer in charge of this work that the gentleman who is making these experiments ever accomplished any good results, and despite that fact, despite the fact that the committee believed nothing had been accomplished, this gentleman made a very serious effort, and is making one now so far as I know, to secure payment from the Government for the expense he has incurred in making these experiments. Now, if this work is to go on and nothing is ever accomplished by it, and still this gentleman is to be paid for experimenting with dynamite away out in the Atlantic Ocean, it seems to me we ought not to extend this project. I will not object myself, but I just wish to know what this is.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. May I state to my friend from Virginia that the amount intended to be available by the language used in this act has already been paid, and not paid as a mere reimbursement, I will say to my friend from Virginia, but upon the testimony of Captain Carter himself, to whom my friend from Virginia refers, I believe?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. There had been a deepening of the water across that ocean bar from some cause or other. The Committees on Rivers and Harbors of the Senate and House, so far as they had any knowledge of the facts, believed that that deepening was due to these experiments of dynamite.

Mr. JONES. I want to say to my friend that I was a member of the committee, and I never believed that the experiments with dynamite ever had anything in the world to do with it, and Captain Carter did not think so when I met him before the committee.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Captain Carter said it may have been due to that.

Mr. JONES. Oh, yes.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. And this is simply the "no cure no pay" plan. At any rate, if any appeal should be made, as has already been done, for actual deepening, it will depend on the discretion of Congress, and I am sure we can always trust that.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Has the Chief of Engineers reported in favor of this proposition?

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Let me say to my friend from California that this is a project which contemplates a new method of deepening ocean bars.

Mr. CAMINETTI. I understand that.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. And the engineer office has never been in favor of it.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Has the engineer office made any report upon it one way or the other?

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. The board contemplated by the act of last year is now surveying the bar at Brunswick to ascertain the effect of the past few months' work. Of course if there is no deepening there will be no money due.

Mr. CAMINETTI. Did the Committee on Rivers and Harbors act on this matter at the last session?

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. They acted on this identical project at the last session.

Mr. CAMINETTI. I think, at this time of the session, to pass such a bill as this would not be just to all other river and harbor improvements throughout the United States. It is understood throughout the country that we have but one river and harbor bill in each Congress, and I think what is good for one part of the country is good for another. Therefore I object.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. I hope that my friend from California will not insist upon his objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California objects.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass it.

The SPEAKER. But there is no quorum here.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. I withdraw the motion for a moment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask that the Speaker lay before the House the message of the Senate.

Subsequently

Mr. CAMINETTI said: Mr. Speaker, I thought this was entirely a new matter, but it has been already passed upon by the Rules and Administration Committee, and I withdraw the objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there further objection?

Mr. RYAN. I object.

Subsequently

Mr. RYAN said: I withdraw the objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there further objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

be assigned by law before or thereafter as aforesaid; but no suit shall be brought unless commenced within sixty days after such offense shall have been committed.

"Sec. 21. That the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company shall have the right to lay or possess such other railways as are now in operation within the limits of the lines granted by this act, and is hereby authorized to do so, and that it shall produce such other railways as a manager or operator of the same, and the question of the District of Columbia. That it shall not interfere with the travel of such other railways in such construction.

"Sec. 22. That no person shall be liable for the right to travel on any part of said road excepted from the laws by the said company's employees for any other cause than that of being drunk, disorderly, uncivil, or contumaciously disposed, or otherwise to pay the legal fare exacted, or to comply with the general regulations of the company.

"Sec. 23. That this act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

"Sec. 24. That in the event that the company should not be able to come to said agreement with the owner or owners of any land through which the said road may be located to pass, proceedings for the condemnation for the use of the road, or so much of said land as may be required, not exceeding 100 feet in width, may be instituted in the usual way in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, under such rules and regulations as said court may prescribe for such purposes.

"Sec. 25. That the Columbia Railway Company, incorporated under the act of Congress approved the 24th day of May, 1890, be, and it is hereby, authorized to extend the line and tracks to and to construct, lay down and maintain, searage or double-track railway, with the necessary turn-outs, and to run its cars thereon by an electric overhead trolley system, through and along the following streets and highways in the District of Columbia: Beginning at the terminus of the railroad of said company at the intersection of H street northeast and Fifteenth street east, and thence along Benning road to the junction of said road with Central avenue, with authority to construct a trestle bridge over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River. That the said Benning road shall be widened to 66 feet within the distances to be occupied by the said railroad, as herein provided, at the expense of the said railroad; and, in the event the said company shall not be able to come to an agreement with the owner or owners of the land required for the widening of the road herein provided for, proceedings for the condemnation of so much of said land as may be required may be instituted in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, under and in pursuance of the laws now in force in the said District relative to the condemnation of lands for public highways.

"Sec. 26. That said company shall have authority to acquire and hold such ground and buildings as may be necessary for stations and power houses and other purposes as may be incident to the operation of said road, and shall be, and it is hereby, authorized and empowered to issue its bonds, secured by mortgage on its franchise and other property, to such an amount as may be necessary to pay the cost of the extension herein provided for and the equipment thereof, and the expense incident thereto, but not in excess of such cost; and unless the construction of the extension herein provided for be completed within one year from the date of the approval of this act, then the streets and avenues, shall be built and void.

"Sec. 27. That the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed to extend its tracks, and run its cars thereon, through and along the following named streets: Beginning at the intersection of North Capitol street and Michigan avenue, thence easterly along Michigan avenue and Bunker Hill road to its intersection with Fourth street northeast, so to connect with the line now running to Brookland.

"Sec. 28. That said railway company is directed to build and operate the extension herein granted within six months after the North Capitol street branch shall be in operation to Michigan avenue.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I move to concur in the Senate amendment. The Senate amendment was concurred in.

MRS. MATTIE S. HOLLAND.

Mr. BOATNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 7945) for the relief of Mrs. Mattie S. Holland, of West Carroll Parish, La., together with all accompanying papers, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

Mr. PAYNE. Reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire about this.

Mr. BOATNER. I would state, Mr. Speaker, to the gentleman from New York, and for the information of those present, that this is a claim for supplies taken by General Grant when near the city of Vicksburg. A resolution was passed by the Fifty-second Congress directing the Quartermaster-General to take an account between the claimant and the Government, which he declined to execute, on the ground that there was no appropriation for it. This resolution merely refers the party to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of existing law, for the purpose of the court making a report of whatever may be due.

Mr. PAYNE. Would the court have a right to give a judgment?

Mr. BOATNER. Not at all. It is to be referred to the court merely for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and having them reported to Congress.

Mr. DOCKERY. Under the Bowman Act?

Mr. BOATNER. This is merely to report the findings of fact. I ask that the resolution be again read.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Is this reference to be made under the Bowman Act?

Mr. BOATNER. The resolution simply directs the court to find the facts and report to Congress.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is the act referred to the Bowman Act?

Mr. BOATNER. I have forgotten whether it is the Bowman Act or the Tucker Act.

Mr. DOCKERY. There is this difference: The Bowman Act simply authorizes the finding of the facts in regard to the amount of the claim and the loyalty of the claimant, without the right on the part of the court to enter judgment; while the Tucker Act, as I understand, authorizes the court to render judgment in such cases.

Mr. PAYNE. Unless the reference to the act be made more specific in many objects.

Mr. BOATNER. Will it not satisfy gentlemen if an amendment be added to this effect: "Provided that the court shall make report to Congress on the facts, including the question of the loyalty of the claimant, but shall render no judgment against the United States?" I am perfectly willing such an amendment should be adopted.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BOATNER. I offer the amendment which I have just stated.

The amendment was agreed to; and the resolution as amended was adopted.

DEEP WATERWAYS.

Mr. GROUT. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 130) authorizing a preliminary inquiry concerning deep waterways between the ocean and Great Lakes and providing commissioners therefor.

The joint resolution was read.

Mr. LOCKWOOD. I object.

JOSEPH W. FISHER.

Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 1957) to increase the pension of Joseph W. Fisher.

The bill, with the amendment of the Committee on Invalid Pensions striking out "\$72" and inserting "\$50," was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. COFFEEN]?

Mr. JONES. I object.

Mr. COFFEEN of Wyoming. I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not recognize the gentleman for that motion now.

CHRISTOPHER SCHMIDT.

Mr. KIEFER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 573) for the relief of Christopher Schmidt.

The bill was read.

Mr. DOCKERY. I object.

MILDRED P. POULLAIN.

Mr. LAWSON. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 983) for the relief of Mildred P. Poullain, widow of Dr. Thomas N. Poullain, deceased, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, to be determined under sections 1059, 1060, and 1061 of the Revised Statutes, and that said court proceed to consider and render judgment on said claim irrespective of the statute of limitations or any question of loyalty of said Thomas M. Poullain, and the judgment of said court be reported to Congress.

Mr. PAYNE. I object.

ESTATE OF HOLMES SELLS, DECEASED.

Mr. REILLY. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution referring to the Court of Claims a bill for the relief of the estate of Holmes Sells, deceased. This claim is embraced in a resolution reported favorably by the Committee on War Claims.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 3560) for the relief of the estate of Holmes Sells, deceased, together with all accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of all existing laws providing for the findings of fact by said court in cases so referred, and to report the same to Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

Mr. DOCKERY. I object.

Mr. REILLY. The resolution proposes merely to refer this case to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts. There has been a unanimous report in favor of such reference by the Committee on War Claims. The claim is for stores and supplies taken for the use of the Army, and the Committee on War Claims, in pursuance of the acts of Congress in such cases, have unanimously reported in favor of this reference. The resolution provides simply for a finding of facts to be reported to Congress.

Mr. DOCKERY. What kind of supplies were these?

Mr. REILLY. Supplies for the Army.

Mr. BYNUM. The committee itself can refer these claims if it chooses.

Mr. REILLY. I think that recently it has been considered that

alone. We have deferred—yes, deferred—the restoration of bi-metalism by undertaking for fifteen years past to relieve other countries from the pressure that was coming upon them in consequence of the wide divergence of silver and gold. If gentlemen really want bimetalism they will stand where they are until the leading commercial nations can be brought to unite with us in fixing a ratio which can be maintained so as to secure to us the use of both metals as money, and not so as to bring about silver monometallism, which would be the result of the policy which the gentleman from Nebraska advocates here. [Applause.]

Mr. BRYAN. I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. REILLY] to yield me five minutes in order that I may reply to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Dingley].

Mr. REILLY. I am sorry to say that I can not do so. I have promised to yield to other gentlemen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] is now recognized for two minutes.

[Mr. GROSVENOR withholds his remarks for revision, and they will appear hereafter.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered; and under the operation thereof the amendment to the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was adopted.
On motion of Mr. REILLY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted was laid on the table.

ELIAS, MAY & CO.

Mr. LIVINGSTON was recognized.
Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now take a recess until 11 o'clock.

Mr. BRYAN. Oh, no; let us go on with the discussion of the monetary question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I ask unanimous consent to consider the bill (H. R. 2715) for the relief of Elias, May & Co., of Atlanta, Ga. The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. I object.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman not withdraw the objection to permit me to make a brief statement?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. No; I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri that the House take a recess until 11 o'clock.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SIMPSON) there were—ayes 110, noes 13.

Mr. SIMPSON. No quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore appointed Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. DOCKERY as tellers.

Mr. SPRINGER. Pending this count, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that members may have the privilege of publishing remarks in the RECORD on the monetary conference question during the remainder of the week.

Mr. HATCH. That has been objected to a half a dozen times. Mr. SPRINGER. But the objection is withdrawn.

Mr. HATCH. Members who are not present now have objected heretofore, and it is not fair in their absence to bring this matter up again. I never make personal objection myself, but this has been already objected to.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. MALCOLM] objected, but he has withdrawn his objection.

Mr. HATCH. Then I renew it in the most emphatic way.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from Missouri I will withdraw the point of no quorum.

So (no further count being demanded), at 10 o'clock and 14 minutes a. m., the House took a recess until 11 o'clock.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House, at 11 a. m., was called to order by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. COX, its Secretary, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the clerks of the House be authorized and directed to make such changes in the engraved copy of the bill (H. R. 2873) entitled "An act authorizing the Dyersburg and Mississippi Railway and Improvement Company to bridge the Union River in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes," as will cause said engraved copy to conform with said bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

Also, that the Senate had passed joint resolution (S. Res. 143) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to deliver two pieces of condemned cannon to the First Regiment North Carolina State Guards.

Also, that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution (H. Res. 287) authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives borne on the annual salary list the respective salaries for the month of March on the 9th day of said month.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a resolution for present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read.
The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed on the part of the House to join such committee as has been appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States to inform him that Congress having finished its business, is now ready to close its sessions by adjournment.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. CATCHINGS, Mr. OUTWHAITE, and Mr. REED as the committee to wait upon the President.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. RUSK, Mr. MENDITH, and Mr. COFFIN of Maryland as the Committee on Accounts, to serve during the vacation of Congress under the provisions of the legislative bill.

JOHN W. ALMARODE.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer for present consideration a resolution providing payment out of the contingent fund of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, John W. Almarode, father of Ernest Almarode, deceased, late an employee of the House of Representatives, a sum equal to six months of the salary paid to him at the time of his death, and also to pay to him the amount of the expenses of the last illness and funeral of said Ernest Almarode, said expenses not to exceed \$50, to be paid on bills of particulars as now required by law.

Mr. SAYERS. Will the gentleman please explain the purpose of this resolution?

Mr. SPRINGER. This resolution, I will state, has been approved by the Committee on Accounts, but owing to the fact that the death of the employee occurred in the closing hours of the last Congress it could not be privileged to report it, and hence, it was reported with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations to put in one of the appropriation bills. As it is now too late, since the appropriation bills have all been passed, I ask unanimous consent to pass it and provide for the payment out of the contingent fund of the House, as prescribed in the resolution.

Mr. SAYERS. This is a resolution providing for the usual six months' pay and the burial expenses?

Mr. SPRINGER. That is all.

Mr. JONES. Was not that resolution defeated in the Fifty-third Congress?

Mr. SPRINGER. It was not defeated; it was referred to a committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SPRINGER, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

DEDICATION OF CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the appointment of the following committee under a concurrent resolution recently adopted by the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

In compliance with a concurrent resolution of the two Houses, providing for the participation of Congress in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the Speaker names as representatives of the House to the campaign for Chattanooga and the National Park, the following: W. H. HATCH of Missouri, D. B. C. TOWNSEND of Texas, J. D. SAYERS of Texas, J. P. C. TOWNSEND of Maryland, D. E. SICKLES of New York, W. J. WILSON of West Virginia, R. M. MALCOLM of Florida, C. A. BOWEN of Mississippi, A. E. RUTLEDGE of North Carolina, J. H. HENDERSON of Illinois, C. E. HOOPER of Mississippi, J. C. TARNSEY of Missouri, D. B. HENDERSON of Iowa, H. J. BRYAN of Pennsylvania, W. F. DUNBAR of Massachusetts, A. E. RUTLEDGE of Minnesota, G. P. HARRISON of Alabama, W. B. ENGLISH of California, J. W. MARSHALL of Virginia, H. C. VAN VOORHIS of Ohio, OSWALD LAPHAM of Rhode Island.

BRIDGE OVER THE OJON RIVER, TENNESSEE.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Clerk of the House be authorized and directed to make such changes in the engraved copy of the bill (H. R. 2873) entitled "An act authorizing the Dyersburg and Mississippi Railway and Improvement Company to bridge the Ojion River in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes," as will cause

said Congress copy to conform with said bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE TO FILE REPORTS.

Mr. CAMINETTI asked unanimous consent to file reports from the Committee on the Public Lands on the bills H. R. 119 and H. R. 878.

Mr. WELLS. I object.

JOSHUA BISHOP.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. MORGAN, leave was granted to withdraw from the files of the House without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Joshua Bishop, Fifty-second Congress.

PAYMENT OF MARCH SALARIES.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, borne on the annual rolls, their respective salaries for the month of March, on the 9th day of said month.

Resolved, etc. That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of March, 1896, on the 9th day of said month.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, this is the usual resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.
The resolution was agreed to.

ELECTRIC BELLS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. I desire to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Committee on Accounts, and in their discretion, be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to introduce a system of electric bells in the Hall of the House, connecting the desks of members with apartments to be fitted up in the rear of the Hall for the convenience of members in communicating with pages, the expenses of said system to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, the amount of the expenditure not to exceed \$1,000.

Mr. DOCKERY. I think that is a very proper resolution.

Mr. MC MILLIN. From what committee does this come?

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. It does not come from any committee, but after consultation, so far as I have been able to have it, with members on both sides, it seemed to be apt and properly suggested.

Mr. MC MILLIN. Let us have it reported again.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. DOCKERY. That is all right.

The resolution was agreed to.

CONDEMNED CANNON TO NORTH CAROLINA STATE GUARDS.

Mr. BUNN. Mr. Speaker. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following Senate joint resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to deliver to the First Regiment North Carolina State Guards two pieces of condemned cannon, provided that the same can be spared without detriment to the service and no expense is thereby incurred by the Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

And then, on motion of Mr. SAYERS, at 11 o'clock and 15 minutes a. m., the House took a recess for fifteen minutes.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. Speaker. I ask unanimous consent that for the remainder of this session to-day members' families who have been unable to find seats in the galleries may be seated on the floor or in the corridor of the House. I understand that there is a large number of the wives and daughters of members in the corridors who have been unable to secure seats.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules the Chair can not submit that request; but—

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. If the Doorkeeper does not interpose, I presume the Chair will not.

Mr. HATCH. I ask unanimous consent that it be done; and if there be no objection the Doorkeeper will be permitted to admit the wives and daughters of members during the remainder of the session. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. [Great laughter and applause.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not submit a request of that kind under the rules. The committee is ready to report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President and advise him of the state of the business of the House have discharged that duty, and are requested by the President to say that he has no further communication to make to Congress.

LEAVE TO PRINT,

Mr. MARTIN of Indiana, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to print in the RECORD a statement of pension legislation, not to extend beyond ten days.

Mr. MOSES, chairman of the Committee on Pensions, on motion of Mr. MARTIN of Indiana, was also granted the same leave.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. PEARSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (S. 1066) to authorize the Auditor of the War Department to audit certain quartermaster's vouchers alleged to belong to John Finn, of St. Louis, Mo.;

A bill (S. 2468) to grant a township of land to the State of Mississippi for the use of the Institute and College for Girls;

A bill (H. R. 8979) to provide for the salaries of the judges and other officers of the United States court in the Indian Territory;

A bill (S. 2988) for the relief of Fred Kornmann;

A bill (S. 491) granting a pension to Alice K. Potter, widow of Gen. Joseph H. Potter, deceased;

A bill (S. 3842) granting a pension to Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland;

Joint resolution (S. R. 91) to provide for the printing of a digest of the laws and decisions relating to the appointment, salary, and compensation of officials of the United States;

A bill (H. R. 8234) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896;

A bill (H. R. 8523) authorizing the Dyersburg and Mississippi River Railway and Improvement Company to bridge the Obion River, in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 995) for the relief of J. M. Billings;

A bill (H. R. 6565) granting a pension to Mary Jane Lynn, the daughter of John R. Lynn, who served as a private soldier from Pennsylvania in the war of the Revolution;

A bill (H. R. 4163) for the relief of John W. Kennedy;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 286) to extend time in which members of the Fifty-third Congress may distribute documents;

A bill (H. R. 7603) for the relief of Charles Deal;

A bill (H. R. 8518) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 8479) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 287) authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives borne on the annual rolls their respective salaries for the month of March on the 9th day of said month;

A bill (H. R. 8659) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Emory and the Clinch rivers in the State of Tennessee;

A bill (H. R. 6831) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary E. Wyse, widow of Lieut. Col. F. O. Wyse;

A bill (H. R. 8407) to amend section 4965, chapter 3, Title LX, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights;

A bill (H. R. 1310) for the relief of John H. Willis;

A bill (H. R. 8665) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 7645) for the relief of Kate Eberle, an Indian woman;

A bill (H. R. 4704) for the relief of Basil Moreland;

A bill (H. R. 8892) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for prior years, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 1816) to amend the charter of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company;

A bill (S. 1620) for the suppression of lottery traffic through national and interstate commerce and the postal service, subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the United States;

A bill (S. 2721) to amend the river and harbor act of August 7, 1894, providing for improving the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2868) for the relief of James Curran;

A bill (S. 1841) to provide that all persons employing female help

in stores, shops, or manufactories in the District of Columbia shall provide seats for the same when not actually employed:

A bill (S. 1254) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the times and places to hold terms of the United States courts in the State of Washington."

A bill (S. 2362) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company to bridge the Sulphur River, in the State of Arkansas or in the State of Texas," approved April 21, 1894:

A bill (S. 333) for the relief of Margaret Kennedy:
Joint resolution (S. R. 134) calling on the President to take such measures as he may deem necessary to consummate the agreement between the Governments of Spain and the United States for the relief of Antonio Maximo Mora, a naturalized citizen of the United States;

Joint resolution (S. R. 19) authorizing the Secretary of War to correct the military record of Capt. Edward Wheeler, Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers;

A bill (S. 1009) for the relief of telegraph operators during the war of the rebellion;

A bill (S. 1201) to provide for the reimbursement of officers and seamen for property lost or destroyed in the naval service of the United States;

A bill (S. 1876) to provide for the payment of accrued pensions;

A bill (S. 707) for the relief of Orin R. McDaniel; and
Joint resolution (S. R. 143) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to deliver to the First Regiment North Carolina State Guard two pieces of condemned cannon.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles:

On March 2, 1895:

An act (H. R. 5727) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896;

An act (H. R. 8093) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 8092) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 8189) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Sheffield, Ala.;

An act (H. R. 6078) to authorize the Pittsburg and Mansfield Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River;

An act (H. R. 8327) to authorize the Wisconsin and New Duluth Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the St. Louis River, between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota;

An act (H. R. 8880) to authorize the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Wheeling Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River;

An act (H. R. 8882) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Illinois River at or near the town of Hennepin;

An act (H. R. 8714) to incorporate the Capital Railway Company;

An act (H. R. 8698) to authorize the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company of Maryland to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia;

An act (H. R. 8638) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maryland and Washington Railway Company," approved August 1, 1892, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 861) for the relief of John and Sarah Griffin;
An act (H. R. 725) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Bethel Springs, Tenn.;

An act (H. R. 5005) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William Albion, late of Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry;

An act (H. R. 8331) to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 1716) granting a pension to Ellen Carney;

An act (H. R. 1239) granting a pension to Bridget Devine;

An act (H. R. 7671) granting a pension to Elizabeth L. Markham;

An act (H. R. 8264) granting a pension to Saloma Mangold;

An act (H. R. 5505) granting a pension to Joseph R. Brooks, father, by adoption, of Henry M. Brooks;

An act (H. R. 2118) to pension John B. Leach;

An act (H. R. 3307) to pension Jane Webster;

An act (H. R. 8710) to pension David H. Sexton for services in Oregon Indian wars;

An act (H. R. 6646) to pension Albert Munson;

An act (H. R. 6651) to pension Savannah Keppord of Noble County, Ind.;

An act (H. R. 7029) to pension Joseph W. Snyder, crippled son of a soldier of the war of 1812;

An act (H. R. 6417) to pension Mary E. Hamilton, widow of David Hamilton, soldier in Indian war of 1818;

An act (H. R. 6901) to increase the pension of Maj. Gen. Julius H. Stahel;

An act (H. R. 4605) granting chief justice of United States courts in Territories power to appoint commissioners to take proof in land cases, etc.;

An act (H. R. 8811) granting a pension to James Jones;

An act (H. R. 8884) granting a pension to Alexander M. Laughlin;

An act (H. R. 8900) to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes;"

An act (H. R. 8696) to amend the act to incorporate the American University;

An act (H. R. 3246) for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 4012) for the relief of Thorwald Olsen;

An act (H. R. 8614) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior for restoration to the public domain lands in the States of Alabama and Mississippi not needed for naval purposes;

An act (H. R. 8122) to further amend section 9 of the act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico, passed March 2, 1889;

An act (H. R. 6979) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the liens of judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States," approved August 1, 1888;

An act (H. R. 5767) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 8127) to provide increase of pension to Hosea Brown of the war of 1812;

An act (H. R. 575) granting a pension to Charity Ann Smith;

An act (H. R. 8090) to increase the pension of Alexander Williamson;

An act (H. R. 6430) granting increase of pension to Jesse C. Phipps;

An act (H. R. 6461) to grant a pension to Mrs. Mary Button, of Arkansas, widow of Asa Button, deceased;

An act (H. R. 6851) for the relief of James Berry Duckett;

An act (H. R. 7997) to amend the military record of Angus V. Wilson;

An act (H. R. 8388) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 119) to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the governor of the State of West Virginia the sum appropriated by the act of Congress entitled "An act to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861;"

An act (H. R. 8479) making appropriations for current contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 8334) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896;

An act (H. R. 8518) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes;

An act (H. R. 8665) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes; and

An act (H. R. 8892) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. GORMAN, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Jacob M. Hamburger, Fifty-third Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HATCH). The House will be in order.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS of New York. I ask unanimous consent that the families of members be admitted to the floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPRINGER. I understand that that consent has already been given by the present occupant of the chair.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in a government by the people a majority can only manifest its will through organization and cooperation. This necessarily becomes a government through parties and begets two great party organizations, which, from time to time, change places from the majority to the minority party. Strong antagonisms result between the parties, and between individuals as they stand for parties and policies. In this, the greatest legislative body on earth, the Speaker for the time being is the greatest individual factor. He must, within proper bounds, subserve the interests of his party and at the same time accord to the minority the rights to which it is entitled.

The Fifty-third Congress is about to pass into history. Before it expires it is my privilege and pleasure, as one of the minority, to testify my appreciation of the fairness and courtesy of the Speaker of the House. [Loud general applause.] I therefore send this resolution to the Clerk's desk and ask that it be read, and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are presented to the Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair.

[Loud applause.]

Mr. WILSON of West Virginia. Responding on the spur of the moment to the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois and to his graceful action in offering the resolution just read at the Clerk's desk, I feel that I am authorized by my associates upon this side of the House to say that we are duly sensitive to the kindness and courtesy of the gentleman from Illinois. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] It is a pleasant thing, at the close of a Congress in which there has been as much of political legislation and as much of party antagonism as in any Congress of recent years, that the House can testify, as I am sure it will testify unanimously, to the ability, the dignity, and the impartiality of its presiding officer.

No position in connection with the Federal Government, in my opinion, requires a combination of stronger qualities than are demanded of the man chosen to direct the proceedings of this House. No man is subjected to stronger pressure; no man is so exposed to stand perpendicular in the clash of conflicting interests; and it is a grateful episode at the close of our work that we can unite most heartily in the adoption of the resolution voluntarily tendered by an able opponent, and made the more honorable by the deliberate and hearty words with which he has presented it.

And I wish to add one more word—that the most delightful thing about service in this House, speaking, as I now do, from an experience of several sessions, is that the sharpest political antagonisms do not make personal estrangements among its members, and that the line which divides the two sides of the House politically does not divide us as Americans, as patriots, and as friends. [Loud general applause.] I understand that this is not the good fortune of legislative assemblies in other countries where parties are arrayed against each other. I understand that party differences there generally beget more or less personal estrangement; but all of us have felt, I am sure, that, however intense men may be in their partisanship, and however ardent and zealous and even severe they may be sometimes in their utterances on the floor, the worth of the man himself and his own personal character is that which fixes him in the respect and in the affection of his fellow-members. I am sure this is a happy preeminence of our House of Representatives. May it continue and increase in all the future history of this Chamber. [Loud applause.]

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield a moment to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, representing in part as I do the People's Party, who in this House have but 10 members, and are therefore in a hopeless minority, I want to testify in behalf of those few gentlemen to the uniform courtesy and fairness with which the Speaker of the House has treated us on every occasion [applause], and to say that it is another proof of the manhood and manliness of the American citizen that, in whatever position of place or power he may be found, he is always disposed to treat with courtesy and fairness all parties alike. In behalf of the representatives of the People's Party here I desire to bear this testimony to the kindness, the courtesy, and the fairness of the Speaker of this House. [Loud applause.]

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. I yield now to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR].

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, it has been often said, is the agent and the representative of the House, but under our form of administration he becomes also to a very large extent the agent and representative of his own political party. Therefore it is that at the end of

the Congress, such as this has been, it is a very high testimonial to the ability and manliness manifested and the great character earned by a Speaker of the House that an expression like this can be justly due to him. I join with great cordiality in indorsing

all that has been said in honor of the Speaker of this House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Mr. CANNON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote upon the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was adopted without dissent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HATCHER). Three hundred and twenty-five members have voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, and the resolution is unanimously adopted.

The Speaker here came into the Hall and was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Speaker, before yielding the gavel I call upon the Clerk to read a resolution which the House has just adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Clerk again read the resolution as above.

The SPEAKER. Representatives, I know you will pardon me if, before performing my last official act, I give some expression to what I feel, not only in regard to the resolution which you have just so unanimously adopted, but in respect to the uniform kindness, courtesy, and consideration with which I have been treated by every member of this body. Those who are unacquainted with the methods of procedure here have but little conception of the trials, the troubles, and the difficulties of legislation in a body like this.

This is the largest Congress that ever assembled in the United States, consisting of 356 Members besides the Delegates. These gentlemen are representative men. They represent all the shades of thought and opinion in all parts of the grandest country under the sun. [Applause.] Naturally, and indeed necessarily, under such conditions there are at times great strife and struggle upon the floor for the maintenance of the particular views of individuals, and earnest effort for the consideration of particular measures.

The difficulties of the presiding officer arise largely from this, that whereas there are perhaps 14,000 or 15,000 bills introduced in a Congress, in the nature of things but a small number of them can have consideration. If all the measures introduced could be considered and acted upon by the House, then the duties of the presiding officer and of the members would be rendered much less difficult, but when only a small portion of the measures introduced can be considered, there is necessarily a struggle to determine what those particular measures shall be, and from year to year this difficulty increases.

The present occupant of the chair, when he entered upon his duties—and he is sure that in making this expression he but echoes the experience of every one of his predecessors—had no conception of the difficulties incident to the office of Speaker. That I have been enabled in any measure to discharge the duties of this office to your satisfaction is largely due to your kindness, to your consideration, and to your constant help. We are now about to go to our respective homes.

We have been in session continuously longer, perhaps, than any Congress in the history of the Government. We have been surrounded by difficulties and trials, but I am sure I can say, not only for the body in the aggregate, but for each member of it, that however we may have failed, whatever our shortcomings may be, we have, according to our honest convictions, endeavored to do that which was for the best interests of the whole American people. [Applause.]

Again I thank you; and when I say that I but feebly express my feelings. Never in my life, no matter what may be its future, can I expect to attain to so high an office as that which I owe to your kindness, to your consideration, to your partiality.

In laying down that office the greatest gratification that could be afforded me is the assurance in your resolution that I have discharged the duties of the position to the satisfaction of those gentlemen to whom I owe the office and to those gentlemen on the other side, who have always extended to me the utmost courtesy and kindness. And to each and every member of the House, as he is now about to return to his home, I extend my heartfelt thanks, and express the hope that he may be reunited with his family and friends in health and in happiness. [Loud and general applause.]

THANKS TO HON. A. J. PEARSON.

Mr. BRYAN offered the following resolution; which was read, considered, and adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby expresses its appreciation of the faithful and efficient manner in which the Hon. A. J. PEARSON has performed the onerous duties of chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the appointments which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes," provides "That whenever the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference











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